ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR KRISTALLOGRAPHIE, MINERALOGIE UND PETROGRAPHIE / ABTEILUNG A

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR KRISTALLOGRAPHIE

KRISTALLGEOMETRIE, KRISTALLPHYSIK, KRISTALLCHEMIE

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Feinbauliche Untersuchungen am Borazit.

Von

Martin Mehmel in Leipzig.
(Mit 8 Textfiguren.)

Mitteilung aus dem Institut für Mineralogie und Petrographie der Universität Leipzig N. F. Nr. 344 b.

I. Symmetrie des Borazits auf Grund von Laueaufnahmen.

a) Symmetrie des β -Borazits.

Eingehende Untersuchungen über die Symmetrie des β -Borazits sind erstmalig von Baumhauer¹) auf Grund von Ätzfiguren durchgeführt worden. Darnach ist der β -Modifikation rhombische Symmetrie zuzuschreiben. Auch die optischen Beobachtungen verschiedener Autoren sprechen übereinstimmend für die rhombische oder dem rhombischen System angenäherte Symmetrie. Eine sehr ausführliche Untersuchung über die Symmetrie beider Modifikationen wurde von F. Rinne und E. Schiebold²) an Hand von Lauediagrammen vorgenommen. Die Lauediagramme nach (100), (010) und (001) (Fig. 1—3) von Einzelsektoren des β -Borazits unterscheiden sich wesentlich voneinander und zeigen deutlich rhombische Symmetrie (V_h), was auch durch die Auswertung der Diagramme, auf die hier nicht näher eingegangen werden kann, bestätigt wird.

b) Symmetrie des α-Borazits.

Die Symmetrie des a-Borazits wurde schon eingehend von F. Rinne und E. Schiebold²) mittels Lauediagrammen bei etwa 300° untersucht. Eine Wiederholung der Versuche konnte nur die von F. Rinne und E. Schiebold gefundenen Ergebnisse bestätigen. Darnach tritt im wesentlichen bei Aufnahmen, die oberhalb des Umwandlungspunktes

¹⁾ H. Baumhauer, Z. Krist. 3, 332. 1879; Resultate der Ätzmethode, Leipzig 1895.

²⁾ Bisher unveröffentlicht. Die experimentellen Unterlagen und die Auswertungen dieser Arbeit wurden mir in liebenswürdiger Weise von Herrn Prof. Dr. E. Schie bold zur Verfügung gestellt.

aufgenommen werden, deutliche Symmetrieerhöhung auf. Die Lauediagramme zeigen auch in den einzelnen Sektoren der Kristalle die Symmetrie der kubisch-holoedrischen Klasse. Als Beispiel sei in Fig. 4

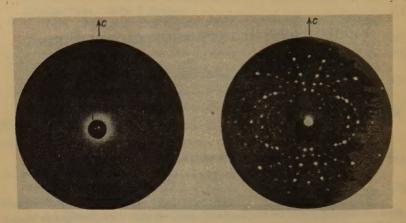


Fig. 1. Lauediagramm von β-Borazit nach (100) c-Achse vertikal.

Fig. 2. Lauediagramm von β-Borazit nach (010) c-Achse vertikal.

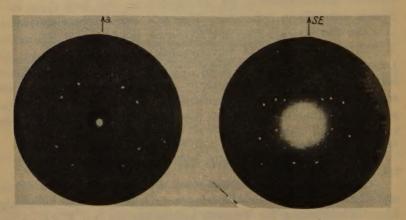


Fig. 3. Lauediagramm von β-Borazit nach (001) a-Achse vertikal.

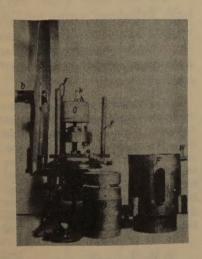
Fig. 4. Lauediagramm von α-Borazit nach (211) Symmetrieebene // (011) vertikal.

eine Aufnahme senkrecht zur Fläche (211) wiedergegeben. Als Kristallklasse kommen für den α -Borazit demnach nur die Klassen ts (O), td (T_d) bzw. t(sd) (O_h) in Frage.

II. Vergleichende röntgenographische Untersuchungen an α - und β -Borazit mittels der Debye-Scherrer-Methode.

a) Versuchsanordnung.

Für die Untersuchungen mittels der Debye-Scherrer-Methode wurde eine Kamera konstruiert, die in Fig. 5 wiedergegeben ist¹). Es kam hierbei vor allem darauf an, daß mehrere Aufnahmen bei verschiedenen Temperaturen auf ein und denselben Film gemacht werden konnten. Um dies zu erreichen, wurde eine Blende B von der Art der Schichtlinienblende bei der Weißen berg kamera verwendet. Das Kristallpulver k, welches in Form einer gepreßten Pastille benutzt wird, ist in einer Kupferhülse h so im Ofen O befestigt, daß es von einem gleichmäßigen Wärmestrom umgeben ist. Von oben wird mittels einer im Deckel der Strahlenblende befestigten Hülse E das Thermoelement eingeführt. Die Filmkassette F ist mit einer Wasserkühlung W versehen und kann längs der Führungsstangen f verschoben werden, so daß hierdurch die Möglichkeit gegeben ist, mehrere Aufnahmen auf den gleichen Filmstreifen zu machen.



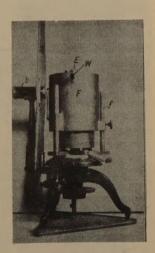


Fig. 5. De bye-Scherrer-Kamera für Aufnahmen bei höheren Temperaturen. b= Primärstrahlenblende — S= Bleischutz gegen Streustrahlung — O= elektrischer Ofen — h= Präparathalter — k= Kristall — E= Hülse zur Befestigung des Thermoelementes — F= Filmkassette mit Wasserkühlung W-f= Führungsstangen zwecks Verschiebung der Filmkassette — B= Sekundärstrahlenblende.

b) Diskussion der Ergebnisse.

In der Fig. 6 ist ein Film wiedergegeben, der mittels der oben beschriebenen Kamera aufgenommen wurde. Er enthält fünf Aufnahmen

¹⁾ Die Kamera wurde im Mineralogischen Institut in Leipzig nach den Angaben des Yerf. von Herrn Mechaniker R. Lasse gebaut.

von dem gleichen Präparat, Borazit von Lüneburg, die unter sonst gleichen Bedingungen bei 21°, 80°, 140°, 220° und 280° aufgenommen wurden.

Fig. 6. Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahmen von Borazit von Lüneburg bei 21°, 80°, 140°, 220° und 280° Die Einstellung der Temperatur geschah mittels eines Vorschaltwiderstandes System Ruhstrat und dauerte etwa 1 Std. bis zur angenäherten Konstanz. Die benutzte Strahlung wurde mit Hilfe einer Siemens-Selbstschutzröhre mit Cu-Antikathode an einer Spektroanalyt-Apparatur erzeugt¹). Die Betriebsdaten waren 40 kV, 12 mA bei einer Belichtungszeit von 3 Std. pro Aufnahme.

Die auf diese Weise erhaltenen Aufnahmen wurden kubisch indiziert²). In der Tabelle I sind die Auswertungsergebnisse der Aufnahmen bei 21° und bei 280° angeführt.

Ein Vergleich der Auswertungsergebnisse ergibt, daß die Abweichungen Δ sin α der gefundenen sin α-Werte von den nach der quadratischen Form¹) berechneten Werten in der Aufnahme bei Zimmertemperatur am größten sind. Der mittlere Fehler beträgt hier etwa 4%. In der Aufnahme bei 80° ist der mittlere Fehler Δ sin α nur noch etwa ³/4%, bei

Die Apparatur wurde von der Fa. Rich. Seifert & Co. freundlicherweise zur Verfügung gestellt.

²⁾ Da die Achsenlängen des Einzelkristalles in pseudokubischer Aufstellung nahezu den kubischen Achsen entsprechen (vgl. S. 9), so konnte die kubische Indizierung ohne Bedenken auch bei den Aufnahmen unterhalb des Umwandlungspunktes durchgeführt werden.

³⁾ Bezogen auf die kubischen Indizes (hkl).

Tabelle I. a) Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahme β -Borazit von Lüneburg bei 21°.

| Int. | a | sin a gef. | $\sin \alpha$ ber. | $\Delta \sin \alpha$ |
|--------|---|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| m | 12° 47′ 24″ | | 0.2204 | 0,0010 |
| | | | | 0,0000 |
| | | | | 0,0010 |
| | | | | 0,0012 |
| | | | , | 0,0012 |
| | | | m | 0,0022 |
| | 19 01 40 | 0,3200 | | [0,0076] |
| 1 | | | | [0,0014] |
| , | 10 22 04 | 0.2409 | L , 3 | 0,0034 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 0,0032 |
| ststst | | | | 0,0032 |
| s | 23 36 00 | 0,4003 | 0,4061 | 0,0058 |
| m | 24 58 48 | 0,4223 | 0,4259 | 0,0036 |
| mst | 26 08 24 | 0,4406 | 0,4449 | 0,0043 |
|) m | 27 16 48 | 0,4583 | 0,4630 | 0,0047 |
| | | | [0,4580] | [0,0003] |
| ms | 28 24 00 | 0,4749 | 0,4805 | 0,0056 |
| m | 29 11 24 | 0,4877 | 0,4932 | 0,0055 |
| 8 | 29 45 36 | 0,4964 | 0,5015 | 0,0054 |
| | 30 54 00 | | | 0,0009 |
| 1 | | | | 0,0059 |
| *** | 01 01 10 | 0,020. | | [0,0019] |
| , | 39 47 36 | 0.5489 | 1 | 0,0040 |
| | m m stst st m ststst s m m ststst s m m ststst s m m st m ststst s m m ststst s m m st m ststst s m m st m ststst s s m m st m ststst s s m m st m ststst s s m m st ststst s s m stst s s m stst s s s s | m 12° 47′ 24″ m 13 25 12 stst 14 49 12 st 16 37 12 m 48 13 12 s 19 01 48 | m | m |

b) Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahme α-Borazit von Lüneburg bei 280°.

| Index | Int. | α | sin a gef. | sin a ber. | △ sin a |
|-----------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 222a | m | 12° 46′ 48″ | 0,2212 | 0,2199 | 0,0013 |
| 400β | m | 13 21 00 | 0,2309 | 0,2295 | 0,0014 |
| 400a | stst | 14 49 12 | 0,2557 | 0,2539 | 0,0018 |
| 420a | st | 16 33 36 | 0,2850 | 0,2839 | 0,0011 |
| 422a | m | 18 09 36 | 0,3116 | 0,3110 | 0,0006 |
| 440B | 8 | 18 59 24 | 0,3254 | 0,3244 | 0,0010 |
| 531 a | m | 19 48 00 | 0,3387 | 0,3394 | 0,0007 |
| 440a | m | 21 05 24 | 0,3598 | 0,3591 | - 0,0007 |
| 531 a | ststst | 22 07 48 | 0,3767 | 0,3755 | 0,0012 |
| 620a | s | 23 27 36 | 0,3984 | 0,4014 | 0,0033 |
| 622a | m | 24 55 48 | 0,4215 | 0,4210 | 0,0005 |
| 444α | mst | 26 03 00 | 0,4392 | 0,4398 | 0,0006 |
| 640a | m | 27 13 48 | 0,4576 | 0,4577 | 0,0004 |
| 642a | ms | 28 12 00 | 0,4726 | 0,4750 | . 0,0024 |
| 731, 553a | m | 29 07 12 | 0,4866 | 0,4876 | 0,0010 |
| 820, 644a | m | 31 28 12 | 0,5220 | 0,5234 | 0,0014 |
| 660, 822a | 8 | 32 34 48 | 0,5384 | 0,5386 | 0,0002 |

 140° etwa 1/2%. Bei 220° hat er bereits denjenigen der kubischen Modifikation bei 280° (1/3%) erreicht.

Von den hier beobachteten Interferenzen sind besonders (440) β , (640) a und (820) a einer besonderen Betrachtung zu unterwerfen, da denselben auch andere Indizes zugeordnet werden können (in Tab. Ia in eckigen Klammern angeführt). Ein Vergleich mit der bei 280° hergestellten Aufnahme von a-Borazit (Tab. Ib) läßt jedoch erkennen, daß die Übereinstimmung zwischen beobachteten und berechneten sin a-Werten zugunsten der angegebenen Indizes (440) β , (640) a und (820) a spricht. Die Abweichungen Δ sin a liegen alle innerhalb der Fehlergrenze. Ordnet man dagegen z. B. (440) β den Index (511), (333) a zu, so würde Δ sin a den Wert 0,0044 annehmen. Da letzterer weit außerhalb der Fehlergrenze des Diagramms liegt, so ist dem Index (440) β auf jeden Fall der Vorzug zu geben. Die größeren Abweichungen zwischen berechneten und beobachteten sin a-Werten beim β -Borazit, d. h. bei Aufnahmen unterhalb 265°, sind auf die beim Übergang von a- in β -Borazit sich vollziehende Dispersion zurückzuführen. In gleicher Weise lassen sich die Indizes (640) a und (820) a rechtfertigen.

Ermittelt man aus den in Fig. 6 wiedergegebenen Aufnahmen die Gitterkonstanten a_0 nach der von E. Schiebold angegebenen Extrapolationsmethode¹), so erhält man die folgenden Werte:

| | t = 21° | t = 80° | t = 140° | $t=220^{\circ}$ | $t=280^{\circ}$ |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a ₀ = | 11,97 Å | 11,99 Å | 12,02 Å | 12,05 Å | 12,11 Å |

Eine weitere Serie von Aufnahmen, die bei höheren Temperaturen aufgenommen wurden, ergaben die Gitterkonstanten: bei 300° : $a_0 = 12,12$ Å, bei 340° : $a_0 = 12,13$ Å.

Trägt man a_0 als Funktion der Temperatur graphisch in der Weise auf, daß die Abszisse die Temperatur, die Ordinate die Gitterkonstante wiedergibt, so erhält man den in Fig. 7 angegebenen Funktionsverlauf.

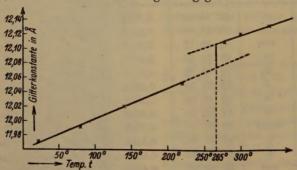


Fig. 7. Abhängigkeit der Gitterkonstanten des Borazits von der Temperatur²).

¹⁾ E. Schiebold, Z. Physik. 28, 355. 4924.

²⁾ Die Abweichungen der gemessenen Werte von der geradlinigen Interpolation liegen innerhalb der Fehlergrenze der Meßgenauigkeit.

III. Ermittlung der Gitterkonstanten.

· a) Bestimmung der Identitätsperioden.

Zur Ermittlung der Identitätsperioden wurden Schichtlinienaufnahmen um die pseudokubischen Kanten [100], [110] und [111] gemacht¹). Daraus ergaben sich die folgenden Werte:

$$T_{[100]} = 12.2 \text{ Å}$$
 $T_{[110]} = 17.1 \text{ Å}$ $T_{[111]} = 20.5 \text{ Å}.$

Darnach ist der pseudokubische Elementarkörper mit einer Kantenlänge von 12,2 Å nicht zentriert. Da jedoch in der Aufnahme bei Drehung um die pseudokubische [110]-Achse die ungeraden Schichtlinien nur sehr schwach besetzt sind, so kann man annehmen, daß eine Pseudoidentitätsperiode $\frac{1}{2}T_{[110]}$ vorliegt.

b) Bestimmung der Netzebenenabstände.

Zur präzisionsmäßigen Bestimmung der Netzebenenabstände wurden Kombinationsschwenkaufnahmen mit Kalkspat nach der Schieboldschen Drehkristallmethode²) gemacht. Es wurden zunächst die Netzebenenabstände der pseudokubischen (100)-Flächen der drei Vorkommen Lüneburg, Eime und Solvay gemessen. Hierbei war es wesentlich, nur ein einzelnes rhombisches Individuum zu erfassen. Es wurden daher für die Versuche Dünnschliffe verwendet, aus denen unter ständiger mikroskopischer Kontrolle ein rhombisches Teilindividuum herauspräpariert wurde. Kleine noch anhaftende Partien von benachbarten Individuen wurden vorsichtig mit einer formbaren Bleimasse abgedeckt. Die Ergebnisse sind in Tab. II zusammengestellt³).

Tabelle II. Netzebenenabstände und Identitätsperioden gemessen an der pseudokubischen (100)-Fläche von Kristallen verschiedener Vorkommen.

| Vorkommen | $d_{(100)}$ | $T_{[100]}$ |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Lüneburg Eime Solvay | $3,046 \pm 0,004 \text{\AA} \ 3,047 \pm 0,003 \text{\AA} \ 3,013 \pm 0,005 \text{Å}$ | $egin{array}{l} 12,18\pm0,02~\mbox{\AA} \ 12,07\pm0,01~\mbox{\AA} \ 12,05\pm0,02~\mbox{\AA} \end{array}$ |

¹⁾ Als Hochspannungsanlage diente ein Spektral-Isovoltapparat der Fa. Rich. Seifert & Co. Die Betriebsdaten waren 18 mA, 40 kV bei einer Belichtungszeit von 1 Std.

²⁾ E. Schiebold, Die Drehkristallmethode, Fortschr. Min. 11, 413ff. 1927.

³⁾ Verwendet wurde dazu eine Kreuzfokusröhre mit Mo-Antikathode. Als Hochspannungsquelle diente eine Koch & Sterzel-Apparatur. Die Betriebsdaten waren 45 kV, 12 mA bei einer Belichtungszeit von 1 Std.

Da aus dem Schichtliniendiagramm in Richtung der pseudokubischen a-Achse eine Identitätsperiode $T_{[100]} \sim 12$ Å ermittelt wurde, die Netzebenenabstände aber nur einen Abstand von $d_{(100)} \sim 3$ Å ergeben, so bedeutet das, daß der ersten Reflexion im Schwenkdiagramm der Index (400) zuzuschreiben ist. Man erhält dann aus den Kombinationsaufnahmen die Identitätsperiode in Richtung der pseudokubischen a_0 -Achse, indem man die Netzebenenabstände mit vier multipliziert. Die entsprechenden Werte sind in der letzten Spalte der Tab. II angeführt.

In gleicher Weise wurden auch die pseudokubischen Flächen (110) und (111) der genannten drei Vorkommen geprüft. Die Ergebnisse sind in den Tab. III zusammengestellt.

Tabelle III.

Zusammenstellung der Netzebenenabstände (d) und der Identitätsperioden (T) gemessen an pseudokubischen (110)- und (111)-Flächen von Kristallen verschiedener Vorkommen¹).

| Vorkommen | d in Å | T in Å | T berechn. aus $T_{[100]}$ in Å |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | a) gemessen an der | pseudokub. (110)-Flä | iche |
| Lüneburg | $2,110 \pm 0,006$ | $46,88 \pm 0,05$ | 17,22 (16,70) |
| Eime | $2,133 \pm 0,005$ | $17,06 \pm 0,04$ | 47,07 |
| Solvay | $2,134 \pm 0,005$ | $47,07 \pm 0,04$ | 17,04 |
| | b) gemessen an der | pseudokub. (111)-Flä | iche |
| Lüneburg | $3,460 \pm 0,009$ | $20,76 \pm 0,05$ | 21,10 (20,92) |
| Eime | $3,511 \pm 0,013$ | $21,07 \pm 0,05$ | 20,91 |
| Solvay | $3,489 \pm 0,006$ | $20,93 \pm 0,04$ | 20,87 |

Die weniger gute Übereinstimmung zwischen beobachteten und berechneten Identitätsperioden beim Lüneburger Vorkommen ist darauf zurückzuführen, daß besonders die pseudokubische (400)-Fläche sehr stark verzwillingt war, so daß trotz sorgfältiger Präparation nicht mit Sicherheit ein einzelnes rhombisches Teilindividuum erfaßt werden konnte. Bezieht man sich bei der Berechnung von $T_{[110]}$ und $T_{[111]}$ auf den aus einer Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahme von Borazit von Lüneburg ermittelten Wert der Gitterkonstanten $a_0=42,08$ Å, so erhält man die in der letzten Spalte der Tab. III in Klammern angeführten Werte, die wesentlich besser mit den an den pseudokubischen (410)- und (411)-Flächen beobachteten Werten übereinstimmen.

¹⁾ Die Anordnung in Tab. II u. III wurde nach steigendem Eisengehalt vorgenommen. Obwohl der morphotropische Effekt des Eisens gering ist, erkennt man doch deutlich an den $d_{(110)}$ -Werten mit wachsendem Eisengehalt ein Zunehmen der Gitterkonstanten.

IV. Größe des Elementarkörpers und Anzahl der Moleküle im Elementarkörper.

Aus den Gitterkonstanten folgt, daß der pseudokubische Elementarkörper einem Würfel von der Kantenlänge $a_0 = 12,1$ Å entspricht. Der entsprechende rhombische Elementarkörper z.B. eines Kristalls von Eime würde dann folgende Dimensionen besitzen:

$$a_0 = 17,07 \text{ Å}$$
 $b_0 = 17,07 \text{ Å}$ $c_0 = 12,07 \text{ Å}.$

Hieraus ergibt sich als feinbauliches Achsenverhältnis der rhombischen (pseudotetragonalen) Modifikation:

$$a_0: b_0: c_0 = 1:1:0,7071 \sim 1:1:\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}.$$

Als kristallographisches Achsenverhältnis wurde gefunden¹):

$$a:b:c=1:1:0,7070=1:1:\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}.$$

Beide Achsenverhältnisse stimmen gut überein.

Die Molekülzahl im Elementarwürfel mit $a_0 = 12,07$ Å, unter Zugrundelegung des nach der Pyknometermethode bestimmten spez. Gewichtes s=2,910 und der üblichen chemischen Formel des Borazits $Cl_2Mg_7B_{16}O_{30}$, ist $n=3{,}484\sim 3{,}5$ Moleküle.

Bezieht man sich jedoch auf die Formel Cl₂Mg₆B₁₄O₂₆, so wird $n=3,972\sim4$ Moleküle; d.h. also in der pseudokubischen Elementarzelle sind 4 Moleküle der Formel (Cl₂My₆B₁₄O₂₆) enthalten²).

Auf die entsprechende rhombische Elementarzelle umgerechnet, erhält man $n=7,946\sim 8$ Moleküle. In der rhombischen Elementarzelle mit den obigen Kantenlängen sind demnach acht Moleküle von der Formel $(Cl_2Mg_6B_{14}O_{26})$ enthalten.

V. Bestimmung der Raumgruppe.

a) Kristallklassen von α- und β-Borazit.

Bevor auf die Diskussion der Raumgruppen an Hand der auftretenden Röntgeninterferenzen eingegangen wird, soll noch kurz eine Übersicht gegeben werden über die Kenntnis der Kristallklassen, die sich aus den bisherigen Untersuchungen ergibt.

a) Kubische Modifikation. Auf Grund der Wachstumsformen würde man dem α-Borazit kubische Hemiedrie (T, T, O) oder Tetartoedrie (T) zuzuschreiben haben³). Die Lauediagramme weisen die

¹⁾ E. Mallard, Ann. Min. 1876.

²⁾ Vgl. hierzu auch W. Gruner, Am. J. Sci. 17, 453-460. 1929, sowie M. Mehmel, Fortschr. Min. 17, 58-60. 1932.

³⁾ M. Mehmel, Z. Krist. 87, 239. 1934.

kubisch-holoedrische Symmetrie auf (vgl. S. 2), so daß darnach nur die Klassen O, T_d , O_h zutreffen. Berücksichtigt man noch, daß der a-Borazit einen geringen piezoelektrischen Effekt liefert, der nach dem Hochfrequenz-Resonanzverfahren¹) von Giebe und Scheibe²) nachgewiesen werden konnte, so bleibt als einzige Kristallklasse nur (T_d) übrig.

 β) Rhombische Modifikation. Infolge der Zwillingsbildung lassen sich aus den Wachstumsformen keine direkten Schlüsse auf die Kristallklasse ziehen. Die Art der Verwachsungen deutet jedoch darauf hin, daß die rhombischen Teilindividuen pyramidal gebaut sind. Auch die von Baumhauer³) durchgeführten Ätzversuche sprechen für die Klasse (C_{2v}) . Die Lauediagramme geben keinen Anhaltspunkt über die Kristallklasse, da alle drei rhombischen Klassen die gleiche Lauesymmetrie (V_h) ergeben. Wesentlich ist jedoch die Beobachtung der Pyroelektrizität⁴), die im rhombischen System nur in der Klasse (C_{2v}) auftreten kann⁵).

b) Raumgruppe der rhombischen Modifikation.

Zur Bestimmung der Raumgruppe der rhombischen Modifikation wurden eine Reihe von Schwenkaufnahmen an (001) und (011) um verschiedene Achsen, nach der Schieboldschen Methode⁶), sowie Weißenbergaufnahmen um die pseudokubischen Achsen [100] und [110] gemacht. Die daraus ermittelten Indizes sind in Tab. IV zusammengestellt.

Tabelle IV. Zusammenstellung der aus den Schwenkaufnahmen gefundenen rhombischen Indizes?).

```
400,
                       600,
                              800, 40.0.0,
                                                12.00
h00:200,
(00l') (002)
              (004)
                      (006)
                             (008)
                                     (0.0.40)
                                               (0.0.12)
         st
               stat
                               m
                                                  m
0k0 : 080.
               0.42.0,
                         0.46.0
(0k'0) (080)
              (0.12.0)
                        (0.46.0)
         st
```

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²⁾ E. Giebe u. A. Scheibe, Z. Physik 83, 760. 1925.

³⁾ Baumhauer, Resultate der Atzmethode, Leipzig 1894, S. 104.

⁴⁾ Vgl. J. Beckenkamp in Hintzes Handbuch der Mineralogie Bd. 1, 49. Lieferung, S. 104.

⁵⁾ W. Voigt, Lehrbuch der Krystallphysik, Leipzig 1928.

⁶⁾ E. Schiebold, l. c.

⁷⁾ Die in Klammern angeführten Indizes sind durch Vertauschung von h und l erhalten worden und entsprechen einer anderen von den Kristallographen bisher bevorzugten Aufstellung.

Tabelle IV (Fortsetzung).

hk0: 2.42.0 (0 k'l') (0.42.2) ms

2.0.12, 3.0.40 . h0l:104. 1.0.10. 1.0.14 . 204 . 3.0.14 . 404 . (h'0l')(401) (10.0.1) (14.0.1)(402)(42.0.2) (40.0.3) (14.0.3)(404)mst 8 ß stst m ms mst 4.0.12 . 5.0.10. 604 . 608. 6.0.12 . 804 . 808 . 408 . 4.0.16.

408, 4.0.12, 4.0.16, 5.0.10, 604, 608, 6.0.12, 804, 808, (804) (12.0.4), (16.0.4) (10.0.5) (406) (806) (12.0.6) (408) (808) st m ms s mst mst mst s mst

8.0.12 , 10.0.8 , 12.0.4 (12.0.8) (8.0.10) (4.0.12) ms ms s

: 022, 026, 028, 0.2.10, 0.2.14, 044, 048, 0.4.12, 0.4.16, Okl (h'k'0) (220) (620) (820) (10.2.0) (14.2.0) (440) (840) (12.4.0) (16.4.0) st st st m 8 stst ms m 0.6.10, 0.6.14, 075 . 082 . 084 . 066 . 057. 062 . (14.6.0) (570) (280) (480) $(660)^{\circ}$ (10.6.0)(750)(260)st mst mst m m ms m m m

0.8.12 , 0.8.16 , 0.10.2 , 0.10.4 , 0.10.6 , 0.10.8 , 0.40.40 , (12.8.0) (16.8.0) (2.10.0) (4.10.0) (6.10.0) (8.10.0) (10.10.0) ms ms ms ms ms ms

0.10.14 , 0.12.4 , 0.12.8 , 0.12.12 , 0.14.2 , 0.14.6 , 0.16.4 , 0.16.8 (14.10.0) (4.12.0) (8.12.0) (12.12.0) (2.14.0) (6.14.0) (4.16.0) (8.16.0) 8 ms ms ms s ms s

(hkl : 128 , 1.2.12 , 1.2.16 , 1.4.10 , 1.4.16 , 166 , 1.6.12 , 1.6.16 , 175 , (h'k'l') (821) (12.2.1) (16.2.1) (10.4.1) (16.4.1) (661) (12.6.1) (16.6.1) (571) st ms ms ms s m m s s 182 , 1.10.4 , 1.12.2 , 1.12.6 , 1.14.4 , 1.16.6 , 226 , 2.2.10 , 2.2.14

(281) (4.10.1) (2.12.1) (6.12.1) (4.14.1) (6.16.1) (622) (10.2.2) (14.2.2) st m ms ms s s ms ms s

235, 244, 248, 2.4.12, 2.4.16, 266, 2.6.10, 2.6.16, 279 (532) (442) (842) (12.4.2) (16.4.2) (662) (10.6.2) (16.6.2) (972) m st mst ms s ms s m

284, 288, 2.40.2, 2.40.6, 2.40.40, 2.40.14, 2.12.4, 2.12.8 (482) (882) (2.40.2) (6.40.2) (40.40.2) (44.40.2) (4.12.2) (8.12.2)

mst m m m ms s ms s
2.12.12, 2.14.2, 2.14.4, 2.14.6, 2.14.10, 2.16.4, 324, 328

Tabelle IV (Fortsetzung).

| 3.2.10 | , 3.2.12 | , 3.2.16, | 346, | 359, | 368, | 3.6.16, | 3.8.10 |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| (10.2.3 |) (12.2.3 | (16.2.3) | (643) | (953) | (863) | (16.6.3) | (10.8.3) |
| 6 | m | 8 | st | m | m | 8 | ms |
| 3.40.2 | , 3.10.8 | , 3.16.2 , | 3.46.6, | 413, | 422, | 4.2.10, | 4.2.14 |
| | | (2.16.3) | | | | | |
| В | m | 8 | 8 | ms | mst | m. | ms |
| | | 1.12, 466, | | | | | |
| (444) | (844) (12 | .4.4) (664) | (10.6.4) | (14.6.4) | (884) | (16.8.4) | (12.12.4) |
| mst | m · n | nst mst | 8 | ms | m | ms | ms |
| | | 5.4.10, 5.4 | | | | | |
| | | (10.4.5) (12. | | | | | |
| stst | m | 8 | s ma | 8 . 8 | | s m | . 8 |
| | | 622, 626, | | | | | |
| (716) | (11.1.6) | (226) (626) | (10.2.6) | (44.2.6) | (846) | (12.4.6) | (14.6.6) |
| m | ms | s m | m | ms | ms | 8 , | 8 |
| 688, | 6.8.40, | 6.8.12, | 717, 7 | 24, 74 | 12, 7 | 46, 813 | 822 |
| (886) | (10.8.6) | (12.8.6) | (717) (4) | 27) (24 | 17) (6 | 47) (318 | 3) (228) |
| 8 | 8 | ms | m n | ns i | 8 | 8 8 | m |
| 826, | 8.2.40, | 848, 8.4 | 4.12, 8 | .6.14 , | 924, | 928, | 9.4.40, |
| | | (848) (12 | | | | | |
| ms | ms | m | m | ms | 8 | 8 | S |
| | | 2, 40.2.6, | | | | | |
| | | 0) (6.2.10) | | | | | |
| ms | ms | 8 | 8 | m | | ms | |

Mit Hilfe der Auslöschungstabellen von Schleede-Schneider¹) lassen sich alle innenzentrierten und allseitig flächenzentrierten Raumgruppen ausschließen, da die entsprechenden Auslöschungskriterien $((h+k+l) \neq 2p)$ bzw. $(h+k) \neq 2p$, $(k+l) \neq 2p$ und $(h+l) \neq 2p$) im positiven Sinne nicht erfüllt sind. Da alle beobachteten Indizes einer einseitigen Flächenzentrierung entsprechen, so ist bei der großen Zahl der gefundenen Reflexionen kaum anzunehmen, daß ein Gitter mit einfacher Translationsgruppe vorliegt. Unter Berücksichtigung der Kristallklasse (C_{2v}) verbleiben demnach zur weiteren Diskussion nur noch die Raumgruppen C_{2v}^{11-17} . Diese lassen sich an Hand der $(h\ 0\ l)$ -Spektren derart differenzieren, daß für den vorliegenden Fall nur noch die Gruppen C_{2v}^{14-15} übrig bleiben. Auf Grund der beobachteten Reflexe (057) und (075) kann C_{2v}^{15} ausgeschieden werden, so daß als einzige Raumgruppe die (100)-zentrierte Gruppe C_{2v}^{14} verbleibt.

Wählt man dagegen eine andere Aufstellung, indem man die folgende Indizestransformation einführt:

$$h'=l \quad k'=k \quad l'=h^2).$$

so erkennt man, daß an Hand der (h'k'0)-Reflexionen die Raumgruppen C_{2v}^{14-17} in Wegfall kommen $(h' \pm 2p \text{ und } k' \pm 2p \text{ ausgelöscht, nicht erfüllt)}$. Mit Hilfe der

A. Schleede und E. Schneider, Röntgenspektroskopie und Kristallstrukturanalyse, II. Bd. Berlin u. Leipzig 1929.

²⁾ In Tab. IV in Klammern angeführte Indizes.

(h'0l')-Reflexionen läßt sich noch die Raumgruppe C_{2v}^{13} ausscheiden, (h'=2p und l' + 2p ausgelöscht, nicht durchgängig erfüllt). Es verbleiben demnach bei dieser Aufstellung die basiszentrierten Raumgruppen C_{2v}^{11} und C_{2v}^{12} . Diese beiden Raumgruppen unterscheiden sich hinsichtlich der $(0 \ k' l')$ -Reflexionen dadurch, daß C_{2v}^{11} nur k' + 2p ausgelöscht fordert, während C_{2v}^{12} das Kriterium k' und l' + 2p ausgelöscht verlangt. Da nun auf Grund des vorliegenden Beobachtungsmaterials bei den $(0 \ k' l')$ -Reflexionen nur solche gefunden wurden, wo k' und l' gerade sind, so scheint C_{2v}^{12} am wahrscheinlichsten zu sein¹).

Eine exakte Prüfung über die Zweckmäßigkeit der Aufstellung war an Hand des vorliegenden röntgenographischen Befundes nicht möglich2). Da sich aber für den a-Borazit eine kubisch-allseitig flächenzentrierte Translationsgruppe ergibt (vgl. S. 47) und da ferner zwei rhombische Achsen nahezu gleich lang sind, so würde selbst bei der durch die Zwillingsbildung bedingten Möglichkeit der Vertauschung der pseudokubischen a₀-Kanten in der rhombischen Modifikation immer die pseudotetragonale Basisfläche zentriert sein (vgl. Fig. 8a). Es ist daher naheliegend, diese pseudotetragonale Basisfläche auch zur rhombischen Basisfläche zu machen. Dem β-Borazit wäre somit im Idealfall eine rhombisch basis- und kantenzentrierte Translationsgruppe zuzuordnen. Die auf einen pseudokubischen Elementarkörper A1A2 A₃A₄ (Fig. 8b) bezogene Elementarzelle müßte darnach im Schichtliniendiagramm bei Drehung um die pseudokubische [110]-Kante nur die halbe Periode zeigen. Da jedoch die ganze Periode (~17Å) beobachtet wird (vgl. S. 17), wobei allerdings die ungeraden Schichtlinien sehr schwach sind, so ist dies nur dadurch zu erklären, daß die Kantenzentrierung durch eine kleine Verschiebung der entsprechenden Atome verloren geht.

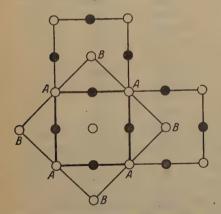


Fig. 8a. Ableitung der idealisierten Translationsgruppe des β -Borazits BBBB aus der Translationsgruppe des α -Borazits AAAA an Hand der Projektion auf die (004)-Fläche.

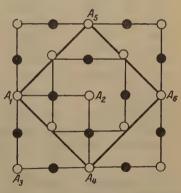


Fig. 8b. Schematische Projektion der beobachteten Translationsgruppe des β -Borazits. $A_1\,A_2\,A_3\,A_4$ pseudokub. Elementarzelle. $A_1\,A_2\,A_5\,A_6$ rhomb. Elementarzelle.

¹⁾ C_{2v}^{11} läßt sich jedoch auf Grund positiver Kriterien nicht vollkommen ausscheiden.

2) Dies kann erst mit Hilfe anderer physikalischer Eigenschaften, z. B. Pyroelektrizität und Lage der polaren Achsen geschehen.

Tabelle V. Debye-Scherrer-Diagramm von β -Borazit¹).

| Index kub. | a | sin a gef. | sin a ber. | Int. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------|
| 200a! | 7° 22′ 38″ | 0,1284 | 0,1273 | m |
| 222β | 11 27 42 | 0,1986 | 0,1992 | S |
| 222a ! | 12 42 59 | 0,2202 | 0,2204 | st |
| 400β! | 13 17 25 | 0,2299 | 0,2297 | m |
| 400α! | 14 50 26 | 0,2561 | 0,2545 | ststst |
| 420a! | 16 33 46 | 0,2851 | 0,2846 | stst |
| 422α ! | 18 13 40 | 0,3128 | 0,3117 | mst |
| 440β! | 18 58 26 | 0,3252 | 0,3252 | 8 |
| 531β 1 | 19 55 17 | 0,3407 | 0,3401 | m |
| 440a! | 24 07 37 | 0,3604 | 0,3600 | st |
| 531a ! | 22 07 54 | 0,3767 | 0,3764 | ststst |
| 620a! | 23 35 44 | 0,4003 | 0,4023 | 8 |
| 622a! | 24 58 24 | 0,4222 | 0,4221 | st |
| 444a ! | 26 09 01 | 0,4407 | 0,4408 | st |
| 640a! | 27 16 11 | 0,4582 | 0,4595 | m |
| 642a ! | 28 25 05 | 0,4759 | 0,4762 | m |
| 553, 731a ! | 29 11 35 | 0,4878 | 0,4888 | m |
| *643, 650a | 29 47 45 | 0,4969 | 0,4970 | 8 |
| 800a! | 30 49 45 | 0,5125 | 0,5090 | s |
| 644, 820a ! | 31 39 42 | 0,5249 | 0,5247 | st |
| 660, 822a 1 | 32 45 09 | 0,5410 | 0,5399 | 8 |
| 555, 751a | 33 24 45 | 0,5507 | 0,5511 | 8 |
| 840a ! | 34 42 45 | 0,5694 | 0,5691 | st |
| 911a | 35 39 06 | 0,5829 | 0,5797 | 8 |
| 664 a ! | 36 39 23 | 0,5970 | 0,5969 | 8 |
| 931 a | 37 27 36 | 0,6082 | 0,6070 | m |
| 844α! | 38 41 39 | 0,6252 | 0,6235 | st |
| *10.1.0, 942, 861, 764a | 39 43 40 | 0,6394 | 0,6395 | 8 |
| 862, 10.2.0a ! | 40 30 10 | 0,6495 | 0,6489 | m |
| 666, 10.2.2 <i>a</i> ! | 41 28 43 | 0,6623 | 0,6613 | 8 |
| 864, 10.4.0a! | 43 29 17 | 0,6882 | 0,6853 | 8 |
| 10.4.2a ! | 44 47 30 | 0,6983 | 0,6970 | . 8 |
| *11.2.0, 10.5.0, 10.4.3, } *865a | 45 26 24 | 0,7125 | 0,7114 | 8 |
| 880a ! | 46 12 54 | 0,7219 | 0,7199 | · s |
| 10.4.4, 882a ! | 46 59 24 | 0,7312 | 0,7155 | st |
| 866, 10.6.0a ! | 47 57 58 | 0,7428 | 0,7421 | 8 |
| 10.6.2a ! | 48 54 24 | 0,7428 | 0,7529 | 8 |
| 884, 12.0.0 a! | 49 52 24 | 0,7646 | 0,7636 | st |
| 001, 12.0.0 41 | 10 02 21 | 0,7040 | 0,7000 | 1 80 |

¹⁾ Die mit Stern (*) versehenen Indizes sind unsicher und entsprechen wahrscheinlich der beim Übergang ins rhombische System erfolgten Dispersion. Alle mit (!) versehenen Indizes wurden auch in verschiedenen Aufnahmen von α -Borazit beobachtet (vgl. z. B. Tab. VI).

| Tabelle V | (Fortsetzung). |
|-----------|----------------|
|-----------|----------------|

| 8) | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|------|--|--|
| Index kub. | а | $\sin \alpha \text{ gef.}$ | sin α ber. | Int. | | |
| 11.5.1α | 50° 32′ 58″ | 0,7722 | 0,7715 | 'B | | |
| *876, 982, 10.7.0, 12.2.1a | 51 00 32 | 0,7773 | 0,7767 | S | | |
| 10.6.4, 12.2.2α! | 51 45 18 | 0,7854 | 0,7845 | m | | |
| 975, 11.5.3a ! | 52 26 38 | 0,7928 | 0,7922 | 8 | | |
| 12.4.0a! | 53 38 58 | 0,8054 | 0,8049 | m | | |
| 886, 10.8.0, 12.4.2a | 54 42 36 | 0,8162 | 0,8149 | m | | |
| *10.7.5, 10.8.3, 11.6.4 | 56 50 09 | 0,8371 | 0,8369 | 8 | | |
| $12.5.2, \ 13.2.0a$ | | | | | | |
| 12.4.4a ! | 57 38 23 | 0,8447 | 0,8442 | m | | |
| 10.8.4, 12.6.0a | 58 43 50 | 0,8547 | 0,8537 | st | | |
| *10.7.6, 10.9.2, 12.5.4 | 59 59 36 | 0,8660 | 0,8655 | 8 | | |
| 13.4.0a | 00 00 00 | | | | | |
| *10.8.5, 12.6.3, 13.4.2a | 61 06 46 | 0,8756 | 0,8748 | B | | |
| *11.6.6, 12.7.0a | 62 15 40 | 0,8851 | 0,8840 | ß | | |
| 12.6.4, 14.0.0a | 62 57 00 | 0,8906 | 0,8908 | 8 | | |
| *10.7.7, 13.5.2, 14.1.1a | 63 36 37 | 0,8958 | 0,8954 | 8 | | |
| 10.8,6, 10.10.0, 14.2.0 a | 64 19 40 | 0,9013 | 0,8999 | 8 | | |
| 13.5.3a | 65 14 47 | 0,9081 | 0,9066 | ms | | |
| *12.6.5a | 65 42 20 | 0,9114 | 0,9110 | ms | | |
| 12.8.2, 14.4.0α | 67 58 24 | 0,9270 | 0,9265 | 8 | | |
| *14.4.1, 10.8.7a | 68 22 31 | 0,9296 | 0,9287 | 8 | | |
| 13.5.5, 13.7.1a | 69 38 18 | 0,9434 | 0,9416 | . 8 | | |
| *13.6.4a | 71 06 10 | 0,9461 | 0,9459 | 8 | | |
| *13.7.2a | 71 40 35 | 0,9493 | 0,9481 | 8 | | |
| 12.8.4a | 72 16 45 | 0,9526 | 0,9523 | m | | |
| *10.10.5a | 72 47 45 | 0,9553 | 0,9545 | m | | |
| 10.10.6a | 77 55 46 | 0,9779 | 0,9775 | 8 | | |
| *15.3.2a | 78 39 06 | 0,9804 | 0,9816 | 8 | | |

Die aus dieser Betrachtung sich ergebende normale Aufstellung ist die basisflächenzentrierte, die der Raumgruppe C_{2v}^{12} entspricht. Von kristallographischer Seite ist ebenfalls die dieser Raumgruppe entsprechende Aufstellung gewählt worden 1).

Rechnet man die aus den Schwenkaufnahmen sich ergebenden Indizes der rhombischen Modifikation durch Einführung der aus den optischen Untersuchungen erhaltenen Indizestransformation²)

$$k^{\prime\prime}=h; \qquad k^{\prime\prime}=rac{k-l}{2}; \qquad l^{\prime\prime}=rac{k+l}{2}$$

¹⁾ C_{2v}^{11} u. C_{2v}^{12} sind von W. Gruner, l. c. ebenfalls als mögliche Raumgruppen angegeben worden.

2) Vgl. M. Mehmel, Z. Krist. 87, 239. 1934.

Tabelle VI. Debye-Scherrer-Diagramm von α-Borazit (aufgenommen bei 600°).

| Index | α | sin a gef. | sin a ber. | A sin a | Int. |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| 200α | 7° 18′ 00″ | 0,1271 | 0,1260 | 0,0014 | m |
| 220a | 10 14 54 | 0,1790 | 0,1782 | 0,0008 | 8 |
| 222a | 12 40 26 | 0,2194 | 0,2183 | 0,0011 | mst |
| 400β | 13 12 32 | 0,2285 | 0,2277 | 0,0008 | m |
| 400a | 14 39 39 | 0,2531 | 0,2520 | 0,0014 | ststst |
| 420°a | 16 23 30 | 0,2822 | 0,2818 | 0,0004 | st |
| 422a | 17 57 41 | 0,3084 | 0,3087 | 0,0006 | m |
| 440β | 18 50 00 | 0,3228 | 0,3220 | 0,0008 | 8 |
| 531β | 19 42 00 | 0,3374 | 0,3367 | 0,0004 | 8 |
| 440a | 20 55 42 | 0,3572 | 0,3564 | 0,0008 | mst |
| 531 a | 21 48 51 | 0,3716 | 0,3728 | 0,0012 | stetet |
| 620a | 23 34 48 | 0,3991 | 0,3985 | 0,0006 | m |
| 622a | 24 36 04 | 0,4163 | 0,4179 | .0,0016 | mst |
| 444α | 25 49 48 | 0,4357 | 0,4365 | 0,0008 | at |
| 640a | 27 04 43 | 0,4543 | 0,4544 | 0,0004 | m |
| 642a | 28 04 46 | 0,4707 | 0,4715 | 0,0008 | m |
| 731, $(553)a$ | 29 05 05 | 0,4861 | 0,4840 | 0,0021 | mst |
| 800α | 30 22 41 | 0,5057 | 0,5044 | 0,0016 | 8 |
| 644, 820a | 31 20 45 | 0,5202 | 0,5196 | 0,0006 | m |
| 660, 822a | 32 47 00 | 0,5344 | 0,5346 | 0,0005 | m |
| 840a | 34 21 12 | 0,5643 | 0,5636 | 0,0007 | mst |
| 664a | 36 46 45 | 0,5946 | 0,5911 | 0,0005 | ms |
| 844a . | 38 07 36 | 0,6174 | 0,6174 | 0,0000 | st |
| 10.0.0α | 39 07 00 | 0,6309 | 0,6304 | 0,0008 | 88 |
| 10.2.0, 862a | 40 01 00 | 0,6430 | 0,6426 | 0,0004 | ms |
| 10.2.2 , 666α | 40 51 33 | 0,6542 | 0,6548 | 0,0006 | 8 |
| 10.4.0, 864a | 42 48 47 | 0,6795 | 0,6786 | 0,0009 | 8 |
| 10.4.2a | 43 33 31 | 0,6891 | 0,6902 | 0,0011 | 8 |
| 880a | 45 26 20 | 0,7125 | 0,7129 | 0,0004 | m |
| 10.4.4, 882a | 46 23 09 | 0,7240 | 0,7239 | 0,0001 | ms |
| 10.6.0, 866a | 47 49 27 | 0,7352 | 0,7348 | 0,0006 | 8 |
| 10.6.2a | 48 40 00 | 0,7451 | 0,7455 | 0,0004 | 8 |
| 884, 12.0.0a | 48 34 46 | 0,7492 | 0,7508 | 0,0016 | m |
| 10.6.4, 12.2.2a | 50 30 00 | 0,7716 | 0,7717 | 0,0001 | 8 |
| 11.5.3, 975a | 51 42 40 . | 0,7849 | 0,7845 | 0,0004 | 8 |
| 12.4.0a | 52 54 07 | 0,7976 | 0,7970 | 0,0006 | 8 |
| 12.4.4a | 56 57 00 | 0,8366 | 0,8359 | 0,0007 | ms |

in die pseudokubischen Indizes h'' k'' l'' um, so erkennt man, daß von den etwa 380 beobachteten Indizes nur 23 gegen die Bedingung eines allseitig flächenzentrierten »pseudokubischen« Gitters sprechen. Dieser geringe Prozentsatz, sowie die Tatsache, daß diese verbotenen Indizes

nur mit schwacher oder höchstens mittelstarker Intensität auftreten, ist nur mit einer entsprechenden Pseudosymmetrie des rhombischen Gitters in Einklang zu bringen und deutet darauf hin, daß die kubische Modifikation ein allseitig flächenzentriertes Gitter bildet. Zum gleichen Ergebnis führt die pseudokubische Indizierung einer in Tab. V wiedergegebenen Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahme.

c) Raumgruppe der kubischen Modifikation.

Aus Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahmen des a-Borazits (Tab. VI) ergibt sich, daß die bei der kubischen Modifikation auftretenden Indizes einem kubisch allseitig flächenzentrierten Gitter entsprechen.

Von allen kubischen Raumgruppen kommen demnach nur diejenigen in Frage, die der Bedingung genügen, daß keine gemischten Indizes auftreten. Dies sind: T^2 , T_h^3 , T_h^4 , O^3 , O^4 , T_d^2 , T_b^5 , O_h^6 , O_h^6 , O_h^6 , O_h^6 . Auf Grund der allgemeinen Auslöschungskriterien lassen sich die Gruppen T_h^4 , O^4 , O_h^7 und O_h^8 von der weiteren Diskussion ausscheiden, da diese die Bedingung verlangen, daß alle (h00)-Reflexionen mit $h \neq 4p$ ausgelöscht sind. Mit Berücksichtigung des aus den kristallographischen Untersuchungen bekannten hemiedrischen bzw. tetardoedrischen Verhaltens können die Raumgruppen O_h^5 , O_h^8 , O_h^8 und T_h^3 nicht zutreffen. Von den verbleibenden Raumgruppen T_d^5 , T_d^2 und T^2 läßt sich T^2 auf Grund der holoedrischen Lauesymmetrie ausscheiden. T_d^2 und T_h^5 unterscheiden sich hinsichtlich der Auslöschungen derart, daß in T_h^5 bei den (hhl)-Interferenzen nur solche auftreten, wo h, h0, h1, h2, h3 währen h4 auch h6. Interferenzen mit h5, h6, h7 zugrunde gelegt. h8 sich jedoch auf Grund positiver Kriterien nicht ausschließen h1).

VI. Geometrische Strukturdiskussion des α-Borazits.

a) Anordnungsmöglichkeiten der Atome auf Grund der Symmetrie und Zähligkeit der Punktlagen.

In der Raumgruppe T_d^5 stehen nach Wyckoff²) die in Tab. VII zusammengestellten Punktlagen zur Verfügung.

¹⁾ Es sei an dieser Stelle noch erwähnt, daß die Zentrierung durch geeignete Parameterkombinationen auch nur vorgetäuscht sein kann, in Wirklichkeit aber gar nicht vorhanden ist. Für diesen Fall würden noch die Raumgruppen T_d^1 und T_d^4 in Frage kommen. Eine Entscheidung hierüber ließ sich an Hand von Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahmen wegen der relativ geringen Anzahl von Reflexen nicht treffen. Schwenkaufnahmen konnten bisher aus technischen Schwierigkeiten vom a-Borazit noch nicht gemacht werden.

²⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, The Analytical Expression of the Results of Space-Groups. Washington 1922.

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| Tabelle VII. | Symmetrie | und | Zähligkeit | der | Punktlagen | in |
|--------------|-----------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|----|
| | der | Rau | mgruppe T_d^5 | | | |

| Punktlage | | Koordinaten | Zähligkeit | Eigensymmetrie | Freiheitsgrade |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (8i | {0 0 0} | 8 | T | . 0 |
| 8 | 8e | { 1 1 1 } | 8 | T | 0 |
| 0.4 | 24 c | { 1 ± 0} | 24 | S ₄ | 0 |
| 24 | 24 h | { 1 00} | 24 | S_4 | 0 |
| 32 | 32 c | {u u u} | 32 | C ₃ | 1 |
| 40 | (48a | {\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} u} | 48 | C ₂ | 4 |
| 48 | {48e ⋅ | { u 0 0} | 48 | C ₂ | 4 |
| | 96 | $\{x \ y \ z\}$ | 96 | C ₁ | 3 |

Da die Elementarzelle insgesamt vier Moleküle $Cl_2Mg_6B_{14}O_{26}$ enthält, so sind auf diese Punktlagen zu verteilen: 8Cl, 24Mg, 56B und 104O. Hierbei können prinzipiell zunächst vier Möglichkeiten unterschieden werden:

Diese vier Hauptfälle lassen sich auf Grund obiger Punktlagen in 36 verschiedene Anordnungsmöglichkeiten unterteilen.

b) Einschränkung der geometrischen Anordnungsmöglichkeiten.

a) Einschränkung auf Grund der Strukturfaktordiskussion.

Die Diskussion der Strukturfaktoren für die einzelnen Punktlagen ergibt, daß alle Interferenzen (hkl), mit h, k und l ungerade, nur dann einen Beitrag zum Strukturfaktor liefern, wenn sich streuende Atome in allgemeiner Lage befinden. In allen speziellen Lagen dagegen wird unter diesen Bedingungen der Strukturfaktor gleich Null. Da nun eine Anzahl von (hkl)-Reflexen mit h, k und l ungerade beobachtet wurden, und da ferner nur die Sauerstoffatome in allgemeiner Lage liegen können, so ist mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit anzunehmen, daß der Hauptteil derselben eine 96zählige Lage besetzt. Die 36 möglichen Anordnungsfälle reduzieren sich dann auf die folgenden vier:

β) Einschränkung auf Grund der Raumbeanspruchung.

Zu dem gleichen Ergebnis kommt man, wenn man die einzelnen Fälle in bezug auf die Raumbeanspruchung diskutiert. Am einfachsten kann dies an der Netzebene (110) durchgeführt werden. Unter Zugrundelegung der V. M. Goldschmidtschen Ionenradien¹) ergibt sich, daß in den Fällen 2—4, selbst wenn man die Voraussetzung macht, daß sich alle Atome berühren, die Gitterdimensionen wesentlich größer sein müßten, als die röntgenographischen Messungen ergeben haben.

Für den Fall 1 dagegen zeigt sich, daß alle vier Unterfälle a—d möglich sind. Die 36 möglichen Anordnungen reduzieren sich damit auf die oben angegebenen vier Fälle (1a—1d).

2) Einschränkung auf Grund der Eigensymmetrie der Punktlagen.

Bei Betrachtung der Boratome in der 32 zähligen Lage ergeben sich zwei Möglichkeiten für die Umgebung derselben durch Sauerstoffatome. Da die 32 zählige Punktlage die Symmetrie C_3 hat, so können die darauf verteilten Boratome tetraedrisch von je vier Sauerstoffatomen umgeben sein, wovon je drei zur 96 zähligen Lage, eines zu einer 8 zähligen Lage gehören. Weiterhin besteht die Möglichkeit, daß je drei Sauerstoffatome (in 96 zähliger Lage) in Form eines gleichseitigen Dreiecks um die Boratome angeordnet sind. Beide Fälle konnten schon an anderen Boraten nachgewiesen werden²).

Der tetraedrische Fall erscheint allerdings für die $B_{\rm H}$ -Atome nicht sehr wahrscheinlich. Die auf der trigonalen Achse liegenden Sauerstoffatome müßten, sowohl in der Lage 8e wie in der Lage 8i die Symmetrie T haben, so daß dieses Sauerstoffatom gleichzeitig vier $[BO_4]$ -Tetraedern angehören würde. Wenn man annimmt, daß Borazit ein Ionengitter bildet, so würde bei B^{+3} - als Zentralion einer Tetraedergruppe das Brückensauerstoffion nach der Paulingschen Elektrovalenzregel $4\cdot\frac{3}{4}$ positive Ladungen absättigen müssen, also viel zu stark belastet sein. Dadurch ist dieser Fall jedoch noch nicht restlos auszuschließen, da in Anbetracht der wenigen bisher strukturell untersuchten Borate noch nicht feststeht, ob tatsächlich echte B^{+3} -Ionen im Gitter existieren. Es erscheint daher zweckmäßig, unter der Voraussetzung der tetraedrischen Sauerstoffumgebung einen Vergleich der berechneten mit den beobachteten Intensitäten auszuführen³).

¹⁾ V. M. Goldschmidt, Skrift. Norsk. Vid. Ak. Oslo 1926; Z. Elektrochem. 34, 453—463. 1928; Erg. techn. Röntgenkde. 2, 151. 1931.

²⁾ C. Dunbar u. F. Machatschki, Z. Krist. 76, 133. 1931; W. H. Zachariasen, Z. Krist. 76, 289. 1931; W. H. Zachariasen u. G.E. Ziegler, Z. Krist. 88, 354. 1932. 3) Für die B_I -Atome in 24zähliger Lage mit der Symmetrie S_4 ist dagegen eine tetraedrische Umgebung durch Sauerstoffatome möglich.

c) Reduktion der Parameter.

Da sowohl bei tetraedrischer, wie bei ebener Umgebung der Boratome durch Sauerstoffatome die drei zu einem Sauerstoffatome gehörigen Parameter (xyz) bei gegebenen B—O-Abstand vom u-Parameter des Boratoms abhängig sind, so lassen sich dieselben in einfacher Weise durch Polarkoordinaten φ und e ausdrücken, wobei φ der Drehwinkel in der Ebene der Sauerstoffatome und e der senkrechte Abstand dieser Ebene vom Koordinatenanfangspunkt ist. Man erhält dann die folgenden Koordinatentransformationsformeln:

$$x = u' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f' \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f' \sin \varphi$$

$$y = u' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f' \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f' \sin \varphi$$

$$z = u' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} f' \cos \varphi.$$
(1)

Hierbei ist $u' = \frac{e}{\sqrt{3}}$ und f' der senkrechte Abstånd der Sauerstoffatome von der Drehachse¹).

Für den Fall der ebenen Umgebung der Boratome durch Sauerstoffatome kann die Formel direkt verwendet werden, wenn man für u' den Strukturparameter der 32 zähligen Lage und für f' den Abstand Bor-Sauerstoff einsetzt²).

Im Falle der tetraedrischen Sauerstoffumgebung des Bors ist außerdem der u-Parameter der 32 zähligen Lage dadurch festgelegt, daß sich eines der vier Tetraedersauerstoffatome in einer 8 zähligen Lage befindet. Das Formelsystem (1) geht dann über in

$$x = \frac{3f}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2f}{3\sqrt{3}}\cos\varphi - \frac{2}{3}f\sin\varphi$$

$$y = \frac{3f}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2f}{3\sqrt{3}}\cos\varphi + \frac{2}{3}f\sin\varphi$$

$$z = \frac{3f}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4f}{3\sqrt{3}}\cos\varphi,$$
(2)

wobei f den Bor-Sauerstoffabstand im Tetraeder darstellt.

¹⁾ Dieses Formelsystem (1) gilt ganz allgemein und ist in dieser Form unabhängig von der Art der Umgebung.

Für diesen speziellen Fall wurde diese Formel bereits von F. Kästner (Z. Krist. 77, 353. 1931) abgeleitet.

VII. Diskussion der Struktur bei tetraedrischer Bor-Sauerstoffumgebung der B_{Π} -Atome.

Unter Zugrundelegung der obigen Reduktionsformeln der Parameter und der von Pauling und Sherman¹) angegebenen Streufunktionen läßt sich zeigen, daß für die Anordnungsmöglichkeiten 1a, 1b und 1d über die gesamte Variationsbreite des φ -Parameters von 0° bis 120° bei tetraedrischer Bor-Sauerstoffumgebung $I_{200} > I_{400}$ berechnet wird, während die Beobachtung $I_{200} < I_{400}$ ergibt²). Bei der Anordnung 1c dagegen existiert ein kleines φ -Intervall, innerhalb dessen das Verhältnis I_{200} : I_{400} erfüllt ist. Die beste Übereinstimmung zwischen berechneten und beobachteten Intensitäten der (h00)-Spektren innerhalb dieses Intervalles ergibt sich für die Parameterkombination $u=26\frac{1}{2}$ °, x=41°, $y=36\frac{1}{2}$ °, z=71°.

Nimmt man jedoch die (hh0)-Spektren zu Hilfe, so ergibt sich, daß innerhalb dieses Intervalles das Verhältnis von $I_{200}:I_{220}$ gerade umgekehrt zu den berechneten Werten beobachtet wird, so daß damit die tetraedrische Bor-Sauerstoffumgebung in T_d^* unwahrscheinlich ist.

VIII. Diskussion der Struktur bei ebener Bor-Sauerstoffumgebung der \mathcal{B}_{II} -Atome.

Im Falle der ebenen Umgebung der Boratome in 32 zähliger Lage durch Sauerstoffatome kann man zunächst in der gleichen Weise wie im tetraedrischen Falle vorgehen. Da hierbei der u-Parameter durch die Umgebung nicht festgelegt ist, so ergeben sich naturgemäß eine weit größere Anzahl von Variationsmöglichkeiten. Mit Berücksichtigung der V. M. Goldschmidtschen Ionenradien³) lassen sich die Variationsbereiche des u-Parameters einschränken auf die Bereiche:

$$36^{\circ} \le u \le 50^{\circ}$$
 und $128^{\circ} \le u \le 146^{\circ}$.

Demzufolge gestattet auch der φ -Parameter eine größere Änderung.

Da alle Netzebenen $(\hbar k l)$ mit h, k und l ungerade nur für Sauerstoff einen von Null verschiedenen Strukturfaktor liefern, so lassen sich durch Berechnung der Intensitäten einer Anzahl Interferenzen, die dieser Bedingung genügen, der größte Teil der Parameterwerte ausscheiden. Es bleiben dann nur noch kleine Variationsbreiten der Para-

¹⁾ Pauling u. Sherman, Z. Krist. 81, 1-29. 1931.

²⁾ Für die Intensitätsberechnungen wurde dabei das Quadrat des Strukturfaktors ($|\Sigma|^2$) benutzt.

3) V. M. Goldschmidt l. c.

meter übrig, die an Hand der (h00)- und (hh0)-Interferenzen geprüft werden können. Hierbei zeigte sich, daß für die günstigsten Parameterwerte $u=432^\circ$, $x=411^\circ$, $y=121^\circ$ und $z=460^\circ$ innerhalb der (h00)-Spektren ein der Beobachtung entsprechender Gang gefunden wird.

| | I_{200} | I_{400} | I_{600} | I ₈₀₀ | I ₁₀ ·0·0¹) |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|
| beob. | m | stst | 12 | 8 | 88 |
| berechn. | 7 | 156 | | 1,2 | 0,1 |

Die (hh0)-Spektren dagegen zeigen schon sehr erhebliche Abweichungen:

| | I ₂₂₀ | T ₄₄₀ | I ₆₆₀ | I ₈₈₀ |
|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| beob. | 8 | mst | m | m |
| berechn. | 41 | 170 | 9,4 | 30 |

Vergleicht man jedoch die Interferenzen (200) und (220), so erkennt man, daß dieselben gerade im umgekehrten Verhältnis zu den beobachteten Werten berechnet werden.

Es scheint darnach, daß im Rahmen von T_d^5 keine die Röntgeninterferenzen befriedigende Struktur angegeben werden kann, soweit dies an dem vorliegenden Beobachtungsmaterial geprüft werden konnte²).

IX. Diskussion der Struktur in der Raumgruppe T_d^2 .

Wie bei der Raumgruppendiskussion der kubischen Modifikation gezeigt wurde, läßt sich die Raumgruppe T_d^2 auf Grund positiver Kriterien nicht mit Sicherheit ausschließen. Die beiden Raumgruppen T_d^2 und T_d^5 unterscheiden sich dadurch, daß die in T_d^5 auftretenden Para- bzw. Klinogleitspiegelebenen parallel (110) durch 0 in T_d^2 Spiegelebenen und die Orthogleitspiegelebenen parallel (110) durch $\frac{1}{4}$ Klinogleitspiegelebenen werden. Dies bedingt, daß die beiden 8 zähligen Lagen von T_d^5 in T_d^2 in je zwei 4zählige Lagen aufgespalten werden; die 32 zählige Lage geht in zwei 16 zählige Lagen über, so daß sich für T_d^2 die in folgender Tab. VIII zusammengestellten Zähligkeiten und Symmetrien der Punktlagen ergeben.

¹⁾ Die geschätzten Intensitäten wurden der bei 600° aufgenommenen Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahme entnommen (vgl. Tab. VI).

²⁾ Den bisherigen Untersuchungen lagen nur Debye-Scherrer-Aufnahmen zugrunde, da Schwenkaufnahmen bei höheren Temperaturen aus technischen Gründen noch nicht angefertigt werden konnten. Letztere sind aber in Vorbereitung.

| | | Tabelle VI | II. | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|----|-----------|
| Symmetrie | und | Zähligkeit d | ler | Punktlagen | in | T_d^2 . |

| Punktlage | Koordinaten | Zähligkeit | Eigensymmetrie | Freiheitsgrade |
|-----------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 4 b | 0 0 0 | 4 | T_d | 0 |
| 40 | 111 | . 4 | T_d | 0 |
| 4d | 111 | 4 | T_d | 0 |
| 4e | 3 3 3 | 4 | T_d | 0 |
| 16a | $u_1 u_1 u_1$ | 16 | C_{3v} | 4 |
| 24 a | $u_2 0 0$ | 24 | $C_{3v} \ C_{2v}$ | 4 |
| 24 b | 1 1 u ₃ | 24 | C_{2v} | 4 |
| 48d | $u_{4} u_{4} v_{1}$ | 48 | C. | 2 |
| 96 | x y z | 96 | C ₁ | 3 |

Infolge der Aufspaltung der Punktlagen wird die Zahl der möglichen Kombinationen von 36 in T_d^5 auf etwa 600 in T_d^2 erhöht.

Unter Zugrundelegung der Ionenradien (V. M. Goldschmidt) lassen sich schon mit Hilfe rein geometrischer Kriterien und der Raumverteilung die Mehrzahl der Anordnungsmöglichkeiten ausscheiden, so daß nur noch die beiden Hauptfälle

I II

Cl in
$$4+4$$
 Cl in $4+4$

Mg « 24 Mg « 24

B « $24+16+16$ B « $24+16+16$

O « $96+4+4$ O « $48+48+4+4$

übrig bleiben.

Für den Fall II läßt sich aber eine Atomanordnung angeben, die der in T_d^5 abgeleiteten Näherungsstruktur ähnlich ist. Sie unterscheidet sich von dieser, abgesehen von möglichen kleinen Parameteränderungen, nur dadurch, daß alle Atome in (110)-Ebenen liegen¹).

Eine prinzipiell davon verschiedene Struktur würde die unter I angegebene Atomanordnung ergeben, wobei allerdings zu berücksichtigen ist, daß die in den beiden 4zähligen Lagen befindlichen Sauerstoffatome als Ecken eines $[BO_4]$ -Tetraeders infolge der Symmetrie der Punktlage elektrovalenzmäßig zu stark belastet sein dürften. Außerdem würden die Boratome in 32zähliger Lage infolge der Symmetrie der Raumgruppe von je 6 Sauerstoffatomen in 96zähliger Lage umgeben sein, so daß dadurch wenig Wahrscheinlichkeit für eine derartige

¹⁾ Eine genaue Überprüfung an Hand der beobachteten und berechneten Intensitäten soll einer späteren Arbeit vorbehalten bleiben.

Anordnung besteht. Es ist also damit zu rechnen, daß sich auch in der Raumgruppe T_d^2 keine exakte Struktur angeben läßt. Für diesen Fall bliebe dann nur noch übrig, daß dem α -Borazit entweder eine eintsche Translationsgruppe zugeordnet werden muß, oder daß er der Raumgruppe T^2 angehört. Da gegen letzteres jedoch die Symmetrie der Lauediagramme spricht, so ließe sich dies nur dadurch rechtfertigen, daß auch beim α -Borazit eine Zwillingsbildung auftritt, die nach den bisherigen Methoden noch nicht nachgewiesen werden konnte.

Andererseits wurde bei der Diskussion der chemischen Zusammensetzung darauf verwiesen¹), daß auf Grund des bisherigen analytischen Materials auch mit der Möglichkeit gerechnet werden muß, daß der Borazit gar keine konstante chemische Zusammensetzung besitzt, sondern Mischkristalle im System MgB_4O_7 , MgB_2O_4 und $MgCl_2$ darstellt²). Vielleicht ist auch darin ein Grund für die schlechte Übereinstimmung zwischen berechneten und beobachteten Intensitäten zu suchen.

Unter Zugrundelegung der Formel $Cl_2Mg_6B_{14}O_{26}$ wird man nach den bisherigen röntgenographischen Untersuchungsergebnissen zu erwarten haben, daß der Borazit eine Gerüststruktur darstellt, ähnlich wie wir solche von zahlreichen Silikaten kennen. Das Bor-Sauerstoffgerüst würde der Formeleinheit $[B_7O_{13}]^{-5}$ entsprechen, in das gesetzmäßig die Chlorund Magnesiumionen eingelagert sind, so daß die Formel des Borazits zu schreiben wäre:

$[Mg_3Cl] \cdot [B_7O_{13}].$

Besonders würde das Fehlen der Spaltbarkeit damit in Einklang zu bringen sein.

Zur weiteren Klärung der Struktur des α-Borazits macht es sich unbedingt notwendig methodische Verfeinerungen anzuwenden, vor allem wird es notwendig sein, Schwenkaufnahmen bei höheren Temperaturen zu machen, um die Indizesstatistik noch weiter zu vervollkommnen. Versuche diesbezüglicher Art sind im Gange. Über die Ergebnisse soll in einer späteren Arbeit berichtet werden.

Zusammenfassung.

An Hand von Lauediagrammen wurden zunächst die Symmetrieverhältnisse beider Borazit-Modifikationen untersucht. Der β -Borazit zeigt die Symmetrie V_h und geht oberhalb 265° in die kubische Holoedrie über, so daß dem a-Borazit nur die Kristallklassen O, T_a bzw. O_h zugeordnet werden können.

¹⁾ M. Mehmel, Z. Krist. 87, 239. 1934.

²⁾ Untersuchungen über dieses ternäre System sind in Vorbereitung.

Mittels einer für diese Untersuchungen besonders konstruierten Debye-Scherrer-Kamera wurde die Abhängigkeit der Gitterkonstanten von der Temperatur näher untersucht. Hierbei zeigte sich beim Umwandlungspunkt eine deutliche, mehr oder weniger sprunghafte Änderung der Gitterkonstanten. Das Vorhandensein zweier Modifikationen ist besonders dadurch charakterisiert, daß die linearen Interpolationskurven der Änderung der Gitterkonstanten mit der Temperatur verschiedene Neigungswinkel zur Temperaturachse haben.

Die exakte Messung der Netzebenenabstände und der Identitätsperioden an Kristallen verschiedener Vorkommen weist auf einen geringen morphotropischen Effekt des Eisengehalts hin, derart daß mit steigendem Eisengehalt die Gitterkonstanten etwas vergrößert werden.

Der Elementarwürfel von a-Borazit mit einer Kantenlänge $a_0=42,1$ Å enthält vier Moleküle $Cl_2Mg_6B_{14}O_{26}$. Die entsprechende Elementarzelle des β -Borazits mit den Achsen

$$a_0 = 17,07 \text{ Å}$$
 $b_0 = 17,07 \text{ Å}$ und $c_0 = 12,07 \text{ Å}$

enthält acht Moleküle.

Als wahrscheinliche Raumgruppen ergeben sich für den β -Borazit die Gruppen $C_{2\sigma}^{12}$ bzw. $C_{2\sigma}^{14}$, für den α -Borazit die Gruppen T_d^5 oder T_d^2 .

Die Diskussion der Struktur des a-Borazits in der Raumgruppe T_d^5 führte zu keiner befriedigenden Übereinstimmung zwischen beobachteten und berechneten Intensitäten. Auch in T_d^2 ist auf Grund des vorliegenden Beobachtungsmaterials eine Struktur nicht sehr wahrscheinlich, so daß damit gerechnet werden muß, daß der a-Borazit entweder eine einfache Translationsgruppe bzw. tetartoedrische Symmetrie mit feiner Zwillingslamellierung hat, oder daß seine chemische Zusammensetzung nicht konstant ist.

Nach den bisherigen Untersuchungen läßt sich jedoch vermuten, daß der Borazit eine Gerüststruktur bildet, derart, daß in ein B—O-Gerüst von der Formeleinheit $[B_7O_{13}]^{-5}$ abwechselnd Chlor- und Magnesiumionen eingelagert sind.

Eingegangen den 26. September 1933.

Die Kristallstruktur des Nickelbromids und -jodids.

Von

J. A. A. Ketelaar in Amsterdam.

Über die Struktur des Nickelbromids und -jodids liegen zur Zeit keine Angaben vor. Die Untersuchung dieser Verbindungen erschien wichtig, weil dadurch eine Lücke im Strukturschema der Dihalogenide beseitigt werden konnte.

Die Herstellung der Präparate geschah in der Weise, daß Lösungen von Nickelhydroxyd oder -carbonat in wäßriger Brom- und Jodwasserstoffsäure auf dem Wasserbade zur Trockne eingedampft wurden. Für die Röntgenaufnahmen wurden die Substanzen wegen ihrer Zerfließlichkeit in dünnwandigen Linde nannröhrchen eingeschlossen.

Nickelbromid.

Nickelbromid wurde auf die obengenannte Weise als ein ockerfarbiges, hygroskopisches Pulver erhalten. Durch Umkristallisieren aus Alkohol und Trocknen bei 140° wurde ein reines wasserfreies Präparat erhalten, wie aus den Nickelbestimmungen hervorging. Die Röntgenogramme (Tab. II) dieses Präparats waren freilich identisch mit denen des nicht umkristallisierten Produktes.

Durch Sublimation in einer *HBr*-Atmosphäre bei Rotglut wurde das Nickelbromid in Form schillernder Blättehen erhalten. Eine Pulveraufnahme dieses Präparats ist in Tab. I wiedergegeben.

Aus den Aufnahmen des sublimierten Nickelbromids geht hervor, daß dieses die Kristallstruktur des $CdCl_2$ -Typus besitzt, mit den Elementarabständen:

Hexagonaler Elementarkörper

$$a = 3.71^5 \pm 0.01$$
 Å, $c = 18.30 \pm 0.04$ Å, $\frac{c}{a} = 4.93$. Anz. d. Moleküle $Z = 3$.

Rhomboedrischer Elementarkörper

$$a=6.46^{5}\pm0.02$$
 Å, $\alpha=16^{\circ}$ 40. Anzahl der Moleküle $Z=1$.

Die berechnete Dichte beträgt d = 5,25, während pyknometrisch d = 5,10 gefunden wurde.

⁴⁾ W. Biltz und E. Birk, Z. anorg. Ch. 127, 37, 4923.

In Übereinstimmung mit der $CdCl_2$ -Struktur wurden nur Reflexionen beobachtet, welche die Rhomboederbedingung erfüllen. Die Anordnung der Atome im Grundrhomboeder ist:

$$Ni: 000;$$
 $2 Br: uuu, \bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}.$

Mit einem Parameterwert $u=0.255\pm0.003$ für die Br-Atome ergibt sich eine gute Übereinstimmung zwischen beobachteten und berechneten Intensitäten, wie aus Tab. I hervorgeht. Wegen des Vorherrschens der Basisflächen im Pulver sind die Reflexionen dieser sowie diejenigen an Flächen mit geringer Neigung gegenüber diesen Begrenzungsflächen (z. B. $40\overline{1}.19$) in der Intensität bevorzugt. Zwecks genauerer Festlegung der Intensitätsverhältnisse der verschiedenen Ordnungen der Basis wurden Aufnahmen gemacht, wo diese Tatsache noch mehr ausgenutzt wurde, in dem die blättchenförmigen Kristallmassen zwischen zwei Mikroskopdeckgläschen unter Druck zerrieben wurden. Die Aufnahmen eines solchen Gläschens zeigten die erwarteten Einkristallreflexionen der Basisflächen; die Prismenreflexionen waren dagegen fast vollständig verschwunden.

Die Berechnung geschah mit der Formel:

$$S = F_{Ni} + 2 F_{Br} \cos 2 \pi u \left(h + k + l\right)$$

In der 6. Spalte der Tab. I ist angegeben S^2 , berechnet mit $F_{Ni} = 1$ und $F_{Re} = \frac{4}{3}$.

Die Röntgenogramme des nicht sublimierten Nickelbromids weichen aber beträchtlich ab von denen des sublimierten Produktes¹). Es handelt sich um eine Wechselstruktur, eine Schwankung zwischen dem $CdCl_2$ -Typus und dem CdJ_2 -Typus, wie diese vor kurzem von Bijvoet und Nieuwenkamp bei $CdBr_2$ gefunden wurde. Für eine Diskussion dieser Struktur sei auf diese Arbeit verwiesen²). Wie dort angegeben, läßt sich die Wechselstruktur auf einen hexagonalen Elementarkörper beziehen, welcher nur $\frac{1}{3}$ Molekül $NiBr_2$ enthält.

Die Abmessungen dieses Elementarkörpers sind:

$$a = 2.11 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å}, c = 6.08 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å}, Z = \frac{1}{3}.$$

⁴⁾ Erst durch Erhitzung auf 600° geht die Wechselstruktur über in die $CdCl_2$ -Struktur des sublimierten Produktes. Auch $NiBr_2$, erhalten durch thermische Zersetzung von $Ni(NH_3)_{0}Br_2$, zeigt das Röntgenogramm der Wechselstruktur mit denselben Elementarabständen.

²⁾ J. M. Bijvoet und W. Nieuwenkamp, Z. Krist. 86, 466. 1933.

Tabelle I. Pulverdiagramm von NiBr₂ (sublimiert), CuKa-Strahlung, Kameraradius 2,84 cm.

| Abst. | 108 | 10 ³ sin ² Θ | hkil | hhl rhom- | Inter | | |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|
| in | sin ² O | | berechnet hexagonal | | berechn. | | beob- |
| mm1) | beob. | bereciniet | Hexagonar | boedrisch | νS^2 | $\Sigma \nu S^2$ | acht. |
| 7,3 | 16,1 | 15, 9 | 0003 | 111 | 3 | 3 | st. |
| _ | _ | 58, 8 | 1011 | 100 | 5 | 5 | |
| 14,6 | 63,2 | 64, 0, 63, 6 | 10I2, 0006 | 110, 222 | 47+5 | 22 | s. st. |
| 17,1 | 86,5 | 85,5 | 1014 | 244 | 80 | 80 | m.st. |
| | - | 101 | 10 I 5 | 224 | 2 | 2 | |
| 22,4 | 145 | 143, 143 | 10I7, 0009 | 322, 333 | 15+0 | 15 | 8. |
| 24,5 | 171 | 170, 171 | 10 1 8, 11 2 0 | 332, 410 | 78+80 | 158 | st. |
| 25,8 | 190 | 187 | 1123 | 240 | 19 | 19 | 8. |
| 28,9 | 234 | 232, 234, 234, | 2024, 40140, 4126, | 111, 433, 321, | 5+14+ | 67 | m. s. |
| | | 236 | 2022 | 200 | 31+17 | | |
| 30,3 | 254 | 255, 257 | 00012, 2024 | 444, 220 | 24+80 | 104 | s. st. |
| 31,4 | 271 | 271, 273 | 10111, 2025 | 443, 311 | 22+2 | 24 | m. s. |
| _ | _ | 314, 315 | 1129, 2027 | 432, 331 | 1+15 | 16 | _ |
| 36,0 | 345 | 342 | 2028 | 422 | 78 | 78 | m. s. |
| | - | 355 | 10 T 13 | 445 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 39,0 | 396 | 398 | 00045 | 555 | 10 | 10 | m.s. |
| 39,5 | 404 | 402, 403, 406, | 2131, 10114, 20210, | 210, 554, 442, | 10+12 | 70 | 8.+ |
| | | 407 | 2132 | 412 | +14+34 | | |
| 40,9 | 429 | 426, 428 | 11212, 2134 | 543, 310 | 145+160 | 305 | st. |
| 41,7 | 443 | 443, 444 | 20211, 2135 | 533, 320 | 22+4 | 26 | 8, 6, |
| | _ | 486 | 2137 | 421 | 30 | 30 | |
| 45,7 | 512 | 510, 513, 514 | 40 1 16, 2 13 8, 30 3 0 | 655, 431, 211 | 66+156 +80 | 302 | st.+ |
| 46,6 | 528 | 527, 530 | 20213, 3033 | 553, 300, 221 | 0+40+40 | 20 | 8. |
| 49,2 | 573 | 568, 569, 572, | 10117, 11215, 00018 | 665, 654, 666, | 1+59+ | 136 | m. |
| | | 575, 577, 577 | 20214, 3036, 21310 | 644, 330, 411, | 3+12+ | | |
| | | | | 532 | 16+16+29 | | |
| 52,4 | 627 | 624 | 21311 | 542 | 43 | 43 | в |
| | _ | 657 | 3039 | 225, 441 | 0,5+0,5 | 1 | |
| 55,9 | 685 | 682, 687 | 20216, 2240 | 664, 220 | 66+80 | 146 | m. |
| 56,4 | 694 | 695, 698 | 10119, 21313 | 766, 643 | 38+0 | 38 | m. |
| | _ | 703 | 2243 | 34 T | 19 | 19 | |
| _ | | 740 | 20217 | 755 | 4 | 4 | |
| 59,9 | 748 | 743, 746, 746, | 11218, 3141, 21514, | 765, 221, 653, | 19+10+ | 118 | m. s. |
| | | 750, 751 | 2246, 3142 | 420, 310 | 24+31+34 | | |
| 61,1 | 766 | 766, 769, 772 | 10120, 30312, 3144 | 776, 633, 522, | 59+73 | 365 | st. |
| | | | | 321 | +73+160 | | |
| 62,4 | 786 | 782, 788 | 00021, 3145 | 777, 410 | 1+4 | 5 | 8. |
| _ | _ | 830, 831 | 2249, 3147 | 531, 430 | 1+30 | 34 | |
| 68,3 | 863 | 853, 857, 867 | 21316, 3148, 20219 | 754, 521, 775 | 132+156 | 326 | st. br. |
| | | | | | +38 | | mehrf. |

¹⁾ Korrigiert für Stäbchendicke.

Zum Vergleich seien auch die Abmessungen des Elementarkörpers vom gleichen Inhalt wie jener des sublimierten Nickelbromids im $CdCl_2$ -Typus angegeben.

Wechselstruktur: $a = 3,65 \pm 0,04$ Å, $c = 48,24 \pm 0,03$ Å $CdCl_3$ -Struktur: $a = 3,71^5 \pm 0,04$ Å, $c = 48,30 \pm 0,04$ Å.

Vergleichen wir diese beide Formen, so fällt auf, daß die Abmessungen in Richtung der hexagonalen c-Achse praktisch übereinstimmen, in Richtung der a-Achse jedoch ein Unterschied besteht, und zwar hat die Wechselstruktur den kleineren Elementarkörper und somit die größere Dichte. Diese ist $d_{R\delta}=5,45$, während sublimiertes Nickelbromid die Dichte $d_{R\delta}=5,25$ besitzt.

Die Beugung erfolgt bei der Wechselstruktur an einem hexagonalen Gitter mit:

 $\frac{1}{3} Ni: 000; \frac{2}{3} Br: 00u, 00\bar{u}.$

Tabelle II. Pulverdiagramm von NiBr₂ (Wechselstruktur) CuKa-Strahlung Kameraradius 2,84 cm.

| Abstand | 10 ³ sin ³ Θ | 10 ⁸ sin ² O | h k i l | Intensität vS² | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| in mm ¹) | beobachtet | berechnet | | berechnet | beobachtet | |
| 7,2 | 16 | 16 | 0001 | 3 | m. s. | |
| 14,6 | 64 | 64 | 0002 | 5 | m. s. | |
| | | 144 | 0003 | 4 | _ | |
| 25,0 | 178 | 178 | 40 T 0 | 80 | st. | |
| 26,2 | 196 | 186 | 40 T 4 | 16 - | 8. | |
| 29,5 | 241 | 242 | 1012 | 32 | m. s. | |
| 30,4 | 256 | 256 | 0004 | . 26 | m. s. | |
| | | 322 | 4013 | 4 | | |
| 39,1 | 398 | 400 | 0005 | 6 | . 8. 8. | |
| 41,3 | 434 | 434 | 10 T 4 | 156 | st. | |
| 46,9 | 534 | 534 | 1120 | 80 | m. st. | |
| | 558 | 560 | 1121 | 16 | 8. 8. 8. | |
| 48,3 | 575 | 576, 578 | 0006, 1015 | 39 | m. s+ | |
| 49,3 | 597 | 598 | 1122 | 32 | m. s. | |
| 50,6 | 301 | 678 | 1123 | 4 | | |
| | 714 | 712 | 2020 | 80 | m. st. | |
| 57,7 | /14 | 728 | 2021 | 16 | - | |
| - | | 754 | 1016 | - 29 | 8. 8. | |
| 60,2 | 752 | 776 | 2022 | . 32 | g. | |
| 61,9 | 778 | | 0007 | 0 | | |
| 62,6 | 789 | 78 4 790 | 1124 | 456 | st. | |

¹⁾ Korrigiert für Stäbehendicke.

 S^2 wird berechnet mit der Formel: $S = F_{Nt} + 2F_{Br}\cos 2\pi ul$ mit $F_{Nt} = 1$ und $F_{Br} = \frac{4}{3}$ und einem Parameterwert $u = 0.258 \pm 0.005$. Auch hier ist die Übereinstimmung zwischen beobachteten und berechneten Intensitäten sehr gut, wodurch die von Bijvoet und Nieuwenkamp aufgestellte Wechselstruktur eine weitere Bestätigung findet.

Tabelle III. Pulverdiagramm von NiJ₂, CuKa-Strahlung, Kameraradius 2,47 cm.

| Abstand | $40^3 \sin^2 \Theta$ | 10 ³ sin ² Θ | hkil | h k l | Inte | nsităt |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| in mm ¹) | beob. | berechnet | hexagonal ²) | rhomboedr. | vS² ber. | beobacht. |
| 6,1 | 15 | 14 | 0003 | 111 | 12 | m. st. |
| 11,8 | 56 | 55,5 | 0006 | 222 | 48 | s. st. |
| 12,1 | 59 | 58 | 40 1 2 | 440 | 54 | s. |
| 13,9 | 77 | ., 77 | 10 T 4 | 211 | 450 | s. st. |
| 17,9 | 126 | 125 | 0009 | 333 | 2 | . 8. |
| 19,7 | 150 | 151 | 1018 | 332 | 150 | . st. |
| 20,4 | 157 | 156 | 1120 | 410 | 150 | at. |
| 23,2 | -205 | 206 | 40 1 10 | 433 | 54 | 3. |
| 23,7 | 213 | 212, 214 | 1126, 2022 | 324, 200 | 162 | m. s. |
| 24,2 | 221 | 222 | 00012 | 444 | 50 | m. |
| 24,9 | 233 | 234 | 2024 | 220 | 450 | m. s. |
| 30,8 | 307 | 307 | 2028 | 422 | 450 | m. s. |
| 31,1 | 347 | 347 | 00015 | 555 | 2 | 8 |
| 31,7 | 358 | 354, 362 | 40I44, 20210 | 554, 442 | 108 | 8. |
| 32,4 | 372 | 372 | 2132 | 112 | 108 | g+ |
| 32,7 | 378 | 378 | 11212 | 543 | 300 | m. st. |
| 33,3 | 390 | 389 | 2134 | 310 | 300 | m. st. |
| 36,2 | 447 | 446 | 10I16 | 655 | 450 | m. s. |
| 37,1 | 467 | 466 | 3030 | 211 | 150 | m. s. |
| 38,8 | 500 | 498 | 00018 | 666 | 48 | m. s. |
| 39,2 | 508 | 510 | 20214 | 644 | 54 | в. |
| 39,9 | 522 | 518, 523 | 21310, 3036 | 532, 330, 444 | 1 216 | m. s. |
| 43,8 | 600 | 602 | 20216 | 664 | 150 | a. |
| 45,0 | 624 | 624 | 2240 | 220 | 150 | 8. |
| 46,5 | 654 | 654 | 11218 | 765 | 108 | 8. |
| 47,1 | 665 | 666, 667 | 21314, 10120 | 653, 776 | 162 | m. s. |
| 48,0 | 682 | 679, 680, | 00024, 2246, | 777, 420, | 218 | m. |
| | | 683 | 3142 | 310 | | |
| 48,5 | 691 | 690 | 30312 | 633, 552 | 300 | m. s. |
| 49,0 | 701 | 704 | 3144 | 321 | 300 | m. |
| 52,0 | 755 | 758 | 21316 | 754 | 300 | m. |
| 53,0 | 772 | 770 | 3148 | 524 | 300 | m. |

¹⁾ Korrigiert für Stäbchendicke.

²⁾ Reflexionen hkil mit l+2p, ausgenommen die Basisreflexionen, wurden nicht beobachtet und sind fortgelassen.

Nickeljodid.

Nickeljodid wurde wie oben beschrieben erhalten als eine schwarze, dem Jod ähnliche Masse.

In Tab. III ist eine Pulveraufnahme wiedergegeben. Die Struktur ist, wie beim Nickelbromid, vom $CdCl_2$ -Typus; Andeutungen einer Wechselstruktur wurden hier jedoch nicht erhalten.

Die Abmessungen des Elementarkörpers sind:

Hexagonaler Elementarkörper:

$$a = 3,89^5 \pm 0,01 \text{ Å}, \ c = 19,63 \pm 0,04 \text{ Å}, \ \frac{c}{a} = 5,04, Z = 3.$$

Rhomboedrischer Elementarkörper:

$$a = 6.92 \pm 0.02 \text{ Å}, \ \alpha = 16^{\circ}20', \ Z = 1.$$

Die berechnete Dichte beträgt d = 6,36, während in der Literatur $d = 5,83^{1}$) angegeben wird.

Zum Unterschied von Nickelbromid werden bei Nickeljodid fast ausschließlich Reflexionen mit geradem Index l beobachtet. Eine Ausnahme bilden die Basisreflexionen 0009, 00015 und (00021). Das Vorkommen dieser Reflexionen mit kleinem Strukturfaktor ist wohl dem Vorherrschen der Basisflächen im Pulver zuzuschreiben.

Aus den beobachteten Intensitäten läßt sich der Parameter der Jodatome zu $u=0.250\pm0.005$ bestimmen. Bei der Berechnung von S^2 nach der Formel auf S. 27 wurde $F_{Ni}=4$ und $F_J=2$ gesetzt.

Diskussion der Struktur.

Die Kristallstruktur des Nickelbromids und des Nickeljodids gehört dem $CdCl_2$ -Typus an. Die Brom- bzw. Jodatome befinden sich in fast regelmäßiger kubisch dichtester Kugelpackung. Diese Struktur bildet ein Schichtengitter, indem Schichten bestehend aus zwei Anionenschichten, welche eine Ebene besetzt durch Metallatome einschließen, und Schichten bestehend aus zwei unmittelbar aufeinander folgenden Anionenebenen miteinander abwechseln.

Der Parameter u der Jodatome in NiJ_2 weicht nicht merkbar ab von dem Idealwert u=0,25; die Ebenen der Anionen sind alle äquidistant. Bei dem sublimierten $NiBr_2$ und ebenfalls bei der Wechselstruktur ist der Parameter jedoch u=0,255 bzw. u=0,258. Der Abstand zweier Ebenen von Bromatomen beiderseits einer Ebene von Nickelatomen ist geringer als der Abstand zwischen zwei unmittelbar aufeinander folgenden Anionenebenen. Diese Abweichung der Äquidistanz dürfte ihren Grund

⁴⁾ W. Biltz and E. Birk, loc. cit.

haben in den anziehenden Kräften, welche zwischen den positiven Nickelund den negativen Bromebenen wirken.

Unten sind die gefundenen Abstände zusammen mit den entsprechenden Größen in den Kristallstrukturen von $CoBr_2$ und von CoJ_2 , welche zu dem CdJ_2 -Typus¹) gehören, aufgeführt. Unter den Abständen zweier Anionen sind drei verschiedene Fälle zu unterscheiden:

- 1. Abstand zwischen zwei Ionen innerhalb einer Ebene;
- 2. Abstand zwischen zwei Ionen in benachbarten Ebenen, beiderseits einer Nickelebene;
- 3. Abstand zwischen zwei Ionen in unmittelbar aufeinander folgenden Ebenen.

In Übereinstimmung mit dem Befund in anderen Verbindungen ist das Nickelion etwas kleiner als das Kobaltion. Dieser Unterschied beträgt 0,06 Å und 0,07 Å, während V. M. Goldschmidt 0,04 Å angibt. Eine Berechnung des Radius des Ni^{2+} -Ions ist nicht statthaft, wegen des Einflusses der Polarisation.

Während also die Kristallstrukturen des Nickelbromids und des Nickeljodids dem $CdCl_2$ -Typus angehören, kristallisieren die entsprechenden Kobaltverbindungen in der CdJ_2 -Struktur. Vom kristallchemischen Standpunkte betrachtet erscheint dieser Unterschied überraschend.

Im allgemeinen wird ja angenommen, das Auftreten der $CdCl_2$ oder der CdJ_2 -Struktur sei bedingt durch den Unterschied in der
Polarisation der Anionen, indem der CdJ_2 -Typus bei leichter polarisierbaren Ionen³) vorkommt. Diese Hypothese wird gestützt durch die
verschiedene Ladungsverteilung in beiden Strukturen. Die Coulomb-

A. Ferrari und F. Georgi, Rend. Accad. Lincei 9, 4134. 1929; 10, 522.
 4929.

²⁾ Nach eigenen Aufnahmen sind die Elementarabstände des $CoBr_3$ $a=3,72\pm0,02$ Å, $c=6,14\pm0,02$ Å, während A. Ferrari und F. Georgi (loc. cit.) fanden a=3,68 Å, c=6,12 Å. Andeutungen einer Verdoppelung der c-Achse, wie O. Hassel (Z. physikal. Ch. (B)22, 333. 1933) bei CdJ_2 beobachtete, wurden nicht erhalten.

³⁾ Diese Betrachtungen gelten auch für eine nach den Angaben von O. Hassel (loc. cit.) abgeänderte CdJ_2 -Struktur.

sche Energie ist in der $CdCl_2$ -Struktur geringer, die Polarisationsenergie aber umgekehrt größer als in der CdJ_2 -Struktur. Bei starker Polarisation wird also die zweite Struktur stabil sein. Der geringe Unterschied zwischen der Größe des Ni-Ions und des Co-Ions vermag den beobachteten Unterschied in den Kristallstrukturen nicht zu erklären, weil gerade das Ni-Ion das kleinere der beiden ist.

Aus der Stabilität der $CdCl_2$ -Struktur von $NiBr_2$ und NiJ_2 würde man schließen, daß die Kraftwirkung, welche das Nickelion auf die umgebenden Anionen ausübt, geringer ist als diejenige, welche vom Kobaltion ausgeht. Bei Ionen mit Edelgasstruktur wäre ein solcher Unterschied schwer zu erklären; Ni^{2+} und Co^{2+} besitzen jedoch eine unabgeschlossene äußere Elektronenschale. Im Grundzustand zählt Ni^{2+} zwei, Co^{2+} aber drei unkompensierte Elektronenspins. Vielleicht dürfen wir in dieser Tatsache eine Erklärung für den Unterschied in dem polarisierenden Kraftfeld beider Ionen erblicken¹). Dieser Erklärungsmöglichkeit widerspricht jedoch, daß $MgBr_2$ und MgJ_2 beide CdJ_2 -Struktur haben, obgleich das Mg^{2+} -Ion Edelgasstruktur und somit keinen Spin besitzt und übrigens von der gleichen Größe wie das Ni^{2+} -Ion ist.

Die Beobachtung eines Unterschiedes in den Elementarabständen bei der Wechselstruktur und der stabilen Struktur des Nickelbromids ist wichtig für die Aufklärung dieser Wechselstruktur. Wie Bijvoet und Nieuwenkamp hervorheben, kann die Wechselstruktur als eine wiederholte Zwillingsbildung der CdJ2- oder der CdCl2-Struktur gedeutet werden. Entweder herrscht die CdCl₂-Struktur vor und haben nur vereinzelte Schichtenpaare die Aufeinanderfolge der CdJ2-Struktur, oder es ist das umgekehrte der Fall oder beide Strukturen sind am Aufbau gleich beteiligt. Dabei können die Individuen relativ groß sein, oder jedes Individuum kann nur einige wenige Schichten in ungestörter Folge umfassen. Im zweiten Fall werden beide Strukturen wohl ungefähr zu gleichen Teilen vorhanden sein. Aus dem hervorgehobenen Unterschied in den Elementarabständen der Wechsel- und der CdCl2-Struktur folgt, daß größere Individuen mit CdCl2-Struktur in der Wechselstruktur nicht vorkommen. Wahrscheinlich liegt eine ideale Wechselstruktur mit Individuen von sehr geringer Größe vor, denn ein Wiederholungszwilling einer hypothetischen CdJ2-Struktur läßt sich zwar nicht ausschließen, ist aber doch wenig plausibel.

¹⁾ Nach einer Bemerkung, welche ich Herrn Dr. C. J. Gorter verdanke, hängt damit vielleicht die größere Variabilität der Magnetonenzahl des Kobaltions zusammen, welche auch auf stärkere homöopolare oder Polarisationskräfte bei den Kobaltverbindungen hinweist (C. J. Gorter, Diss. Leiden 1932).

Warum aber gerade die Wechselstruktur die größere Dichte hat, läßt sich zur Zeit noch nicht einsehen. Ebenso läßt sich nicht erklären, warum bei Nickeljodid keine Wechselstruktur beobachtet wurde.

Zusammenfassend kann man jedenfalls sagen, daß die kristallochemischen Zusammenhänge in der Gruppe der Dihalogenide noch nicht restlos geklärt sind.

Zusammenfassung.

Sublimiertes $NiBr_2$ und NiJ_2 haben die Kristallstruktur des $CdCl_2$ -Typus mit folgendem Elementarkörper:

NiBr₂ Hexagonal:
$$a = 3.71^5 \pm 0.01$$
 Å, $c = 18.30 \pm 0.04$ Å, $Z = 3$;
Rhomboedrisch: $a = 6.46^5 \pm 0.02$ Å, $a = 16^{\circ}40'$, $Z = 1$;
Parameter: $u = 0.255 \pm 0.003$. Dichte 5.25.

NiJ₂ Hexagonal:
$$a = 3.89^5 \pm 0.01$$
 Å, $c = 19.63 \pm 0.04$ Å, $Z = 3$;
Rhomboedrisch: $a = 6.92 \pm 0.02$ Å, $a = 16^{\circ}20'$, $Z = 1$;
Parameter $u = 0.250 \pm 0.05$. Dichte 6.36.

Außerdem zeigt nicht sublimiertes $NiBr_2$ eine Wechselstruktur mit den Elementarabständen:

$$a = 2.11 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å}, c = 6.08 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å}, Z = \frac{1}{8};$$

Parameter $u = 0.250 \pm 0.005$. Dichte 5.45.

Vom kristallchemischen Standpunkte erscheint der Unterschied in der Kristallstruktur von $NiBr_2$ und NiJ_2 einerseits und $CoBr_2$ und CoJ_2 , welche CdJ_2 -Struktur haben, anderseits unerwartet. Auf eine Erklärung durch die verschiedenen Zahlen unkompensierter Elektronenspins der beiden Metallionen Ni^{2+} und Co^{2+} wird hingewiesen. Die Wechselstruktur wird näher charakterisiert als Wiederholungszwilling der $CdCl_2$ - und der CdJ_2 -Struktur, wobei die Individuen nur wenige Schichten der beiden Strukturen umfassen.

Amsterdam, 6. Dezember 1933, Lab. für Allg. und Anorg. Chemie der Universität.

Eingegangen, den 11. Dezember 1933.

Quantitative Spectrometric Studies of Ammonium and of Potassium Cupric Chloride Dihydrate $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4$ 2H_2O and K_2CuCl_4 2H_2O .

By

L. Chrobak in New York.

(With 3 figures.)

Two different determinations have been made of the atomic arrangement in crystals of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4\cdot 2$ H_2O . Both are in qualitative agreement with the available photographic data and it has seemed important to ascertain whether a series of quantitative spectrometric measurements would lead to a satisfactory choice between them.

The essential difference between the two arrangements lies in the position of the chlorine atoms. Both are developed from the holohedral tetragonal space group D_{4h}^{14} and have atoms of their two molecule cells in the following special positions¹):

Cu: (a) 000; $\frac{111}{222}$

 NH_4 or K: (d) $0\frac{11}{24}$; $0\frac{13}{24}$; $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{4}$

O of H_2O : (e) 00w; $00\overline{w}$; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $w+\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}-w$.

In one arrangement²), hereafter designated as A, the chlorine atoms are at:

Cl: (f)
$$uu0$$
; $\bar{u}\bar{u}0$; $\frac{1}{2}-u$, $u+\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; $u+\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}-u$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and (g) $vv\frac{1}{2}$; $\bar{v}v\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}-v$, $v+\frac{1}{2}$, 0; $v+\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}-v$, 0,

with u = 0.217, v = 0.221 and w (for O) = 0.32.

In the other³) grouping, C, the chlorine atoms are at:

Cl: (j)
$$uuz$$
; $uu\bar{z}$; $\bar{u}\bar{u}z$; $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{z}$
 $u+\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}-u,\frac{1}{2}-z$; $u+\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}-u,z+\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}-u,u+\frac{1}{2},z+\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}-u,u+\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}-z$, with $u=0.275,\ z=0.255$ and w (for O) = 0.36.

¹⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, The Analytical Expression of the Results of the Theory of Space Groups, 2nd Ed. (Washington 1930) p. 97.

²⁾ S. B. Hendricks and R. G. Dickinson, J. Am. chem. Soc. 49, 2149. 1927.

³⁾ L. Chrobak, Bull. Acad. polonaise Sci. Lettres 1929 A, 364.

The quantitative data of this paper indicate that the water oxygen parameter w has been chosen too great in both suggested groupings. In subsequent calculations, including comparisons with these original structures, w will accordingly have values around 0.25.

In the following study spectrometric measurements have been made of the intensities of the simplest powder reflections of the two salts $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$ and $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$. These intensities were used to correct series of single crystal reflections for extinction. Fourier series with coefficients based on these intensities have then been evaluated for the possible arrangements and comparisons have finally been made between observed intensities and those predicted by the atomic positions derived from the Fourier summations.

The dimensions of the two molecule units of the two substances have been taken as:

| Crystal | a_0 | c_0 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$ | 7.58 Å | 7.95 Å |
| $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$ | 7.45 | 7.88 |

Measurements of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

Powder observations. The necessary crystals were obtained by the slow evaporation of a water solution containing ammonium chloride and cupric chloride in stoichiometric proportions. Selected clear specimens were thoroughly ground a few at a time until the dimensions of the largest particles present were less than 0.03 mm. During even the most careful grinding the powder became greener but after a few hours it reverted to a blue-green; this process perhaps corresponds to a temporary loss of some water of crystallization. To provide the sample for powder spectrometric measurements the seasoned powder was formed into a cake using very gentle pressure. The experimental apparatus and procedures for the spectrometric observations have been described1). All measurements have been made with the radiation from a copper target tube, operated at 5 M.A. and a constant high potential of 20 K.V., after filtration through nickel foil sufficiently thick to absorb all but a negligible amount of the $K-\beta$ lines. In order to reduce as much as possible the preferred orientation which resulted from the presence of cleavage fragments in the powder the surface layer of the pressed sample was cautiously removed before use.

¹⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, The Structure of Crystals, Rev. Ed. (New York 1931) Chap. VIII.

| | | | | Calculated F's | |
|-------|--------|----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | A ₁ , 2 | В | . <i>C</i> |
| In- | | served | w = 0.26 | w = | 0.25 |
| dices | | F-values | u = 0.217, v = 0.221 | u = v = 0.218 | u = 0.218, z = 0.248 |
| | sities | per cell | or | or 0.282 | or |
| | | | u = 0.283, v = 0.279 | | u = 0.282, z = 0.252 |
| 111 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 002 | 210 | 102.4 | 95 | 85 | 135 |
| 120 | 87 | 39.0 | 41 | 42 | 42 |
| 112 | 93 | 43.0 | 45 | 45 | 36 |
| 121 | 99 | 32.2 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 022 | 289 | 89.8 | 104 | 104 | 77 |
| 220 | 346 | 142.6 | 176 | 174 | 174 |
| 122 | 68 | 33.0 | 36 | 37 | 37 |
| 013 | 56 | 43.8 | 43 | 37 | 36 |
| 131 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 222 | 97 | 66.0 | 68 | 67 | 81 |
| 004 | [400] | 153.0 | 148 | . 149 | 149 |
| 040 | 73 | 97.8 | 121 | 119 | 119 |
| 224 | 91 | 95.2 | 115 | 115 | 110 |
| | | | SD: 122 | 122 | 164 |
| NaCl | | | | | |
| 200 | 1012 | 20.2 | | | |
| 220 | 547 | 15.62 | | | |
| | | | | | |

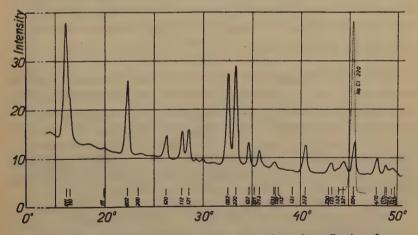


Fig. 1. A plot of the intensities of the observed powder reflections from $(NH_4)_2CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

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After a preliminary survey (Fig. 1), accurate intensity measurements were made of those reflections which were far enough apart to give separate peaks. Their absolute intensities found in the usual manner by comparison with a standard NaCl sample [F (220, NaCl) = 15.62] are listed in Table I. For making these calculations the following absorption coefficients for Cu K radiation, calculated after the method of $J\ddot{o}nsson^1$), have been used: for NaCl, $\mu = 160.8$; for $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, $\mu = 133.4$ ($\rho = 2.007$); for $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ it is 221.2 ($\rho = 2.41$).

Single crystal observations. To obtain suitable specimens for single crystal spectrometry, individual crystals several millimeters long were reduced to cylinders²) after being accurately mounted on goniometer heads. The orientation of each cylinder set on its thin glass rod in the spectrometer head was checked by making a spectrum photograph. The crystal cylinder having its [001] direction parallel to the axis of rotation was 3.0 mm. long by 0.46 mm. diameter; the one for the [100] zone was 3.5 mm. long and 0.31 mm. diameter.

For each of the measured zones, [001] and [100], the individual integrated intensities have been compared with the intensity of (040) chosen as standard. These intensities, recorded in Tables II and III, are averages of the intensities of all the symmetrically equivalent planes in the zone, e. g.: (022), (022), (022), (022). It is interesting to note that with the present substances the differences between such single values are sometimes as great as 10% of the average value. Correction for secondary extinction was made by choosing such an extinction coefficient as would give most satisfactory agreement with a set of intensities obtained by multiplying the F^2 derived from the powder data by appropriate values of the geometrical factor $\frac{1 + \cos^2 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$ for single crystals.

The Fourier analysis. F-factors from these intensities provide coefficients for Fourier analyses of the distribution of scattering matter as projected³) on the XY and YZ planes. Two separate summations have been made in each direction, one giving the coefficients the signs they would have according to structure A, the other the signs required by C. Experimentally determined F-curves²) have been used in establishing these signs and for all other calculations of structure factors. In the case

¹⁾ E. Jönsson, Uppsala Univers. Arsskrift (1928).

²⁾ L. Chrobak, Bull. Acad. polonaise Sci. Lettres 1929 A, 497.

³⁾ W. L. Bragg, Pr. Roy. Soc. (London) 128 A, 537. 4929.

⁴⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, opacit. p. 101.

Table II.

Intensities and Structure Factors of the [001] Zone Reflections from $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

| T 1: | Integrated | Intensities | Observed F's | C | Calculated F's1) | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Indices | Observed | Corrected | per cell | A _{1, 2, a} | B or $C (u = 0.218)$ | | |
| 110 | 926 | 1064 | 39.7 | 49 | 49 | | |
| 020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | | |
| 120 | · 490 | 526 | 35.9 | -41 | 42 | | |
| 22 0 | . 3150 | 5635 | 135.0 | 176 | 174 | | |
| 130 | 225 | 232 | 29.4 | . 30 | 28 | | |
| 230 | 178 | 483 | 28.5 | 27 | 27 | | |
| 400 | 4744 | 2250 | 107.3 | 121 | 119 | | |
| 440 | 53 0 | 573 | 55.3 | - 54 | 55 | | |
| 330 | 600 | 655 | 60.3 | 57 | 58 | | |
| 240 | 32 | 32 | 13.9 | 9 | . 40 | | |
| 340 | 221 | 228 | 40.2 | 39 | . —41 | | |
| 150 | 282 | 294 | 46.2 | 51 | 42 | | |
| 250 | 18 | 18 | 44.9 | -14 | 14 | | |
| 440 | 645 | 709 | 77.2 | 76 | 75 | | |
| 350 | 6 | 6 | 7.3 | -2 | · - 4 | | |
| 600 | 62 | 63 | 23.9 | 47 | . 49 | | |
| 160 | 360 | 379 | 59.0 | 54 | 55 | | |
| 260 | 373 | 394 | 61.3 | 59 | 57 | | |
| 450 | 89 | 90 | 29.5 | 23 | 23 | | |
| 360 | 263 | 273 | 52.0 | 43 | · 44 | | |
| 470 | 15 | 15 | 12.2 | 40 | 40 | | |
| 550 | 428 | 455 | 67.4 | 58 | 59 | | |
| 460 | 64 | 65 | 25.4 | 15 | 47 | | |
| 270 | 6 | . 6 | 7.7 | 4 | 3 | | |
| 370 | 288 | 300 | 53.3 | 46 | 47 | | |
| | | | S | D: 169 | 147 | | |

of the XY projections of the structure A the following pairs of chlorine positions are possible:

A (a) 1.
$$u = 0.217$$
, $v = 0.221$ (b) 1. $u = 0.279$, $v = 0.283$ 2. $u = 0.221$, $v = 0.247$ 2. $u = 0.283$, $v = 0.279$

They lead to equal F's for the same plane (hk0) except that for mixed indices the signs for the (a) pairs are opposite those for the (b) pairs.

The calculated projected electron densities, per Å², computed with a series of the usual form are recorded in Tables IV and V and plotted in

¹⁾ Though for (b) structures the signs of many terms are different they lead to the same electron distributions.

Table III. Intensities and Structure Factors of the [100] Zone Reflections from $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$.

| | | | | Calculated F's | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|--|--|--|
| | Tutomated | Intensities | Observed | A _{1a} | A_{2a} | В | C | | | |
| Indices | | | | w = | - 0.26 | w = | = 0.25 | | | |
| | Observed | Corrected | F's | | | u = v = | u=0.21 | | | |
| | | | | | | 0.218 | z = 0.24 | | | |
| 011 | 4225 | 1479 | 46.2 | 46 | 43 | 46 | 47 | | | |
| 002 | 3229 | 5893 | 109.8 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 135 | | | |
| 020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 44 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 022 | 1836 | 2471 | 88.2 | - 104 | 104 | 404 | 77 | | | |
| 013 | 505 | 544 | 43.8 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 36 | | | |
| 034 | 493 | 198 | 27.1 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 35 | | | |
| 004 | 2904 | 4894 | 453.0 | 148 | 148 | 149 | 149 | | | |
| 040 | 1711 | 2250 | 107.3 | 121 | 121 | - 119 | 449 | | | |
| 033 | 115 | 117 | 25.1 | 34 | 36 | 31 | 32 | | | |
| 024 | . 4 | 4 | 4.8 | -11 | 11 | 10 | 40 | | | |
| 042 | 428 | 455 | 51.9 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 52 | | | |
| 015 | 163 | 167 | 33.7 | 24 | 22 | . 27 | . 28 | | | |
| 054 | 472 | 176 | 35.7 | 28 | 23 | - 26 | 27 | | | |
| 044 | 776 | 871 | 84.3 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 | | | |
| 035 | 64 | 65 | 23.3 | 48 | 22 | 24 | 22 | | | |
| 006 | 475 | 509 | 65.9 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 59 | | | |
| 053 | 106 | 108 | 30.5 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 22 | | | |
| 060 | 47 | 47 | 20.7 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 19 | | | |
| 026 | 182 | 187 | 41.4 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 61 | | | |
| 062 | 44 | 44 | 10.2 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 27 | | | |
| 017 | 53 | 53 | 23.0 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 19 | | | |
| 055 | 78 | 79 | 28.4 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 22 | | | |
| 046 | 157 | 161 | 40.4 | 46 | 46 | 44 | -31 | | | |
| 074 | 32 | 32 | 17.9 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 18 | | | |
| 064 | 30 | 30 | 47.3 | 10 | 40 | 12 | 12 | | | |
| 037 | 25 | 25 | 15.7 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 21 | | | |
| 073 | 24 | 24 | 45.4 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 19 | | | |
| 008 | 547 | 592 | 74.8 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 77 | | | |
| | | | SI |): 165 | 198 | 151 | 195 | | | |

Figs. 2 and 3. On account of symmetry only one eighth of the cell projections need be given. The XY projection indicates chlorine parameters which are equal: u=v=0.218 or 0.282. This variation of structure A will be designated as B. It is striking that both the A (including B) and C structures give acceptable electron distributions through these summations. Since their calculated structure factors also agree about

Table IV.

Electron Densities Projected upon the XY-Plane as Calculated from a Fourier Analysis of the (hk0) Reflections of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$ [signs according to parameters a].

| $y \rightarrow$ | 0 | 0.05 | 0.40 0.48 | 5 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
|----------------------------|------|--------|-----------|--------|------|------|------|-------|----------------|-------|
| $\stackrel{x}{\downarrow}$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| o | 73.0 | 34.1 — | 5.8 1.4 | 2.2 | -0.3 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 11.5 | 12.5 |
| 0.05 | | 8.5 — | 2.9 9.0 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 11.5 |
| 0.40 | | | 4.0 1.7 | 4.9 | -4.4 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| 0.15 | | | -4.3 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 - | -0.6 | 0.3 |
| 0.20 | | | | 51.4 | 38.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| 0.25 | | | | | 28.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.1 - | -2.6 - | -0.3 |
| 0.30 | | | | | | 0.6 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 0.35 | | | | | | | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| 0.40 | | | | | | | | 0.3 - | - 1.8 - | - 5.8 |
| 0.45 | | | | | | | | | 19.6 | 34.1 |
| 0.50 | | | | | | | | | | 73.0 |

Table V.

Electron Densities Projected upon the YZ- (or XZ) Plane as Calculated from a Fourier Analysis of the (0kl) Reflections of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

| | z | → | 0 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | .0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
|------|----------|----------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| y | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. i | В | 49.8 | 21.2 | -3.2 | 2.0 | 10.6 | 20.2 | 10.6 | 4.7 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 1.3 |
| | C | | 44.4 | 21.6 | -0.1 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 25.5 | 10.2 | -1.4 | 3.8 | -0.4 | <u> 4.1</u> |
| 0.05 | Α. | R | 26.7 | 9.1 | - 1.3 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| 0.00 | C | | 24.7 | | -0.1 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 4.4 | -0.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 0.10 | A. | R | 4.0 | -2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| 0.10 | <i>C</i> | | | 2.5 | 1.6 | 3.7 | - 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 5.3 |
| 0.15 | A | R | 11.4 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 1.3 | -1.2 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 7.5 |
| 0.10 | C | | 5.4 | | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | — 2.5 | 1.3 |
| 0.20 | 4 | R | 32.9 | 13.6 | -1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | -0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 27.7 |
| 0.20 | C | | 4.0 | | | 1.2 | 13.3 | 30.3 | 40.8 | -0.1 | 2.8 | -1.2 | 1.2 |
| 0.25 | 4 | R | 41 0 | 17.2 | -1.6 | 2.2 | 0.1 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 17.2 | 41.0 |
| 0.20 | | | | -0.1 | | 1.6 | | 41.0 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | -0.1 | -1.4 |

equally well with observations on all the measured planes, it is obvious that the quantitative data of this paper do not lead to a unique selection between structures for $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

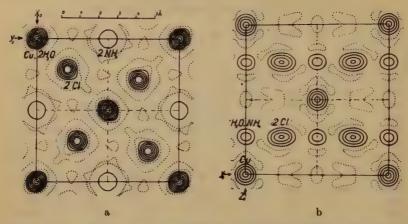


Fig. 2. A map of the electron densities of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_3O$ projected upon the XY and the YZ-planes if the signs of F are chosen according to structure A_{1a} .

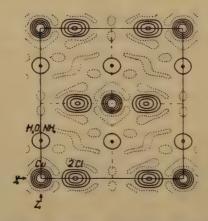


Fig. 3. A map of the electron density of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ projected upon the YZ-plane if the signs of F are chosen according to structure C. The XY projection is the same as that of Fig. 2.

Measurements of $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

Powder and single crystal spectrometric data similar to those already described for the ammonium salt were obtained and analyzed for $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$. Fourier summations were made of projections upon

Table VI. Powder Spectrometric Data from $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$.

| | Obse | erved | Calculated F's |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| Indices | Intensities | F-values | for B |
| 011 | 293 | 44.8 | 44 |
| 110 | 26 | 19.4 | 47 |
| 111 | 0 | . 0 | 0 |
| 002 | 404 | 73.2 | 63 |
| 200 | 21 | 25.0 | 33 |
| 120 | 51 | 31.1 | 39 |
| 112 | 265 | 75.2 | 74 |
| 121 | 96 | 33.0 | 39 |
| 022 | 464 | 117.7 | 433 |
| 220 | 408 | 160.9 | 202 |
| 122 | 50 | 29.3 | 34 |
| -013 | 67 | 49.4 | 41 |
| 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 222 | 33 | 40.0 | 3 9 |
| 132 | 69 | 44.9 | 51 |
| 321 | 38 | 33.8 | 31 |
| 004 | 157 | 497.5 | 178 |
| 240 | 6 | 23.7 | 37 |
| 332 | 22 | 47.5 | 7 5 |
| 224 | 145 | 124.5 | 144 |
| 611 | 6 | 24.3 | 21 |
| NaCl | | | SD: 200 |
| 220 | 799 | 15.62 | |

the XY and upon the YZ planes using the corrected single crystal intensities as the basis for calculating coefficients and employing the signs dictated by calculations of structure factors for arrangements A and C. The observed powder intensities are recorded in Table VI; single crystal reflections before and after correction using the powder data in the manner previously outlined are listed in Tables VII and VIII.

Electron densities resulting from the Fourier summations are collected in Tables IX and X. It is evident that with this potassium salt, as with $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, projections based on both structures A and C give "humps" indicative in density of real atoms. The best possible evaluation of atomic positions from these projections leads to the following coordinates:

From the projection based on structure C:

$$C_{1a}$$
: $u = 0.220$, $z = 0.248$ (C_{1b} : $u = 0.280$, $z = 0.252$) (and C_{2a} : $u = 0.220$, $z = 0.252$ (C_{2b} : $u = 0.280$, $z = 0.248$).

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Table VII. Intensities and Structure Factors of the [001] Zone Reflections from $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

| | Integrated | Intensities | Observed Fig. | | ated F's |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| Indices | Observed | Corrected | Observed F's | A _{1, 2, a} | B or C |
| 110 | 256 | 261 | 19.8 | 18 | 47 |
| 200 | 304 | 312 | 26.2 | 36 | · 33 |
| 120 | 504 | 525 | 36.2 | 45 | 39 |
| 220 | 5144 | 8744 | 470.0 | 198 | 202 |
| 130 | 46 | 16 | 7.8 | 3 | 4 |
| 230 | 184 | 187 | 29.4 | 28 | 26 |
| 400 | 3264 | 4417 | 152.1 | 143 | 150 |
| 140 | 568 | 595 | 57.4 | 58 | 52 |
| 330 | *168 | 470 | 31.1 | 32 | 25 |
| 240 | 224 | 228 | 37.5 | 44 | 37 |
| 340 | 224 | 228 | 40.7 | 41 | 39 |
| 150 | 56 | 56 | 20.4 | 14 | - 11 |
| 250 | 32 | 32 | 16.1 | 13 | 14 |
| 440 | 1256 | 1396 | 109.6 | 97 . | 104 |
| 350 | 48 | 48 | 20.7 | 35 | 28 |
| 600 | 208 | 212 | 44.2 | _52 | 41 |
| 160 | 392 | 405 | 61.5 | 57 | 53 |
| 260 | 872 | 937 | 95.2 | . 76 | . 86 |
| 450 | 112 | 113 | 33.2 | 20 | 23 |
| 360 | 288 | 295 | 54.2 | 43 | 43 |
| 550 | 224 | . 228 | 47.6 | 38 | 34 |
| 170 | 8 | . 8 | 8.9 | 16 | 14 |
| 460 | 184 | 487 | 42.9 | 46 | 38 |
| 270 | 24 | 24 | 45.3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | S | D: 198 | 173 |

From the projection based on structure A:

$$B_a$$
: $u = v = 0.220$ $(B_b$: $u = v = 0.280)$

The structure factors calculated from these arrangements and from the original A structure:

$$A_{1a}$$
: $u = 0.213$, $v = 0.217$

are compared with observation in Tables VII and VIII.

Examination of electron densities and structure factors makes it evident (1) that structure C gives several serious conflicts with experiment; (2) that the agreement provided by A is fair but definitely inferior to that furnished by the Fourier parameters which constitute structure B. With them the agreement though not perfect is sufficiently good so that

Table VIII,
Intensities and Structure Factors of the [100] Zone Reflections
from $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

| Tudiosa | Integrated | Intensities | Observed | Ca | Calculated F's | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Indices | Observed | Corrected | . <i>F</i> 's | A_{16} | B | C1a, 18 | | | |
| 011 | 1048 | 1144 | 40.9 | 46 | 44 | 44 | | | |
| 002 | 1216 | 1347 | 52.7 | 63 | 63 | 167 | | | |
| 020 | 544 | 569 | 35.4 | · 36 | 33 | 33 | | | |
| 022 | 2960 | 3878 | 111.3 | 130 | 133 | 49 | | | |
| 013 | 680 | 719 | 50.7 | . 42 | 41 | 40 | | | |
| 034 | 416 | 430 | 40.3 | 32 | 34 | 34 | | | |
| 004 | 3808 | 5476 | 162.8 | 178 | 178 | 178 | | | |
| 040 | 3264 | 4417 | 152.4 | 143 | 150 | 150 | | | |
| 033 | 280 | 286 | 39.6 | 31 | 34 | 35 | | | |
| 024 | 216 | 220 | 35.6 | 20 | 18 | 19 | | | |
| 042 | 344 | 354 | 46.3 | 18 | 25 | 83 | | | |
| 015 | 344 | 354 | 49.4 | 24 | 23 | 24 | | | |
| 054 | 384 | 396 | 54.3 | 27 | 25 | 26 | | | |
| 044 | 2032 | 2427 | 141.9 | 113 | 119 | 119 | | | |
| 035 | 176 | 179 | 38.9 | 18 | 20 | 18 | | | |
| 006 | 424 | 439 | 61.6 | · 40 | 40 | 85 | | | |
| 053 | . 272 | 278 | 49.4 | 27 | 25 | 23 | | | |
| 060 | 280 | 286 | 51.4 | 52 | 41 | 41 | | | |
| 026 | 808 | 864 | 89.4 | 75 | — 77 | 35 | | | |
| 062 | 280 | 286 | 52.5 | 35 | 46 | 4 | | | |
| 017 | 468 | 170 | 41.2 | 24 | 23 | 22 | | | |
| 055 | 216 | 220 | 46.9 | 19 | 47 | 20 | | | |
| 046 | 208 | 212 | 46.0 | 17 | 22 | — 57 | | | |
| 071 | . 88 | 89 | 29.7 | 18 | 18 | 18 | | | |
| 064 | 246 | 220 | 46.7 | 42 | 32 | 32 | | | |
| 037 | . 88 | 89 | 29.4 | 19 | 21 | 23 | | | |
| 073 | 72 | 72 | 26.0 | 18 | 18 | 20 | | | |
| 008 | 1784 | 2081 | 139.3 | 101 | 404 . | 101 | | | |
| | | | | SD: 455 | 441 | 669 | | | |

there can be no reasonable doubt that they approximate the correct atomic arrangement. The discrepancies that remain between structure B and the experimentally observed intensities of reflection are probably the consequence of several factors. Some are undoubtedly due to inaccuracies and especially to the necessary extrapolations in the atomic F-factors used; some are an expression of the impossibility of making completely satisfactory corrections for extinction; and some may arise because the Fourier summations have too few terms to define with precision the true atomic positions. Data which have been accumulated on other

crystals in this laboratory suggest that this last consideration is an important one.

Table IX.

Electron Densities Projected upon the XY-Plane as Calculated from a Fourier Analysis of the (hk0) Reflections of $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ [signs according to parameters a].

| y | → (|) | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.45 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
|----------------|------------|----|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| $x \downarrow$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 74 | .0 | 38.2 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 8.4 - | - 4.5 - | 5.9 | -4.4 - | -2.9 | 30.5 | 60.2 |
| 0.05 | | | 12.4 - | 3.3 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 5.9 - | -4.3 | 12.2 | 30.5 |
| 0.10 | | | | 4.5 | 1.8 | 5.6 - | -4.4 | 1.5 | 3.6 - | - 4.0 - | -4.2 | - 2.9 |
| 0.15 | | | | - | - 2.7 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 2.8 | -2.2 | 8.4 | 3.9 | -4.4 |
| 0.20 | | | | | | 48.1 | 43.7 | 4.6 — | -3.4 | 7.8 | 1.5 | - 5.9 |
| 0.25 | | | | | | | 33.8 | 1.7 - | - 1.9 | 3.2 - | -4.0 - | - 1.5 |
| 0.30 | | | | | | | | 5.3 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 8.4 |
| 0.35 | | | | | | | | | 2.9 | 2.8 - | -0.8 | 0.2 |
| 0.40 | | | | | | | | | - | -1.2 - | - 2.0 - | -5.6 |
| 0.45 | | | | | | | | | | | 25.6 | 38.2 |
| 0.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | 74.0 |

Table X.

Electron Densities Projected upon the YZ- (or XZ) Plane as Calculated from a Fourier Analysis of the (0kl) Reflections of $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

| y | z - | • 0 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
|----------|------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|------|------|-------|--------------|---------------|-------|-------|------|
| y | $\overline{A,B}$ | 68.5 | 25.8 | —8.3 | 0.3 | 20.5 | 46.1 | 21.1 | - 1.2 | 1.9 | - 3.3 | -4.7 |
| 0 | C | 82.6 | 35.3 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 10.9 | 31.9 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 9.5 |
| 0.05 | A, B | 33.0 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 7.2 | 25.7 | 6.6 | - 1.5 | 6.6 - | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| | C | 41.2 | 10.6 | -4.4 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 10.2 |
| 0.10 | A, B | 6.4 | - 9.4 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 3.3 | -3.7 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| | C - | — 1.3 · | -10.5 | 2.0 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 1.8 | — 2.6 | 5.0 | 4.0 | -0.7 | 7.8 |
| 0.15 | A, B | 7.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | -1.3 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 1.3 | -5.1 | 5.3 |
| | C | 7.6 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 6.6 | - 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | -2.1 | 5.0 |
| 0.20 | A, B | 37.4 | 10.4 | -3.9 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | -1.1 | 7.0 | 0.7 · | 7.2 | 31.7 |
| | C | 5.8 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 34.5 | 6.5 | -1.1 | 7.4 | - 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 0.25 | A, B | 49.2 | 16.2 | -3.0 | 5.4 | 2.9 | - 5.6 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 16.2 | 49.2 |
| | C . | -5.6 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 16.2 | 49.2 | 16.2 | — 3. 0 | 5.4 | - 2.9 | 5.6 |

When, as in the present instance, we are dealing with several structures which give almost equally good agreement with observed intensities, it has proved instructive to sum the differences between observation and calculation for all the reflections in a zone and to obtain an index which is the ratio of this sum to the sum of all the F-values in the zone. Such summations for the structures which have been considered for $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ and for $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ are listed in the tables.

The writer is heartily indebted to Dr. R. W. G. Wyckoff in whose laboratory the foregoing work was carried out, for advice in making the

experiments.

Summary.

Powder and single crystal spectrometric measurements have been made of $(NH_4)_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$ and of $K_2CuCl_4 \cdot 2 H_2O$. With these data Fourier analyses have been made of the distribution of scattering matter in projections upon the XY and YZ planes, assuming as approximately correct each of the two previously suggested atomic arrangements for these crystals. No certain distinction can be drawn between these two possibilities for the ammonium salt, either from electron distribution maps or from a comparison between calculated and observed structure factors. In the case of the potassium compound, however, both criteria indicate that the atomic arrangement designated as B, which differs appreciably from the previous structure A only in the positions of the water molecules, is very close to correct.

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The Crystal Structure of Enargite, Cu₃AsS₄.

By

Linus Pauling and Sidney Weinbaum in Pasadena.

(With 4 figure.)

Introduction.

The mineral enargite, Cu_3AsS_4 , is described as forming orthorhombic crystals, with the axial ratios 0.8694:1:0.8308, according to Spencer. The only previous X-ray study known to us is that of de Jong¹), who prepared powder photographs of enargite and of famatinite, essentially Cu_3SbS_4 , which seem to show the two substances to be isomorphous; no attempt to determine the structure from the data was reported.

In the course of our series of investigations of the sulfide minerals, we have determined the structure of enargite, with the use of data from Laue and oscillation photographs from crystals from the Philippine Islands. The structure found for enargite is closely related to that of wurtzite, the hexagonal form of zinc sulfide. This work is described in the following sections²).

The Unit of Structure and Space-group Symmetry.

Using crystals tabular on a, about $4\times4\times0.5$ mm in size, oscillation photographs were taken of the K-radiation of molybdenum filtered through zirconia. The angle of oscillation was 30° or 45° . Photographs obtained from (100) with [001], (100) with [010], (010) with [001], (001) with [100], and (001) with [010] as oscillation axis led to the values

$$a_0 = 6.46 \text{ Å}$$
 $b_0 = 7.43 \text{ Å}$ $c_0 = 6.18 \text{ Å}$

¹⁾ W. F. de Jong, Z. Krist. 68, 522. 1928.

²⁾ Our investigation, begun in March, 1931, was abandoned for some time because of the pressure of other work and because of our temporary mability to account for the presence of certain reflections on Laue photographs (discussed in the next section).

for the fundamental translations. In each case the probable error is about ± 0.02 Å, as shown by the agreement among values calculated from layer-line separations and from angles of reflection in the equator.

On assigning indices to spots on Laue photographs made with the incident beam nearly parallel to [100], and calculating values of nh on the basis of this unit, it was found that most of the reflections gave $n\lambda$ values greater than the short wave-length limit 0.24 Å for the radiation used. On each photograph, however, there were a few faint spots with very large indices, leading to nλ-values as small as 0.076. Examples of such reflections are the following, from Laue photograph No. 4: (1.10.12), $n\lambda = 0.076 \text{ Å}; (3.\overline{18}.8), 0.086; (7.38.12), 0.088; (7.26.16), 0.088; (7.22.20),$ 0.120; (11.34.20), 0.087; etc. These reflections, if due to the main crystal under investigation, would require a_0 to be four times as great and b_0 twice as great as indicated by the spectral data. It was observed, however, that most of these reflections did not appear on a similar Laue photograph made with a different crystal of enargite. This suggests that these reflections are due to small individuals attached to the main crystal in such a way that the axes are definitely oriented relative to those of the main crystal, as would result from twinning. Enargite is actually reported to form twins with {320} as twinning form. Inasmuch as the axial lengths are pseudo-hexagonal (2a:b=1.739:1), this corresponds to rotation of approximately 120° or 240° about the c-axis. The transformations from indices relative to the axes of the main crystal to those of the twins are

$$\begin{array}{ll} 120^{\circ} \ \ {\rm rotation} & 240^{\circ} \ \ {\rm rotation} \\ h' = -h/2 - 3k/4 & h'' = -h/2 + 3k/4 \\ k' = h - k/2 & k'' = -h - k/2 \\ l' = l & l'' = l. \end{array}$$

In each case $n\lambda$ is unchanged unless $(h' \ k' \ l')$ or $(h'' \ k'' \ l'')$ simplify through division by a common factor, $n\lambda$ then being multiplied by this factor. On applying these equations, we found that all of the reflections could be accounted for as arising from one of the three individuals on the basis of the original unit of structure. For example, (7.38.12) at 0.088 Å on rotation through 120° becomes $(8\bar{3}3)$ at 0.352 Å. We accordingly accept this unit as the true unit of structure. The density calculated for $2 \ Cu_3 AsS_4$ is $4.39 \ g/cm^3$, in good agreement with the directly determined values 4.35 to 4.54 (which may be large because of the presence of antimony).

Taking cognizance of the possibility of reflections from twins, it was found that pyramid planes of all types gave first-order reflections, requir-

ing the simple orthorhombic lattice. Moreover, first-order reflections of all types were observed from the prism planes (h0l) and (hk0), whereas no reflections of the type (0kl) with k+l odd were observed. If these absences result from the symmetry of the crystal, the space group is $V_h^{13} - Pnmm$ or $C_{2v}^{7} - Pnm$.

The Atomic Arrangement.

The possibility that the atomic arrangement is closely similar to that of wurtzite suggests itself at once, for the values found for a_0 , b_0 , and c_0 are only 2 or 3% less than those for a double orthohexagonal unit of wurtzite, $\sqrt{3}a = 6.65$ Å, 2a = 7.68 Å, c = 6.28 Å. This conception is supported by the appearance of oscillation photographs with [010] as oscillation axis, on which the odd layer lines are very weak, indicating a pseudounit with half the value of b_0 .

The atomic arrangement shown in Figure 1 results from replacing one fourth of the zinc atoms in wurtzite by arsenic and the remaining three-fourths by copper atoms, in such a way as to give discrete AsS_4 groups. The distribution of symmetry elements for this structure corresponds to the space group C_{2v}^7 -Pnm, in agreement with the X-ray data. The morphological evidence available led crystallographers to assign enargite to the orthorhombic bipyramidal crystal class; however, our results show that its crystal class is the orthorhombic pyramidal, C_{2v} .

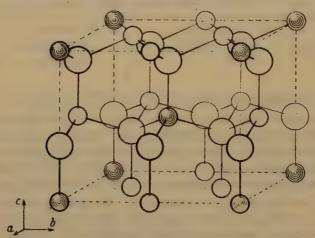


Fig. 1. The structure of enargite, showing the contents of a unit cube shifted $\frac{a_0}{6}$ from that used in the text. The large circles represent sulfur atoms, the small open circles copper atoms, and the small shaded circles arsenic atoms.

The ideal atomic arrangement is the following, based on the sets of equivalent positions for C_{2v}^7 :

```
2a. u0v, \bar{u} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + v; 4b. xyz, x \frac{1}{2} - y \frac{1}{2} + z, x \frac{1}{2} + y \frac{1}{2} + z, x\bar{y}z; 2 As in 2a with u_{Az} \approx 0.833, v_{Az} \approx 0.000;
```

2 $Cu_{\rm I}$ in 2a with $u_{Cu} \cong 0.167$, $v_{Cu} \cong 0.500$;

4 Cu_{II} in 4b with $x_{Cu} \cong 0.333$, $y_{Cu} \cong 0.250$, $z_{Cu} = 0.000$;

2 $S_{\rm I}$ in 2a with $u_{\rm I} \simeq 0.833$, $v_{\rm I} \simeq 0.375$;

2 $S_{\rm II}$ in 2a with $u_{\rm II} \simeq 0.167$, $v_{\rm II} \simeq 0.875$;

4 S_{III} in 4b with $x_S \cong 0.333$, $y_S \cong 0.250$, $z_S \cong 0.375$.

Intensities of reflections were calculated for these parameter values for planes reflecting on oscillation photographs (Table I) by use of the equation

$$I = C \cdot \frac{1 + \cos^2 2\theta}{2\sin 2\theta} (h \text{ or } l) \omega |F|^2 e^{-2B (\sin \theta/\lambda)^2}.$$

Here ω is the Ott factor for varying time of reflection, and h or l a factor required by the experimental method of reflection from the small developed face (100) or (001) of the absorbing crystal bathed in the incident radiation. Pauling-Sherman f_0 -values were used, and an estimated value of 1.00 for the coefficient B in the temperature factor. The constant C was given the value $^1/_{18\,000}$ in Tables I and II, and $^1/_{40\,000}$ in Table III. It was found that the general agreement with the observed intensities (estimated by the visual intercomparison of several similar photographs with varying exposure times) is good for all except the weak reflections. (The estimated intensities are accurate to only about 50%, inasmuch as the crystals used were small and imperfect.) This shows that the atomic arrangement is only slightly different from the assumed one. We accordingly considered the effect of varying the thirteen parameters by small amounts, and ultimately selected as the best values of the parameters the following set:

$$\begin{array}{lll} u_{As} = 0.820, & v_{As} = 0.000; \\ u_{Cu} = 0.165, & v_{Cu} = 0.500; \\ x_{Cu} = 0.333, & y_{Cu} = 0.245, & z_{Cu} = 0.990; \\ u_{\rm I} = 0.830, & v_{\rm I} = 0.360; \\ u_{\rm II} = 0.140, & v_{\rm II} = 0.875; \\ x_{S} = 0.330, & y_{S} = 0.255, & z_{S} = 0.367. \end{array}$$

Inasmuch as our survey of the region has not been complete, these parameters may not be exactly right; however, an arbitrary change of 0.005 in one or two of the parameters somewhat impairs the agreement in the

Table I. Data from oscillation photographs 4, 5, 6. (100), [010] as oscillation axis¹).

```
(440) 2
                                          (540) a
                                                     (640)6
                                2.8 2.1 0.00 0.01 5.8 4.9
                     (330) 0.3 (430) 0.1 (530) a
                                                     (630)0.2
                     0.00 0.18 0.01 0.11 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.25
          (220) a
                     (320) 20 \quad (420) 0.1 \quad (520) 3
                                                     (620) a
          0.00 0.00 25 24
                               0.00 0.23 3.3 2.6 0.01 0.00
          (210)a
                     (310) \, 0.3 \quad (410) \, 0.3 \quad (510) \, a
                                                     (640)0.3
          0.00 0.02 0.00 0.24 0.01 0.18 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.28
(100) a
          (200)\,10
                    (300) a
                               (400)4
                                          (500)a
                                                     (600)9
                                                              (700) a
                                                                          (800) 4
                     0.01 0.00 5.0 4.0 0.01 0.00 9.3 7.5 0.00 0.02 1.1 0.7
0.01 0.01 13 12
```

Table II. Data from oscillation photographs 1, 2, 3. (100), [001] as oscillation axis²).

| | | | (303) | · (| 403) | (| (503) | | (603) | | (703) | | 03) |
|------|-------|---|-------|-----|------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|-----|------|
| | | а | 0.03 | 6 | 7.5 | a | 0.07 | a | 0.01 | a | 0.05 | 4.5 | 1.2 |
| | (202) | | (302) | (| 402) | (| 502) | (| 602) | (| 702) | (8 | 02) |
| | 4 3.3 | a | 0.04 | 2 | 2.0 | a | 0.16 | 5 | 3.7 | a | 0.03 | 0.5 | 0.45 |
| | (201) | | (304) | (| 401) | (| 501) | (| 601) | (| 701) | (8 | 04) |
| | 6 11 | а | 0.04 | 4 | 4.5 | a | 0.01 | a | 0.14 | a | 0.10 | 0.5 | 0.31 |
| 100) | (200) | | (300) | (| 400) | (| 500) | (| 600) | (| 700) | (8 | 00) |
| 0.01 | 10 12 | а | 0.00 | 4 | 4.0 | a | 0.00 | 9 | 7.5 | a | 0.00 | 4 | 0.7 |

Table III. Data from oscillation photograph 7. (001), [100] as oscillation axis.

| | | | | (405) 2 1.8 | (406) a 0.2 | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | | | (304) | (305) | (306) | | |
| | | | a 0.05 | a 0.00 | a 0.03 | | |
| | | (203) | (204) | (205) | (206) | | |
| | | 7 6.5 | 0.2 0.4 | 3 2.3 | 0.4 0.5 | | |
| | (402) | (403) | (104) | (405) | (106) | | |
| | a 0.00 | a 0.02 | a 0.01 | a 0.05 | a 0.03 | | |
| (001) | (002) | (003) | (004) | (005) | (006) | (007) | (008) |
| a 0.00 | 10 11 | a 0.00 | 1 1.4 | a 0.00 | 2 2.0 | a 0.00 | 1.5 1.1 |

¹⁾ In each case, the number to the right of the indices $(h \ k \ l)$ represents the observed intensity, a signifying absent. Of the two numbers below, that to the left is the intensity calculated for the ideal set of parameter values, and that to the right for the final set.

²⁾ The left of each pair of numbers below the indices $(h \ k \ l)$ in this table and Table III represents the observed intensity, the right the intensity calculated for the final set of parameter values.

intensities shown in Tables I, II, and III, and we believe it improbable that the values given are in error by more than about ± 0.005 .

Description of the Structure.

The structure found for enargite is very closely similar to that of wurtzite, each arsenic or copper atom being surrounded by four sulfur atoms at the corners of a nearly regular tetrahedron, and each sulfur atom being similarly surrounded by a tetrahedron of one arsenic atom and three copper atoms. The AsS_4 groups are discrete, sharing no sulfur atoms with one another, so that the substance may be described as cuprous sulfoarsenate. The As-S distances lie between 2.21 and 2.24 Å, in excellent agreement with the sum of the tetrahedral radii¹) for arsenic and sulfur, 2.22 Å. The Cu-S distances lie between 2.31 and 2.33 Å, in good agreement with the values 2.32 ± 0.03 Å in chalcopyrite, 2.285 ± 0.014 Å in sulvanite, and 2.29 ± 0.05 Å in binnite.

Summary.

Enargite is shown to have an orthorhombic unit of structure with $a_0=6.46$ Å, $b_0=7.43$ Å, $c_0=6.48$ Å (in each case $\pm~0.02$ Å), containing $2~Cu_3AsS_4$. The atomic arrangement, based on the space group C_{2v}^7 -Pnm, is closely similar to that of wurtzite, each arsenic atom and each copper atom being tetrahedrally surrounded by four sulfur atoms at 2.22 ± 0.03 Å and 2.32 ± 0.03 Å, respectively. The parameter values describing the atomic arrangement are given above.

Pasadena, California October 17, 1933.

Received November 1st 1933.

¹⁾ L. Pauling and M. L. Huggins, Z. Krist. 87, 205. 1934.

(Contribution from Gates Chemical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, No. 383.)

The Crystal Structure of Binnite, $(Cu, Fe)_{12}As_4S_{13}$, and the Chemical Composition and Structure of Minerals of the Tetrahedrite Group.

Bv

Linus Pauling and E. W. Neuman in Pasadena.

(With 4 figure.)

Introduction.

Binnite, a well-crystallized variety of tennantite found in the Binnenthal, Wallis, Switzerland, belongs to the tetrahedrite group of minerals. X-ray studies of tetrahedrite have been reported by Palacios¹), de Jong²), and Machatschki³). Our investigation confirms the results of Machatschki in most respects.

The Unit of Structure and Space-Group Symmetry.

The X-ray data used by us were obtained from oscillation and Laue photographs prepared from an excellent crystal from the Binnenthal kindly provided by Professor Charles Palache of Harvard University. The angles of reflection of planes reflecting in the equator on an oscillation photograph from (100) with [001] as axis of rotation, using molybdenum radiation filtered through zirconia, lead to $a_0=10.19\pm0.020$ Å (Table I). The less accurate value $a_0=10.25$ Å is given by the distance between layer lines. The cubic unit with $a_0=10.19$ Å accounts completely for all reflections observed on two completely analyzed Laue photographs (with the incident beam making angles of 1° and 7° with the direction [100]), and may hence be accepted with confidence as the true unit of structure.

¹⁾ J. Palacios, An. Soc. Espan. Fis. Quim. 52, 246. 1927.

²⁾ W. F. de Jong, Dissertation, Delft, 1928. Our acquaintance with this work and that of Palacios is limited to the Strukturbericht abstract.

³⁾ F. Machatschki, Norsk. Geol. Tidsskr. 10, 23. 1928; Z. Krist. 68, 204. 1928.

Table I. The determination of a₀ from oscillation data.

| $(h \ k \ l)$ | X-ray line1) | a_0 | $(h \ k \ l)$ | X-ray line1) | a_0 |
|---------------|------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 400 | α ₁ | 40.212 Å | 800 | α | 40.460 Å |
| 400 | α_2 | 40.492 Å | 10.2.0 | α | 40.229 Å |
| 510 | α ₂ . | 10.173 Å | 12.0.0 | α, | 40.243 Å |
| 740 | α_1 | 40.475 Å | 46.0.0 | α_1 | 40.202 Å |
| 740 | α_2 | 10.147 Å | 16.0.0 | αg | 40.189 Å |
| 800 | α_1 | 10.168 Å | | | |
| | | Average | 40 487 Å | | |

A symmetrical Laue photograph through (100) was found to show a four-fold axis and four planes of symmetry, requiring the space group to be isomorphous with one of the point groups T_d , O, and O_k . No oddorder reflections from planes with h + k + l odd were observed on any oscillation or Laue photograph, showing the lattice to be the bodycentered one, Γ_c'' . Of the possible space groups T_d^8 , T_d^6 , O^5 , O^8 , O_h^9 , and O_h^{10} , three are definitely eliminated by observed reflections. T_d^6 and O_h^{10} permit no reflections of the type (hhl) with $\frac{1}{2}(2h+l)$ odd; they are consequently eliminated by the appearance on Laue photographs of many first-order reflections from planes of this type, including (118), (1. 1. 12), (3. 3. 16), (338), etc. O^8 requires that (h00) reflect only in the fourth, eighth, etc., orders, and is eliminated by the observation on an oscillation photograph of a very weak but unmistakable reflection in the sixth order, (600). Of the remaining space groups, T_d^3 , O^5 , and O_h^9 the first is shown to be correct by the tetrahedral face-development of the minerals of the tetrahedrite group.

The space group T_d was found also by Machatschki, who further reported the value $a_0 = 10.189 \text{ Å}$ for tennantite from Redruth, Cornwall, and 10.205 Å for binnite. The lattice constants of antimony-rich tetrahedrites are considerably larger, ranging up to 10.55 Å.

The Chemical Formula of Minerals of the Tetrahedrite Group.

Using the reported values of the density and $a_0 = 10.19 \text{ Å}$, the numbers of atoms in the unit of binnite according to Prior's analyses (the most recent and without doubt the most accurate that have been carried out on this substance) are given in Table II. These support the ideal formula Cu3AsS3 used by Machatschki rather than Cu3AsS4 suggested by de Jong. However, there is a notable excess of sulfur, amounting in the case of Analysis 75 to nearly two atoms. In default

¹⁾ $MoK_{a_1} = 0.7078 \text{ Å}$; $MoK_{a_2} = 0.7121 \text{ Å}$.

Table II. Numbers of atoms in unit of binnite, according to Prior's analyses 1).

| Analysis No. | Density | Cu | Fe | Ag | Cu + Fe + Ag | As | 8 |
|--------------|---------|-------|------|------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 75 | 4.62 | 23.18 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 24.28 | 7.50 | 25.43 |
| 76 | 4.598 | 20.43 | 1.94 | 1.30 | 23.67 | (8.05) | 24.69 |

of more reliable analyses of binnite, we have reconsidered the best analyses of the tetrahedrite minerals in general; namely, those resulting from the beautiful work of Kretschmer²). Because of the variability of density and lattice constant, we have calculated relative numbers of atoms on the basis As + Sb = 1.00. The symbol Cu in Table III represents Cu + Ag; Zn, Zn + Fe; and Sb, As + Sb + Bi. It is seen that the ratio (Cu + Zn)/Sb lies very close to 3.00, the root-mean-square deviation being only 0.032 (excluding Analyses 8 and 15). However, the ratio S/Sb deviates pronouncedly from 3.00. The next possible value for this ratio, in view of the body-centered lattice, is 26/8 = 3.25. The

Table III. Recalculation of Kretschmer's analyses of tetrahedrite minerals.

| Origin . | Cu | Zn | Cu + Zn | 8 |
|-----------------|------|------|---------|------|
| 1. Horhausen | 2.47 | 0.51 | 2.98 | 3.19 |
| 2. Hornachuelos | 2.52 | .49 | 3.00 | 3.28 |
| 3. Huanchaca | 2.59 | .43 | 3.02 | 3.25 |
| 4. Schemnitz | 2.48 | .52 | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| 5. Dillenburg | 2.47 | .51 | 2.98 | 3.20 |
| 6. Kapnik | 2.58 | .48 | 3.06 | 3.32 |
| 7. Siebenbürgen | 2.46 | .55 | 3.01 | 3.34 |
| *8. Müsen | 2.13 | .71 | 2.84 | 2.94 |
| 9. Kotterbach | 2.60 | .40 | 3.00 | 3.45 |
| 10. Brixlegg | 2.56 | .49 | 3.05 | 3.27 |
| 11. Algier | 2.59 | .39 | 2.98 | 3.20 |
| 12. Santiago | 2.57 | .46 | 3.03 | 3.29 |
| 13. Guanajuato | 2.58 | .49 | 3.07 | 3.29 |
| 14. Kupferberg | 2.82 | .48 | 3.00 | 3.11 |
| *15. Redruth | 3.43 | .13 | 3.56 | 3.39 |
| 8′. — | 2.32 | .68 | 3.00 | 3.20 |
| 15'. — | 3.04 | .00 | 3.04 | 3.00 |

^{* 8&#}x27; and 15' are 8 and 15 as corrected by Kretschmer for NiSb and Cu_3FeS_3 , respectively.

¹⁾ Quoted by Hintze, Handbuch der Mineralogie.

²⁾ A. Kretschmer, Z. Krist. 48, 484. 1911.

observed figures approximate this value closely, the mean of all but 8 and 15 being 3.24, and the root-mean-square deviation from 3.25 being 0.066. We consequently feel that we are justified in adopting as the ideal formula for the tetrahedrite minerals the expression

$$(Cu_{10} Zn_2)Sb_4S_{13}$$
,

with Cu = Cu' + Ag', Zn = Zn'' + Fe'' and perhaps Cu'', Sb = As''' + Sb''' + Bi''', two molecules of this composition being contained in the unit of structure. The parenthesis indicates that the Cu and Zn atoms are distributed among twelve equivalent positions.

Essentially this formula has been suggested before. Tschermak in 1894 wrote $Cu_{10}Zn_2Sb_4S_{13}$, and Kretschmer adopted the more general expression (Cu_xZn_y) , $SbS_{3+y/2}$, with x+y=3. Machatschki pointed out the existence of excess sulfur over that required by the formula Cu_3SbS_3 , but preferred to retain this expression as the ideal formula, and to consider the excess sulfur as due to solid solutions of a type discussed later.

In view of the concordance of Kretschmer's analyses, we believe that the wide fluctuations shown by earlier analyses are to be attributed in the main to experimental error, and that actually the composition of the minerals of the tetrahedrite group does not depart greatly from that expressed by our ideal formula¹).

The Atomic Arrangement.

Accepting our ideal formula, we must place $2(Cu, Fe)_{12}As_4S_{13}$ in positions provided by T_d^3 . These positions, in Wyckoff's tabulation, are

| 2 a. | $000, \frac{111}{222}$. | 12 a. | u00, etc. |
|-------|--|-------|------------------------|
| 6 e. | $0\frac{1}{2}0$, etc. | 24 f. | $u0\frac{1}{2}$, etc. |
| 8 a. | uuu, uūū, etc. | 24 g. | uuv, uūv, etc. |
| 12 h. | $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{4}$, $0\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$, etc. | 48. | xyz, etc. |

Because of the large number of structures involving several parameters, a rigorous derivation of the atomic arrangement would be difficult. However, it was evident from the oscillation photographs that the

¹⁾ A similar conclusion was reached from the consideration of selected chemical analyses by E. T. Wherry and W. F. Foshag (J. Wash. Acad. Sci., 11, 1, 1921), who wrote ".... Tschermak's [formula] is here adopted; the more complex formulas of Prior and Spencer and of Kretschmer do not appear to be justified by the evidence". A. N. Winchell (Amer. Mineral., 11, 181, 1926), on the other hand, has emphasized the deviations of the analyses from Tschermak's formula.

structure is closely related to that sphalerite, inasmuch as the strongest reflections which occur are those with $h + k + l = 0 \pmod{8}$ and with $h/2 = k/2 = l/2 \pmod{2}$. As pointed out by Machatschki, a structure of this type is the following:

```
8 As in 8 a with u_{As} \cong 0.250;

12 Cu_{I} in 12 h;

12 Cu_{II} in 12 a with u_{Cu} \cong 0.250;

24 S_{I} in 24 g with u_{S} \cong 0.125 and v_{S} \cong 0.375;

2 S_{II} in 2 a.
```

On calculating intensities of reflection for these parameter values, it was found that the general agreement with observation for all except the very weak reflections was excellent, as is shown by the data in Table IV for useful reflections from 45° oscillation photographs from (100) with

Table IV. Observed and calculated intensities of reflection on oscillation photograph from (100) with [001] as axis.

| Equa | tor | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| . (200) | 0.0 a | | | | |
| 0.00 ^b | 0.00° | | | | |
| (400) | 25 | (402) | 0.0 | (404) | 50 |
| 21.0 | 23.5 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 62.5 | 56.8 |
| (600) | 0.2 | (602) | 0.6 | (604) | 0.0 |
| 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (800) | 30 | (802) | 0.3 | (804) | 4 |
| 33.8 | 28.4 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 5.9 | 4.5 |
| (10.0.0) | 0.0 | (40.0.2) | 0.5 | (40.0.4) | 0.0 |
| 0.1 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| (12.0.0) | 4.0 | (12.0.2) | 0.0 | (12.0.4) | 6 |
| 1.3 | 4.4 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 8.4 | 5.6 |
| (14.0.0) | 0.0 | a Observed | intensity | | |
| 0.00 | 0.14 | | | for ideal param | eter values. |
| (46.0.0) | 1.5 | | | for final param | |
| 2.3 | 1.6 | | | | |

[001] as axis of oscillation. The observed relative intensities were estimated by the comparison of several photographs taken under identical conditions except for variation in the time of exposure. The calculated intensities are those given by the intensity formula

$$I = \frac{1 + \cos^2 2\vartheta}{2\sin 2\vartheta} h\omega |F|^2 \cdot e^{-2B(\sin \vartheta,\lambda)^2}$$

in which ω is the Ott factor for varying time of reflection. Pauling-Sherman f_0 -values for neutral atoms were used, and an estimated value of 1.00 was adopted for the coefficient B in the temperature factor. The factor h is required by the experimental method, involving reflection from the face of a small strongly-absorbing crystal bathed in the X-ray beam. Because of lack of knowledge of the effect of absorption for them, reflections from planes whose traces with the developed face (100) were not horizontal were not used in the parameter determination.

The observed strength of the reflections (602), (802), and (40.0.2) relative to (402), etc. can be accounted for only by keeping u_{As} close to 0.250 and decreasing u_{Cu} to about 0.225. The simultaneous determination of the two sulfur parameters cannot be made with much accuracy. However, inasmuch as the $Cu_{\rm I}$ atoms are surrounded tetrahedrally by four $S_{\rm I}$ atoms, each of which itself is surrounded by four metal atoms, the assumption may be made with considerable confidence that the Cu-S distance is about the same as in chalcopyrite¹), 2.32 ± 0.03 Å, and sulvanite²), 2.285 ± 0.014 Å. This limits v_{S} to values near 0.360. With this limitation, it was found that satisfactory agreement between calculated and observed intensities was obtained with the parameter values $u_{As} = 0.255$, $u_{Cu} = 0.225$, $u_{S} = 0.122$, and $v_{S} = 0.363$. The agreement is somewhat impaired by changing these values by as much as 0.005.

Description of the Structure.

The structure found for binnite is shown in Figure 1, the interatomic distances corresponding to the finally accepted parameter values being given in Table V. Each $S_{\rm I}$ atom is surrounded tetrahedrally by four other atoms, to which it is presumably attached by bonds which are largely covalent in character. The interatomic distances are in approximate

| Atom | Neighboring atoms | Interatomic distance ³) | Atom | Neighboring atoms | Interatomic distance ³) |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| As Cu _I Cu _{II} Cu _{II} | 3 S ₁ 4 S ₁ 2 S ₁ 4 S ₁₁ | 2.21 Å 2.28 Å 2.23 Å 2.29 Å | $egin{array}{c} S_{\mathbf{I}} \ S_{\mathbf{I}} \ S_{\mathbf{I}} \ S_{\mathbf{II}} \end{array}$ | 1 As 2 Cu _I 1 Cu _{II} 6 Cu _{II} | 2.24 Å 2.28 Å 2.23 Å 2.29 Å |

Table V. Interatomic distances in binnite.

¹⁾ L. Pauling and L. O. Brockway, Z. Krist. 82, 488. 1932.

²⁾ L. Pauling and R. Hultgren, Z. Krist. 84, 204. 1933.

³⁾ All distances are accurate to about \pm 0.05 Å.

agreement with this assumption, the sum of the normal covalent radii¹) for As and S being 2.25 Å, and of the tetrahedral radii²) for Cu and S 2.39 Å. The coordination number of Cu_{II} is only three, so that the observed decrease in $Cu_{II} = S_{I}$ distance from Cu_{I} (surrounded tetrahedrally by

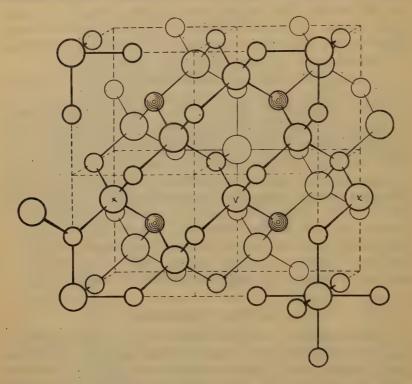


Fig. 1. Diagram showing the forward half of the unit cube of binnite. Large circles represent sulfur atoms, small open circles copper atoms, and small shaded circles arsenic atoms. Bonds between adjacent atoms are indicated. Note that there are two kinds of copper atoms and two kinds of sulfur atoms.

four sulfur atoms) is not unexpected. The atom $S_{\rm II}$ is surrounded by six $Cu_{\rm II}$ atoms at the corners of a regular octahedron, and, as would be anticipated, the $Cu_{\rm II}-S_{\rm II}$ distance is somewhat larger than the $Cu_{\rm II}-S_{\rm I}$ distance. Although rather rare, the coordination number six for sulfur is not unprecedented, being shown in the sulfides with the niccolite

¹⁾ L. Pauling, Pr. Nat. Acad. Sci. 18, 293. 1932.

²⁾ L. Pauling and M. L. Huggins, Z. Krist. 87, 205. 1934.

structure, FeS, CoS, etc. (provided that the structures assigned them are correct).

The binnite structure may be described in terms of the sphalerite structure in the following way. In a large cube containing $32 \, ZnS$, replace $8 \, Zn$ (at $\frac{1}{4} \, \frac{1}{4} \, \frac{1}{4} \, \frac{1}{4} \, \frac{1}{4}$, etc.) by As and the remaining 24 by Cu. Then remove $8 \, S$ (at $\frac{1}{8} \, \frac{1}{8} \, \frac{1}{8}$, etc.), leaving As bonded to $3 \, S$ only, and introduce $2 \, S$ at $0 \, 0 \, 0$ and $\frac{1}{2} \, \frac{1}{2} \, \frac{1}{2}$, the centers of the two tetrahedra formed by the eight sulfur atoms removed.

The structure assigned by Machatschki to tetrahedrite is essentially the same as the structure of binnite (neglecting the $S_{\rm II}$ atoms), his suggested parameter values being $u_{Sb} = \frac{5}{18} = 0.278$, $u_{Cu} = \frac{1}{4}$, $u_S = \frac{1}{8}$, $v_S = \frac{3}{8}$. Because of the large scattering power of Sb for X-rays, the value of u_{Sb} found by Machatschki must be very nearly correct, but small changes in the other parameters might well be made. It seems not unreasonable that u_{Cu} , u_S , and v_S have about the same values in tetrahedrite as in binnite, leading to about the same Cu - S interatomic distances. The change from $u_{As} = 0.255$ to $u_{Sb} = 0.278$ is, however, real, resulting from the increase in covalent radius from 1.21 Å for $As^{\rm III}$ to 1.41 Å for $Sb^{\rm III}$. With these parameter values and with $a_0 = 10.30$ Å, the Sb-S distance is calculated to be 2.43 Å, in excellent agreement with the sum of the normal covalent radii, 2.45 Å.

In his first paper, Machatschki suggested that the sulfur atoms present in excess over the number required by his ideal formula, Cu_3SbS_3 , occupy the positions 0.00 and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ at which we have located the S_{11} atoms. In his second paper, however, he considers the excess sulfur to occupy positions corresponding to the completed sphalerite arrangement $(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8})$, etc.). There is little chance of deciding between these alternatives by X-ray data; however, our conviction that the ideal formula is $(Cu, Zn)_{12}Sb_4S_{13}$ requires the acceptance of the former.

We wish to thank Professor Palache for lending us an excellent crystal of binnite, and Dr. S. Weinbaum for carrying out many of the intensity calculations.

Summary.

Using data from Laue and oscillation photographs, it is shown that the unit of structure of binnite has $a_0 = 10.19 \pm 0.02$ Å, the space group being T_d^3 . The unit contains $2 (Cu, Fe)_{12} As_4 S_{13}$, with the atomic arrangement

8 As in 8a, $u_{As} = 0.255$; $Cu_{\rm I}$ in 12h; $Cu_{\rm II}$ in 12a, $u_{Cu} = 0.225$; $S_{\rm I}$ in 24 g, $u_{S} = 0.122$, $v_{S} = 0.363$; $S_{\rm II}$ in 2a.

The parameter values are accurate to \pm 0.005. In view of the work of Machatschki, it is probable that this structure is common to all members of the tetrahedrite group, except that on replacing As by Sb the corresponding parameter changes to $u_{Sb}=0.278$.

Pasadena, California, September 26, 1933.

Received November 1st, 1933.

The Atomic Arrangement in Ammonium and Caesium Persulphate $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ and $Cs_2S_2O_8$, and the Structure of the Persulphate Group 1).

By

W. H. Zachariasen and R. C. L. Mooney in Chicago.

(With 3 figures.)

1. Introduction.

Among the important consequences of the determination of complete structures of certain crystals is a very definite knowledge of the configuration of various common groups which appear as entities in whole series of compounds, very little changed by association with widely different cations; and also the information gained concerning distances between atoms with the attendant indication of the nature of bonds linking them together. Because of the recent developments in the calculation of the direction and character of interatomic bonds, it becomes still more important to determine experimentally, by means of X-ray crystal analysis, the forms of many groups whose arrangements have hitherto been considered only from the standpoint of the chemist and whose configuration are represented solely by structural formulae. The determination, not only of the spatial arrangement, but also of the actual dimensions of such characteristic configurations as they exist in crystals cannot but clarify these concepts, or, in doubtful cases, indicate fresh possibilities; the more so since an entirely independant method is invoked, whose findings must be supported by the physical properties of the crystalline material.

Such a group, one of the first to be studied and observed again and again, essentially unchanged, in many different compounds is the sulphate group. There are a large number of other sulphur oxygen groups whose structures present interesting features, and which, until lately, have been

¹⁾ The results of this paper were presented at the meeting of the American Physical Society in Chicago June 19th 1933. An abstract of this talk was published in Physic Rev. 44, 327. 1933.

neglected, due perhaps to the complexity of the crystal lattices in which they appear; for instance the sulphite, dithionate, pyrosulphite, thiosulphate, pyrosulphate, and persulphate groups. Three of these, namely, the sulphite¹), the dithionate²) and the pyrosulphite³) groups have lately been investigated and reported. The present work was undertaken mainly in order to determine the structure of the persulphate group.

2. Crystallographic Data, Unit Cell and Space Group.

Two isomorphous salts, the persulphates of caesium and ammonium, were chosen as suitable for the investigation. Good crystals of both substances are easily obtained, and the great difference between the scattering powers of caesium and ammonium is of material aid in determining the structures. The compounds were prepared in the laboratory of Professor W. C. Johnson of the Department of Chemistry of this University. The crystallographic data given by Groth⁴) are as follows:

Caesium Persulphate

Monoclinic Prismatic a:b:c=1.2978:1:1.1857 $\beta=103°7'$ No distinct cleavage

Strong positive birefringence

Optical axial plane normal (010)

Direction of acute bisectrix as in ammonium salt

Ammonium Persulphate

Monoclinic Prismatic a:b:c=4.2956:1:1.1872 $\beta=403^{\circ}$ 48'

Imperfect cleavage parallel to (001)

Positive birefringence

Optical axial plane (010)

The acute bisectrix makes an angle of $26\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ with the c-axis in obtuse angle β . a=1.4981 $\beta=1.5016$ $\gamma=1.5866$ $2\ V=24^{\circ}$ Density = 4.982

Preliminary oscillation photographs showed that the coordinate system used by Groth corresponded to a cell in which the b-plane is centered. Hence the a and c axes of the true unit cell can be chosen so that they have zone indices [$\overline{101}$] and [101] in the old system. The transformation formulae are as follows, if the primed characters indicate the old indices, the unprimed ones the new:

$$h = \frac{1}{2} (-h' + l')$$
 $k = k'$ $l = \frac{1}{2} (h' + l')$.

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen and H. E. Buckley, Physic Rev. 87, 1295. 1931.

²⁾ M. L. Huggins and Glenn O. Frank, Am. Min. 16, 580. 1931.

³⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, Physic Rev. 40, 923. 1932.

⁴⁾ P. Groth, Chemische Krystallographie II, 726. Leipzig 1908.

The new crystallographic elements become:

$$Cs_2S_2O_8$$
 $a:b:c=0.9732:1:0.7733$ $\beta=95^{\circ}19'$ $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ $a:b:c=0.9774:1:0.7671$ $\beta=95^{\circ}9'$

The dimensions of the unit cells for the two compounds are:

ensions of the unit cells for the two compounds are:
$$Cs_2S_2O_8$$
 $a=8.43 \text{ Å}$ $b=8.33 \text{ Å}$ $c=6.46 \text{ Å}$ $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ $a=7.83 \text{ Å}$ $b=8.04 \text{ Å}$ $c=6.13 \text{ Å}$

These values are accurate to $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

There are two molecules in the unit cell. The densities calculated from the cell dimensions are 3.47 for caesium persulphate and 1.96 for ammonium persulphate. The observed density for the latter compound is 1.982.

Since the unit cell contains so many atoms it is safe to assume that at least some of them are in general positions, so that the general absences recorded may be taken as characteristic for the space group. Reflections 0k0 are absent in odd orders, indicating that the b-axis is a screw axis rather than a rotation axis. Reflections h0l are absent if h+l is odd. showing that the b-plane is a glide plane with diagonal translation. Hence the space group is $P2_1/n(C_{2h}^5)$. The general positions of this space group are:

$$\pm (xyz) \pm (x + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, z + \frac{1}{2}).$$

Further considerations show that all of the atoms are in general positions. Thus there are eighteen parameters to be determined. It is to be expected also, due to the similarity in dimensions, that there will be little difference between the parameters of the ammonium and caesium salts.

The expression for the structure amplitude becomes:

- a) for h + k + l even $F = 4 \Sigma f_n \cos 2\pi (hx + lz) \cos 2\pi ky$
- b) for h+k+l odd $F=-4 \Sigma f_n \sin 2\pi (hx+lz) \sin 2\pi ky$.

All our observations were taken from Laue and oscillation photographs. For the oscillation photographs MoK_{α} radiation was used, assuming a wave length of .7095 Å for the doublet. The distance from the crystal to the photographic plate was 5.00 cm. During each exposure the crystal was oscillated through an angle of 45°. A very large number of oscillation photographs were taken, so as to record all the possible reflections up to sin $\Theta/\lambda = .5$. The Laue method was used only on the ammonium compound. Photographs were taken with the incident beam approximately parallel to the three crystallographic axes and also with the beam normal to the a and c faces. The minimum wave length present in the beam was .27 Å.

3. Outline of Method of Attack.

In the caesium compound the scattering power of caesium is very large compared to that of the other atoms. To a first approximation we can therefore consider the intensities of reflections to be due to the caesium lattice alone. Hence it should be possible to determine the three

Table I. F-Curves1).

| $\sin\Theta/\lambda$ | 0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Cs | 55.0 | 50.7 | 43.8 | 37.6 | 32.4 | 28.7 | 25.8 | 23.2 |
| S+2 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 40.4 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| 0-1 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 |

parameters of the caesium atoms without encountering great difficulties. Because of the similarity in dimensions it is to be expected that the parameters of the two compounds are nearly the same, so that the location of the caesium atoms simultaneously will give us the approximate positions of the ammonium atoms.

The effect of the sulphur atoms will be small compared to that of the caesium atoms although not entirely negligible. The sulphur contribution was, however, found too small to allow a unique determination of the sulphur parameters.

Considering now the observations from the ammonium compound the conditions are very different. The scattering power of ammonium is small compared to that of sulphur and that of four oxygen atoms, so that we can with good approximation leave the ammonium atoms out of consideration for the time being. Over the greater part of the range of observations the scattering power of sulphur is much greater than that of oxygen. On the other hand there are four oxygen atoms per sulphur atom. It is therefore not entirely obvious that the sulphur lattice may be determined independantly of the oxygen lattice. Nevertheless this can be done by means of the Laue observations. The justification of this statement will be given later (see p. 70).

Having now found the caesium (ammonium) positions and the sulphur positions, the twelve parameters for the oxygen atoms were determined from considerations of the intensities observed in the oscillation photographs of ammonium persulphate.

There are thus three main steps in the determination of the structure:

1. Determination of the caesium parameters, using the oscillation photographs of caesium persulphate.

¹⁾ James and Brindley, Z. Krist. 78, 470. 1931.

- 2. Determination of the sulphur positions, using the Laue data of ammonium persulphate.
- 3. Determination of the oxygen positions, using data from oscillation photographs of ammonium persulphate.

These three individual steps will be discussed independently in the following sections.

4. Determination of the Caesium Positions.

Observed intensities of reflections hk0, 0kl and h0l for caesium persulphate are given in tables II—IV.

Table II. $Cs_2S_3O_8$. Reflections $hk0^1$).

| | | | Lable | 11. | Us2N | U_8 . I | Reile | ectio | ns | $n\kappa u^{2}$. | | | |
|------------|----------|------------------|-------|-----|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | \boldsymbol{F} | alc. | | | \tilde{I} | . F e | alc. | | 7.00 | I | • F e | |
| h00 | I | Ā | B | | h10 | I | Ā | B | | h 2 0 | 1 | A | В |
| | | | | | | | | | | 020 | nil | 0 | 14 |
| | | | | | 110 | w | 89 | 70 | | 120 | m — | 149 | 117 |
| 200 | w | 46 | 70 | | 210 | 8 | 129 | 165 | | 220 | nil | 0 | 2 |
| 200 | | | | | 340 | m | 112 | 92 | | 320 | m — | 68 | 49 |
| 400 | 8 | 141 | 177 | | 410 | w | 52 | 58 | | 420 | nil | . 0 | 11 |
| | | | | | 540 | vw | 47 | 8 | | 520 | m | 138 | 107 |
| 600 | m + | 88 | 101 | | 640 | m + | 69 | 87 | | 620 | nil | 0 | . 4 |
| | | | | | 740 | \mathbf{w} | 85 | 68 | | .720 | nil - | 8 | 0 |
| 800 | m | 63 | 86 | | 810 | m | 66 | 75 | | | | | |
| | | F | calc. | | | | F | calc. | | 1 50 | I | F | alc. |
| h 3 0 | I | Ā | B | | h 4 0 | I | A | B | | h 50 | | A | B |
| | | | | | 040 | 8 | 160 | 190 | | | | | |
| 130 | w+ | 77 | 52 | | 140 | nil | 0 | 47 | | 150 | W. | 63 | 63 |
| 230 | g . | 115 | 127 | | 240 | w | 36 | 40 | | 250 | ß | 97 | 131 |
| 330 | w+ | 101 | 72 | | 340 | nil | 0 | 44 | | 350 | w | 88 | 88 |
| 430 | w+ | 49 | 52 | | 440 | 8 | 120 | 146 | | 450 | vvw | 43 | 52 |
| 530 | nil | 16 | 3 | | 540 | nil | 0 | 47 | | 550 | nil | 14 | 14 |
| 630 | m | 65 | . 74 | | 640 | w | 80 | 90 | | 650 | W | 60 | 85 |
| 730 | w + | | 57 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | F | calc. | | | | F | calc. | | h80 | I | F | calc. |
| h 6 0 | I | Ā | B | | . h70 | I | Ā | В | | , 1180 | 1 | Ā | В |
| 000 | nil | 0 | 26 | | - | | | | | 080 | ma. | 114 | 123 |
| 060 460 | m m | 404 | | | 170 | nil | 53 | 35 | | 180 | nil | 0 | 20 |
| 260 | w nil | 0 | 4 | | 270 | m | | 73 | | 280 | vw- | - 27 | 28 |
| 360 | nn nn | 50 | 40 | | 370 | w | | 52 | | | | | |
| 460 | nil | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 560 | W | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 900 | W | 00 | 01 | | | | | | | | | | |

¹⁾ The calculated amplitudes given in column headed A are for the Cs-contribution alone, those in column B are for the Cs- and S-contribution.

Table III. $Cs_2S_2O_8$. Reflections $0kl^1$).

| 0 k 0 I | $\overbrace{\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}}^{\boldsymbol{F} \mathbf{calc.}}$ | 0 k 1 I | $\frac{F \text{ calc.}}{A B}$ | $0 k 2 I \frac{F \text{ calc.}}{A B}$ | $0 k 3 I \frac{F \text{ calc.}}{A B}$ |
|---------|---|---------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | 002 a 475 212 | |
| | | 011 w | 20 27 | 012 m — 35 52 | 013 w 46 62 |
| 020 nil | 0 44 | 021 s | 186 227 | 022 vw + 0 11 | 023 s 440 464 |
| 040 s | 160 190 | 031 vw | 47 27 | 032 nil 32 38 | 033 w 43 66 |
| 060 nil | 0 26 | 041 nil | 0 22 | 042 s 144 169 | 043 nil 0 44 |
| 080 m | 444 423 | 051 nil | 14 14 | 052 w 27 44 | 053 w — 38 38 |
| | | 061 s | 131 149 | 062 nil 0 22 | 063 m 409 424 |
| | | 071 vw | 12 17 | 072 vvw 23 19 | 073 nil 33 52 |
| | | 081 nil | 0 2 | | |

| 0 k 4 I | | calc. | 0 k 5 I | F calc. | 0 k 6 I | F calc. |
|---------|-----|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 004 m+ | | | | A D | 006 w- | |
| 014 w | | 76 | 015 vw | 57 75 | 016 vw | |
| 024 nil | 0 | 5 | 025 m | 95 102 | | |
| 034 vw | 49 | 58 | 035 w | 54 80 | | |
| 044 m L | 407 | 490 | O45 mil | 0.4 | | |

Table IV. $Cs_2S_2O_8$. Reflections $h0l^2$).

| F calc. | | 7.0.4 | F calc. | | | | | | | F calc. | | | | |
|---------|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| h 0 0 | 1 | Ā | В | C | h 0 1 | 1 | Ā | В | C | h 0 2 | 1 | A | В | C |
| 600 | m + | 88 | 101 | 107 | 501 | m | 437 | 111 | 149 | 402 | 8 | 123 | 157 | 116 |
| 400 | B | 141 | 177 | 137 | 304 | m | 90 | 61 | 100 | 202 | w | 6 | 24 | 46 |
| 200 | w | 46 | 70 | 68 | 101 | m | 139 | 443 | 96 | 002 | Б | 175 | 212 | 200 |
| | | | | | T01 | m | 177 | 133 | 73 | 202 | w | 88 | 113 | 83 |
| | | | | | 304 | nil | 48 | 36 | 14 | 402 | 8 | 409 | 134 | 181 |
| | | | | | 501 | m | 144 | 440 | 115 | | | | | |

| h 0 3 | I | F calc. | | | 7.0.4 | 7 | F calc. | | |
|-------|-----|---------|-----|-----|------------|-----|---------|-----|-----|
| | | A | В | C | h 0 4 | 1 | A | В | C |
| 303 | m + | 107 | 73 | 79 | 204 | w + | 42 | 67 | 77 |
| 103 | 8 | 74 | 74 | 133 | 004 | ms | 122 | 139 | 110 |
| 103 | m | 157 | 119 | 130 | 204 | m | 101 | 133 | 148 |
| 303 | nil | 0 | 7 | 25 | 404 | w | 65 | 73 | 73 |

As previously stated, the main variations in intensities can be considered, at least to a first approximation, as being due to the caesium

¹⁾ The calculated amplitudes given in column headed A are for the Cs-contribution alone, those in column B are for the Cs- and S-contribution.

²⁾ Column A: Cs- contribution to structure amplitude; Column B: Cs + S contribution to structure amplitude; Column C: All atoms considered.

atoms alone. On that assumption, the expression for the structure amplitude may be taken as:

$$\begin{array}{ll} F = & 4f_{Cs} & \cos\ 2\ \pi\ (hx+lz)\cos\ 2\ \pi ky, \text{ if } h+k+l \text{ is even} \\ F = -& 4f_{Cs} & \sin\ 2\ \pi\ (hx+lz)\sin\ 2\ \pi ky, \text{ if } h+k+l \text{ is odd.} \end{array}$$

From inspection of observed intensities, it is seen that whenever the expression for the structure amplitude contains the factors $\cos 2\pi 2y$, $\cos 2\pi 6y$ or $\sin 2\pi 4y$, the corresponding reflections are either completely absent or extremely weak. This shows that the y parameter for caesium has a value which hardly can be different from $2\pi y = 45^{\circ}$. Knowing the value of the y parameter, we are able to get specific information concerning the values of other factors occurring in the expression for the structure amplitude. Considering planes hk0 and 0kl, we are able to write a table showing qualitatively the variations which must occur in the value of $\cos 2\pi hx$, $\sin 2\pi hx$, $\cos 2\pi lz$ and $\sin 2\pi lz$ as follows:

Table V. Values of $\cos 2\pi hx$, $\sin 2\pi hx$, $\cos 2\pi lz$, $\sin 2\pi lz$.

| h | $\cos 2 \pi h x$ | $\sin 2 \pi h x$ | ī | $\cos 2 \pi lz$ | $\sin 2 \pi lz$ |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | small | small | 1 | very small | large |
| 2 | small | large | 2 | large | small |
| 3 | medium | medium small | 3 | small | large |
| 4 | large | small | 4 | large | small |
| 5 | very small | large | 5 | small | large |
| 6 | medium | medium | 6 | medium | medium |
| 7 | medium | nil | | | |
| 8 | medium | medium | | | |

Regarding the hx values in table V, we find that $\cos 2\pi 5x$ is very small, while $\sin 2\pi 5x$ is large; likewise, $\cos 2\pi 7x$ is medium and $\sin 2\pi 7x$ nil, suggesting that $2\pi x$ must be in the neighbourhood of 50° . Regarding the lz values, it appears that $2\pi lz$ must be close to 80° . Trying values in these ranges, and using h0l planes also in the testing, we finally come to the conclusion that the only set of parameters which fit the observations are:

$$2\pi x = 52^{\circ}$$
 $2\pi y = 45^{\circ}$ $2\pi z = 82^{\circ}$.

The structure amplitudes calculated with these values are shown in columns A in tables II—IV.

5. Determination of the Sulphur Parameters.

The Laue photograph data presented distinct advantages over the oscillation photograph data in the study of the sulphur lattice. There

were very numerous observations, the majority of which corresponded to high values of $\sin \Theta/\lambda$.

For reflections with high value of $\sin\Theta/\lambda$ the scattering power of oxygen and ammonium is small compared to that of sulphur; but by no means negligible. The contribution to the amplitude from the sulphur atoms is characterized by three parameters, the contribution of ammonium and oxygen atoms by 15 parameters. The chance that the contributions from all the individual oxygen and ammonium atoms are in phase is therefore relatively small, so that the greater part of the observed intensity in most cases is due to the sulphur atoms. It would be very dangerous, of course, to assume that the oxygen and ammonium contribution could be neglected for every individual reflection; but it will be a correct assumption if we consider statistically a large number of reflections.

For example, we find when considering reflections h4l and h2l, where h+l is odd, that the intensity of reflection h2l is stronger than that of h4l (for constant h and l) in nine out of ten cases. This regularity we must then ascribe to the sulphur contribution. The reason why the regularity does not hold in the tenth case undoubtedly is due to the fact that the oxygen and ammonium contribution for this individual case is exceptionally high. The expression for the contribution from the sulphur atoms to the above reflections are:

$$h4l - 4f_S \sin 2\pi (hx + lz) \sin 2\pi 4y$$

 $h2l - 4f_S \sin 2\pi (hx + lz) \sin 2\pi 2y$

Only the last factor in the two expressions is different, so that this factor must be responsible for the difference in amplitude of the two sets of planes. Our regularity thus indicates that $\sin 2\pi 2y$ is considerably greater than $\sin 2\pi 4y$.

A large number of similar regularities can be found by analogous statistical considerations. A series of such regularities are listed below:

Table VI. Regularities in the Laue photographs.

| h+k+l is even | h + k + l is odd |
|-----------------|------------------|
| h3l > h1l | h3l < h1l |
| h 5 l <<< h 3 l | h4l < h2l |
| h6l ≈ h4l | h5l > h3l |
| h7l>>> h5l | h6l > h4l |
| h81 < h61 | h7l < h5l |
| h9l < h7l | h9l > h7l |

The regularities listed in table VI permit us to draw important conclusions as to the relative values of $\cos 2\pi ky$ and $\sin 2\pi ky$. (It is to be emphasized that reflections which have been compared have always been chosen so that the value of $\sin \Theta/\lambda$ and the value of λ are approximately the same for both reflections.)

The information obtained from table VI is listed below:

Table VII. Relative values of $\cos 2\pi ky$ and $\sin 2\pi ky$.

```
\sin 2\pi 3y < \sin 2\pi y
\cos 2 \pi 3 y > \cos 2 \pi y
                                                \sin 2 \pi 4 y < \sin 2 \pi 2 y
\cos 2 \pi 5 y << \cos 2 \pi 3 y
                                                \sin 2 \pi 5 y > \sin 2 \pi 3 y
\cos 2 \pi 6 y \approx \cos 2 \pi 4 y
                                                \sin 2 \pi 6 y \gg \sin 2 \pi 4 y
\cos 2 \pi 7 y >>> \cos 2 \pi 5 y
                                                \sin 2 \pi 7 y < \sin 2 \pi 5 y
\cos 2 \pi 8 y < \cos 2 \pi 6 y
                                                \sin 2 \pi 9 y > \sin 2 \pi 7 y
\cos 2 \pi 9 y > \cos 2 \pi 7 y
```

The only value of y which satisfies these relations is $2\pi y = 126^{\circ}$ (or 54°, 234°, 306°).

Having now found y, we know one of the factors in the expression for the contribution from sulphur, and we are able to draw conclusions with respect to the factor containing the x and z parameters. For example, we find in the photographs that the reflections 621, 641 and 661 are all absent, whereas the reflections 611 and 631 are very strong. The expression for the structure amplitudes (sulphur contribution) for these reflections are (inserting the known value of y):

| 6k1 Structure Amplitude | Int. obs. | 6k1 Structure Amplitude | Int. obs. |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| 611 - 2.36 fs cos 2π (6 $x + z$) 621 3.80 fs sin 2π (6 $x + z$) 631 3.80 fs cos 2π (6 $x + z$) |) nil | $\begin{array}{c} 641 - 2.36 \text{fe sin 2} \pi (6 x + z) \\ 651 & 0 \\ 661 - 2.36 \text{fe sin 2} \pi (6 x + z) \end{array}$ | nil |

There are two ways in which we can explain the observed intensities of reflections 6k1. Either $\cos 2\pi (6x+z)$ is very large and $\sin 2\pi (6x+z)$ nil, or the contribution from ammonium and oxygen atoms will exactly balance the sulphur contribution for reflections 621, 641 and 661. The latter possibility cannot, of course, be disproved; but it is an unlikely explanation; therefore we will assume that the first interpretation is correct, i. e. $2\pi(6x+z) \approx n \cdot \pi$.

In an analogous manner, it is possible to deduce a whole series of similar relations. It must be emphasized that these conclusions represent only probabilities, not undisputable facts: therefore the attempt must be made to find such values of x and z as satisfy the greatest possible number of the relations listed below:

Table VIII. Conclusions from Laue Photographs.

| Observation | $2\pi (hx+lz)$ | Observation 2 n | (hx+lz) |
|---|----------------|---|---------|
| $\sin 2\pi \left(6x+z\right) \;\approx\;$ | 0 189° | $ \sin 2\pi (7x+z) > \cos 2\pi (7x+z) $ | 58° |
| $\sin 2\pi (8x + 2z) \approx$ | 0 182° | $ \sin 2\pi (5x+z) \approx \cos 2\pi (5x+z) $ | 140° |
| $\sin 2\pi (10x+3z) \approx$ | 0 175° | $ \sin 2\pi (9x + 2z) > \cos 2\pi (9x + 2z) $ | 231° |
| $\sin 2\pi (x+2z) \approx$ | 0 199° | $ \sin 2\pi (4x+z) > \cos 2\pi (4x+z) $ | 271° |
| $\cos 2\pi (x+3z) \approx$ | 0 94° | $ \sin 2\pi (3x+2z) > \cos 2\pi (3x+2z) $ | 297° |
| $\sin 2\pi \left(5x + 6z\right) \approx$ | 0 335°1) | $ \sin 2\pi z $ $> \cos 2\pi z $ | 255° |
| $\cos 2x(x-2z) \approx$ | 0 259° | $ \sin 2\pi (4x+5z) > \cos 2\pi (4x+5z) $ | 31°1) |
| $\sin 2\pi \left(4x-5z\right)\approx$ | 0 1° | $ \sin 2\pi (3x+4z) > \cos 2\pi (3x+4z) $ | 90° |
| $\sin 2\pi (7x-3z) \approx$ | | $ \sin 2\pi (3x + 5z) < \cos 2\pi (3x + 5z) $ | 342° |
| $\cos 2\pi (9x-2z) \approx$ | 0 291°1) | $ \sin 2\pi (3x-5z) < \cos 2\pi (3x-5z) $ | 312°1) |
| | | $ \sin 2\pi (5x-2z) > \cos 2\pi (5x-2z) $ | 95° |
| | | $ \sin 2\pi (8x-3z) < \cos 2\pi (8x-3z) $ | 347° |
| | | $ \sin 2\pi (5x-z) < \cos 2\pi (5x-z) $ | 350° |
| | | $ \sin 2\pi (6x-z) \approx \cos 2\pi (6x-z) $ | 39° |
| | | $ \sin 2\pi (7x-3) > \cos 2\pi (7x-z) $ | 268° |
| | | $ \sin 2\pi (8x-z) < \cos 2\pi (8x-z) $ | 137° |

The values $2\pi x = 49^{\circ}$ and $2\pi z = 255^{\circ}$ satisfy almost all of these relationships, as shown by the angles listed in the second column. The parameters for sulphur may consequently be taken as:

$$2\pi x = 49^{\circ}$$
 $2\pi y = 126^{\circ}$ $2\pi z = 255^{\circ}$.

6. Determination of the Oxygen Positions.

With the positions of the sulphur and ammonium (caesium) atoms fixed, it now became possible to consider the distribution of the oxygen atoms. Here, twelve parameters are involved. No such direct approach as was used for the heavier atoms seemed at first possible. Of course it is well known that in general the bonds of sulphur are directed towards the corners of a tetrahedron and that the sulphur to oxygen distance is about 1.45—1.50 Å. Such assumptions, if made at this point would greatly facilitate further steps. However, in dealing with a new group such as this, when the purpose is to determine its configuration, it is preferable to proceed with as few assumptions as possible. We have so far made no such assumptions, and it was decided to attempt the further study by means of twodimensional Fourier analysis of electron distribution. Twodimensional Fourier analyses were first used by W. L. Bragg²) and his collaborators.

¹⁾ Discrepancies.

²⁾ W. L. Bragg, Pr. Roy. Soc. A. 128, 537, 1929.

The principles underlying the application of this method in the present case are the following: We have been able to determine the positions of the ammonium and sulphur atoms, so that the contributions from these atoms to the structure amplitude are known. When comparing the observed amplitudes with the calculated contribution from ammonium and sulphur, it is found that the agreement is not good. The lack of agreement must be ascribed to the oxygen contribution. As mentioned in the previous section we gave reasons that the oxygen contribution is not overwhelming due to the many parameters involved. Consequently it is to be expected that the sign of the final amplitude will be the same as for the ammonium and sulphur contribution in all but a few cases. Therefore, if we carry through the twodimensional analysis on the basis of the observed amplitudes and the assumption that the signs are the same as for the ammonium plus sulphur contribution, we ought to get a reasonably good representation of the electron density distribution, showing clearly the location of the oxygen atoms. This method of determining directly the parameters for some of the atoms in the lattice was first used by one of us on NaClO31), later on by J. West2) on KH2PO4.

In the present case we have used only photographic methods and the observed intensities have been estimated visually. Knowing the ammonium and sulphur contribution it was, however, possible to correlate our estimated intensities with numerical values of the amplitudes. Naturally no great absolute accuracy was obtained in that way, although readers familiar with the photographic methods will realise that the relative values of the estimated amplitudes are rather accurate. Of course we fully realised that our procedue, at best, could only lead to approximate determinations of the whereabouts of the oxygen atoms.

We calculated the electron distribution for the structure projected on the (010) face. If ϱ_{xz} is the electron density at a point x, z in this projection, the expression becomes:

$$A \varrho_{xz} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_{hol} \cos 2\pi (hx + lz)$$

where $A = \arcsin \beta$. In writing the expression for the electron density in the form given above, it has to be remembered that $F_{000}=Z$, the total number of electrons per unit cell.

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, Z. Krist. 71, 517. 1929.

²⁾ J. West, Z. Krist. 74, 306. 1930.

The results of our calculations are shown graphically in fig. 1. The curves are drawn through points of equal electron density. In addition to the peaks due to sulphur and ammonium atoms (marked S and NH_4), there are peaks marked 1 and 2. The volumes associated with these two peaks are approximately the same for both, comparable to the volume of the sulphur peak and roughly twice the volume under the NH_4 peak.

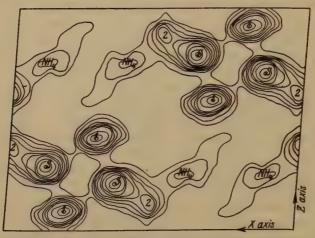


Fig. 1. Shows the electron density distribution projected on the (010) plane. The curves connect points with equal electron density.

It becomes logical therefore to attribute each of the two additional peaks, 1 and 2, to two oxygen atoms in nearly perfect superposition. The approximate values of the x and z parameters of the oxygen atoms were thus obtained. They were: for oxygen atoms corresponding to peak 1 $2\pi x = 75^{\circ}$, $2\pi z = 330^{\circ}$, or $2\pi x = 105^{\circ}$, $2\pi z = 210^{\circ}$, and for the oxygen atoms corresponding to peak 2 $2\pi x = 5^{\circ}$, $2\pi z = 220^{\circ}$. By careful inspection of individual reflections more accurate values were found:

| | $2\pi x$ | $2\pi z$ | | $2\pi x$ | $2\pi z$ |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| $0_{\rm r}$ | 45° | 220° | 0 _{III} . | 75° | 335° |
| 011 | 40° | 245° | O _{IV} | 405° | 215° |

It remained now to find the y parameters of the oxygen atoms. This was attempted by means of a two dimensional Fourier analysis of the electron distribution in the xy-plane; but, in this case, the results were not very helpful, since it was difficult to distinguish the diffuse and ill defined peaks of the oxygen atoms. Indeed, the success of the determination of the xz parameters was due to the fact that oxygen atoms

were almost exactly superimposed in the projection, thus giving well defined peaks. However, by making use of the parameters already found, and turning to our data for reflections hk0 and 0kl, the last remaining parameters could be determined. For example, we find that the 120 reflection is of intensity rated very strong. The expression for the amplitude is:

3.16
$$NH_4$$
 — 2.88 s + 40 (sin 15° sin $2\pi y_1$ + sin 10° sin $2\pi y_2$ + sin 75° sin $2\pi y_3$ + sin 105° sin $2\pi y_4$).

Inserting the numerical values of the scattering powers, the sum of the ammonium and sulphur contributions totals -11; the first two terms in the oxygen contribution are obviously very small; therefore the values of $\sin 2\pi y_3$ and $\sin 2\pi y_4$ must necessarily be very large and negative in order to explain the observed intensity. This suggests that $2\pi y_3$ and $2\pi y_4$ are in the neighbourhood of 135° . By considerations of this kind. applied to a large number of observations, the y parameters were first approximately found, and then corrected by further structure amplitude calculations. The resulting parameters are:

$$2\pi y_1 = 180^{\circ}$$
 $2\pi y_2 = 70^{\circ}$ $2\pi y_3 = 150^{\circ}$ $2\pi y_4 = 125^{\circ}$

The agreement between calculated structure amplitudes based on the parameters of table IX and the observed intensities, is good throughout the range of observation. This is demonstrated in tables X-XIII. Such discrepancies as appear, small in number and small in degree, may be attributed to errors in the parameter values, and might be improved by further slight changes. However, when there are as many as eighteen parameters involved, this becomes a complicated and arduous process, and it is doubtful whether it is profitable to attempt to continue this labour when the excellent agreement leaves no doubt as to the correctness of the structure.

Table IX. Final Parameter Values.

| | 2 πx | $2 \pi y$ | $2\pi z$ |
|-------------------|------|-----------|----------|
| NH ₄ | 52° | 45° | 90° |
| S | 49 | 126 | 255 |
| \tilde{o}_{r} | 45 | 180 | 220 |
| o_{II} | 40 | 70 | 245 |
| o_{III} | 75 | 150 | 335 |
| O_{IV} . | 105 | 125 | 215 |
| Cs | . 52 | 45 | 82 |

. For the sulphur and caesium positions we can claim an accuracy of ± 3°; for the remaining parameters ± 5°.

| | η | Table X. | $(NH_4)_9S_2O_8$. | Refle | ctions h | k0. | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|
| hk0 | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | Int. obs. | F calc. | hk0 | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | Int. obs. | F calc. |
| 110 | 0.089 | 8 | 47 | 420 | 0.285 | nil | 44 |
| 020 | .124 | vvw | 3 | 340 | .315 | nil | в |
| 200 | .128 | w | 41 | 430 | .317 | m | 22 |
| 120 | .140 | V8 | 54 | 150 | .318 | nil | 2 |
| 210 | .143 | V8 | 48 | 510 | .327 | nil | 2 |
| 220 | .179 | nil | 2 | 250 | .336 | m — | 34 |
| 130 | .197 | W | 30 | 520 | .344 | m — | 48 |
| 340 | .202 | vw :- | 1 | 440 | .357 | ms | 37 |
| 230 | .226 | m + | 30 | 350 | .366 | vw — | 2 |
| 320 | .229 | w | 20 | 530 | .368 | w + | 33 |
| 040 | .248 | 8 | 50 | 060 | .373 | w + | 42 |
| 400 | .256 | w | 13 | 160 | .379 | w | 43 |
| 140 | .257 | vw+ | 14 | 600 | .385 | m — | 27 |
| 410 | .264 | nil | 3 | 610 | .390 | w | 18 |
| 330 | .268 | m | 31 | 260 | .395 | nil | 8 |
| 240 | .280 | 8 | 43 | | | | |
| | | | | 70. 41 | | | |
| | Ta | able XI. | $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8.$ | | ctions 0 | | |
| $\frac{0kl}{}$ | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | Int. obs. | F calc. | Okl | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | Int. obs. | F calc. |
| 011 | 0.103 | ms | 16 | 042 | 0.298 | w + | 33 |
| 020 | .124 | vvw | 3 . | 033 | .309 | trace | 6 |
| 024 | .149 | V8 | 75 | 054 | .322 | vw+ | 26 |
| 002 | 164 | s + | 49 | 004 | .328 | nil | 3 |
| 012 | .175 | s + | 43 | 014 | .334 | m | 36 |
| 034 | .204 | vvw | 3 | 043 | .350 | nil - | 43 |
| 022 | .206 | m | 30 | 024 | .351 | vw+ | 13 |
| 032 | .248 | w | 10 | 052 | .352 | \mathbf{w} + | 36 |
| 040 | .248 | 8 | 50 | 060 | .373 | \mathbf{w} + | 42 |
| 013 | .254 | m — | 23 | 034 | .377 | vw + | 25 |
| 044 | .262 | nil | 6 | 064 | .382 | m | 43 |
| 023 | .276 | vw | 9 | 053 | .396 | - v w | 7 |
| | T | able XII | $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ | Refle | ections | h0l. | |
| hol | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | Int. obs. | F calc. | 104 | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | Int. obs. | F calc. |
| 40 T | 0.099 | VB | 80 | 303 | 0.298 | W | 19 |
| 404 | .109 | ms | 20 | 402 | .317 | vw | 6 |
| 200 | .128 | w — | 44 | 50 T | .324 | w | 45 |
| 002 | .164 | 8 + | 49 | 303 | .326 | w | 24 |
| 202 | .199 | vw — | 0 | 004 | .328 | nil. | 3 |
| 30I | .202 | s + | 53 | 501 | .338 | nil | 25 |
| 301 | .216 | m | 18 | 204 | .341 | 8 ' | 50 |
| 202 | .217 | ß | 35 | 204 | .363 | m | 32 |
| 403 | .248 | w | 13 | 600 | .385 | m — | 27 |
| 400 | .256 | w | 13 | 503 | .386 | w | 22 |
| 103 | .260 | s + | 72 | 404 | .398 | w | 18 |
| 402 | .292 | 8+ | 86 | | .000 | | 20 |
| | | | | | | | |

7. Discussion of the Structure.

Fig. 2 shows a diagram of the complete structure projected on the (010) face.

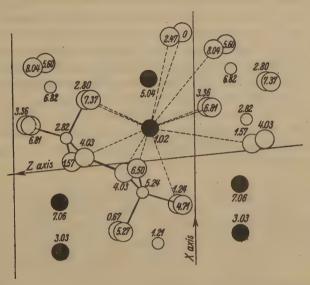


Fig. 2. The atomic arrangement in $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ viewed along the b-axis. Large filled circles represent ammonium groups, large open circles represent oxygen atoms and small circles sulphur atoms.

Table XIII. Interatomic Distances.

Average values:

 $NH_4 = 0$ 3.18Å S = 0 1.50Å 0 = 0 2.46Å

Each ammonium atom is surrounded by 12 oxygen atoms at an average distance of 3.18 Å. The distance calculated on the basis of the ionic radii published by one of us is 3.16 Å¹).

Sulphur is surrounded by four oxygen atoms at an average distance of 1.50 Å, the four oxygen atoms occupying the corners of a nearly regular tetrahedron. The configuration of around sulphur is thus exactly the same as in the sulphate group. (The S—O distance in Na_2SO_4 was found to be 1.49 Ų). However, the SO_4 -groups do not appear as independant entities in the structure. The SO_4 -groups are linked together in pairs by a valence bond between two oxygen atoms, one from each of two SO_4 -groups. Thus the existence of the persulphate group, $(S_2O_8)^{-2}$, has been proved in the most direct manner. The shortest distance between oxygen atoms of different persulphate groups is of the order of 3.4 Å, in agreement with the value 3.45 Å predicted from the ionic radii.

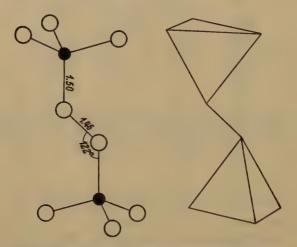


Fig. 3. Shows the structure of the persulphate group.

A drawing of the persulphate group is given in fig. 3, showing clearly the characteristic features of the structure. The distance between the two oxygen atoms linked together by a valence bond is only 1.46 Å. This value is, of course, not very accurate (probably to \pm 0.45 Å). The valence radius of oxygen according to Pauling³) (or the "atomic" radius

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, Z. Krist. 80, 137. 1931.

²⁾ W. H. Zachariasen and G. E. Ziegler, Z. Krist. 81, 92, 4932.

³⁾ L. Pauling, Pr. Nat. Acad. Washington 18, 293. 1932.

according to Goldschmidt1) is 0.65 Å, in fair agreement with our value of $0.73 \text{ Å} \pm 0.08 \text{ Å}$. The persulphate group has a center of symmetry, lying halfway between the two linked oxygen atoms. The presence of this center of symmetry may or may not be a characteristic property of the group. The individual interatomic distances within the group is given in table XIII. The angles between the bonds going from sulphur to oxygen atoms are all very close to the tetrahedral angle (10910), whereas the angle between the two bonds of the singular oxygen (O1) is 122°.

The structural formula for the persulphate group which the chemists give is:

Inasmuch as this formula represents some features of the group, the formula must be said to be correct.

As is the case with all groups of the form $(S_m O_n)^{-2}$, the bonds in the persulphate group may be represented by electron pair bonds, so that the Lewis structural formula becomes:

According to Pauling's2) and Slater's3) considerations we may interprete the group as: $(S_2^{+2} O_6^{-1} O_2)^{-2}$. The S^{+2} particle can be thought of as having four unpaired electrons, one 3s and three 3p; therefore, if linear combinations of the s and p eigenfunctions are taken, it is capable of forming four bonds directed towards the corners of a tetrahedron. The O-1 particle has only one unpaired electron, and therefore should be expected to form only one bond; the neutral oxygen atom on the other hand with two unpaired 2p electrons may form two bonds which tend to be at right angles to each other. The angles between these two bonds we found experimentally to be 122°. The fact that this value is considerably higher than the one to be expected from the above inter-

¹⁾ V. M. Goldschmidt, Geochemische Vert. Gesetze d. El.

²⁾ L. Pauling, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 58, 1367. 1931. 3) J. C. Slater, Physic Rev. 87, 481. 1931.

pretation of the group, may be attributed to the repulsion between other atoms of the group.

The atomic arrangement is in agreement with the known optical properties of the crystal, as will be shown by the following qualitative considerations. The optical anisotropy is due to the fact that all or some of the atoms in the lattice show a different degree of polarisation for different directions of the electric vector, the cause of which is the asymmetrical field produced by the surrounding atoms. Since the field created by a dipole is inversely proportional to the cube of the distance it will be sufficient for qualitative considerations to consider only the nearest neighbours. The twelve oxygen atoms which surround ammonium are evenly distributed over the surface of a sphere, so that the ammonium atoms will be polarized to practically the same extent for all directions of the electric vector. The SO₄-components of the persulphate group conform to a cubic arrangement and consequently contribute nothing to the birefringence. However, the oxygen atoms which are only 1.46 Å apart represent a highly anisotropic configuration, so that this feature of the structure will chiefly be responsible for the birefringence. The connection lines between the two oxygen atoms are all parallel. If the electric vector is parallel to the connection line, the moment induced in one of the atoms will create a comparatively strong field on the other oxygen atom, the field having the same direction as the external field. If on the other hand, the electric vector is perpendicular to the connection line, the moment induced in one of the atoms will create a field in the other opposing the external field. Consequently it is to be expected that the crystal will be optically positive with strong birefringence; the acute. bisectrix should be parallel to the connecting line between the two oxygen atoms (O₁), and the axial angle, 2 V, should be close to zero. The optical properties given by Groth show all these features.

As far as we know, the wave length of the K absorption edge of sulphur in persulphates has not been measured. According to the structure, it should be expected that there only would be one edge, having approximately the same wave length as that of sulphur in the sulphates, probably slightly displaced towards smaller wave lengths.

In conclusion we wish to emphasize that all the eighteen parameters involved have been determined accurately and uniquely without the use of any assumptions whatsoever other than those underlying the theory of diffraction of x-rays by crystals.

The persulphate group is the fifth sulphur-oxygen group the structure of which has been accurately determined. Investigations on further radicals of the same class are in progress in this laboratory. The importance of results of this kind for the understanding of the mechanism of chemical binding needs no comments.

Summary.

In order to determine the size and shape of the persulphate group $(S_2O_8)^{-2}$, the crystal lattice of the two isomorphous compounds, $Cs_2S_2O_8$ and $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, was examined. The Laue method and the oscillating crystal method were used.

The size of the unit cell for the two compounds are:

$$Cs_2S_2O_8$$
 $a=8.13 \, \text{Å}$ $b=8.33 \, \text{Å}$ $c=6.46 \, \text{Å}$ $\beta=95^\circ \, 19'$ $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ $a=7.83 \, \text{Å}$ $b=8.04 \, \text{Å}$ $c=6.13 \, \text{Å}$ $\beta=95^\circ \, 9'$

There are two molecules in the unit cell. The calculated densities are 3.47 and 1.96, whereas the directly determined density for the ammonium compound is 1.982. The space group is $P2_1/n$ (C_{2h}^5) . All atoms are lying in general positions: $\pm (xyz) \pm (x + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, z + \frac{1}{2})$.

By devising suitable methods of attack it was possible to determine all 48 degrees of freedom accurately and uniquely. The determination of the individual parameters are described in some detail. The final parameter values are given in table IX.

In the lattice two sulphur atoms and eight oxygen atoms are grouped together so as to form the persulphate group. This group may conveniently be described as two SO_4 -groups linked together by a covalent bond between two oxygen atoms. The distance between these latter oxygen atoms was found to be 1.46 Å. The sulphur to oxygen distance is 1.50 Å. Ammonium is surrounded by twelve oxygen atoms at an average distance of 3.18 Å.

The crystal lattice is in agreement with the optical properties.

Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago.

Received November 1st, 1933.

Kristallographie einiger Zuckerderivate und der 7-Benzoylmethylaminobuttersäure.

Radim Nováček in Prag.

(Aus dem Mineralogischen Institut der Karls-Universität in Prag.)

(Mit 9 Textfiguren.)

Die ersten drei Zuckerderivate, die in der vorliegenden Abhandlung behandelt werden, sind von Prof. Votoček und S. Malachta ev. Beneš im chemischen Institute der tschechischen Technischen Hochschule in Prag dargestellt und in der Zeitschrift »Collection « beschrieben worden 1).

I. Dilacton der α -Methyltetroxyadipinsäure I., $C_7H_8O_6$.

Die aus der wäßrigen Lösung gewonnenen Kristalle sind nach der Basis c tafelig, in Richtung der Brachydiagonale a ein wenig gestreckt; sie besitzen rhombische Symmetrie, und zwar - der Ausbildung der

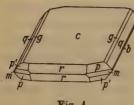


Fig. 4.

Flächen p (111) nach — am wahrscheinlichsten bisphenoidische. In den meisten Fällen ist die Form p nur mit einer Hälfte der Flächen ausgebildet, oder es ist die zweite Hälfte der Flächen (111) nur in ganz untergeordnetem Ausmaße vorhanden (Fig. 1). Durch goniometrische Messungen wurden folgende Formen (außer einigen Vizinalflächen) festgestellt:

b (010), c (001), m (110), r (101), q (011), q (012), p (111) and p' (111).

Für die Berechnung der Kristallelemente dienten die Neigungen der Flächen c, r und q:

$$a:b:c=0.6422:1:1.2594.$$

Das berechnete Parameterverhältnis steht in vollem Einklang mit den gemessenen Winkeln, wie aus folgender Tabelle ersichtlich ist:

¹⁾ Votoček-Malachta, Collection des travaux chimiques de Tchécoslovaquie 3, 265-275. 1931. S. a. Votoček-Beneš, Bl. Soc. chim. France 43, 4328, 4928; Bl. Intern. Ac. Sci. Boh. 4927.

| | | gemessen: | berechnet: |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| c:r | (001): (101) | 62° 59′ | - |
| c:q | (001):(011) | 54 33 | |
| c:g | (001):(012) | 32 43 | 32° 42′ |
| • | (011): (012) | 49 23 | 19 21 |
| q:g | $(011):(01\overline{1})$ | 76 55 | 76 54 |
| q:q | (011): (010) | 38 29 | 38 27 |
| q:b | (410) : (010) | 57 22 | 57 18 |
| m:b $p:p$ | (114): (111) | 78 20 | 78 42 |
| P·P | (=) () | | |

Die optische Achsenebene liegt im Makropinakoid (100), die spitze negative Mittellinie a koinzidiert mit der Makrodiagonale b. Durch die Immersionsmethode wurden die Brechungsexponenten für Na-Licht bestimmt:

$$a = 1.511$$

 $\beta = 1.536$ $\Delta_{\gamma = a} = 0.025$
 $\gamma = 1.536$

Der scheinbare Achsenwinkel $2E_{Na}$ (im Mikroskop gemessen) liegt bei 47°, und daraus folgt für $2V_{Na}=11^\circ$. Dispersion ist sehr stark $\varrho>\upsilon$, was auch auf den anomalen Interferenzfarben gut wahrnehmbar ist. — Der Schmelzpunkt schwankt zwischen 195° und 196° C. Spaltbarkeit unvollkommen nach c (001). Die spezifische Rotation in wäßriger Lösung nach 266 Stunden beträgt [a] $D=-107,2^\circ$. Näheres siehe in der Originalabhandlung.

Während die Kristalle aus wäßriger Lösung gut ausgebildet und zur kristallographischen Untersuchung völlig geeignet sind, sind die aus Alkohol gewonnenen Kristalle weit unvollkommener, feinnadelig, nach der a-Achse, ein wenig nach c abgeplattet und für goniometrische Messungen fast unbrauchbar. Die Identität dieser Kristalle mit den oben erwähnten wurde durch optische Untersuchungen sowie auch durch angenäherte kristallographische Winkelmessungen bestätigt.

II. Dilacton der α -Methyltetroxyadipinsäure II, mit $\frac{1}{2}$ Mol. \overline{H}_2O , $C_7H_8O_6\cdot\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

Das Dilacton der zweiten Art der α -Methyltetroxyadipinsäure (nähere chemische Beschreibung siehe die Arbeit von Votoček und Malachta) kristallisiert mit $\frac{1}{2}$ Mol. H_2O und ist seiner Symmetrie nach tetragonal, wahrscheinlich hemimorph. Die Kristalle (Fig. 2) sind größtenteils trübe, für goniometrische Messungen

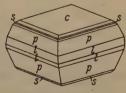


Fig. 2.

wenig geeignet, mit gut sichtbarer Spaltbarkeit nach c (001). Nur eine kleine Anzahl der Flächen läßt sich unzweifelhaft als nicht vizinale Flächen identifizieren, und zwar c (001), p (111), und l (221), während die anderen, wie s (552) und t (554) sich nur mit ihren Winkelwerten der Theorie nähern. Die Ausbildung der Pyramiden, hauptsächlich der Vizinalen s und t zeugt für Hemimorphie.

Aus der Neigung p (111) zu c (001) folgt das Parameterverhältnis

$$a:c=1:2,2135,$$

dem auch weitere gemessenen Winkelwerte entsprechen:

| | | Gemessen: | Berechnet: |
|------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| c:p. | (004): (444) | 72° 17′ | |
| c:l | (001): (221) | 80 59 | 80° 56′ |
| c:8 | (001): (552) | 52 37 | 51 23 |

Optisch zeigt sich die untersuchte Verbindung als einachsig, negativ, oft mit schwacher anomaler Zweiachsigkeit. Die Brechungsindizes (mittels Immersionsmethode bestimmt) sind:

$$egin{aligned} \omega_{Na} &= 1{,}5471 \ \varepsilon_{Na} &= 1{,}502 \end{aligned} \qquad \Delta_{\varepsilon-\infty} = -0{,}045 \end{aligned}$$

Schmelzpunkt zwischen 166° und 167° C.

III. 5-Ketorhamnolaeton $C_6H_8O_5^{-1}$).

Kristalle dieser Verbindung, nicht selten über 1 cm lang, sind vollständig klar oder schwach gelblich und stets säulig nach der Brachydiagonale a. Die rhombischen Kristalle zeigen keine Hemiedrie oder

Hemimorphie (Fig. 3). — Neben den Vizinalen wurden folgende acht Formen festgestellt:

unter welchen die Formen q und m vorherrschen, weit seltener treten die Makrodomen, d, g und Basis c auf, während die Pinakoide a und b nur an wenigen Kristallen als sehr schmale Flächen beobachtet wurden. Das Brachydoma r wird an manchen Kristallen durch eine Reihe von Vizinalflächen ersetzt, die, ähnlich wie die Vizi-

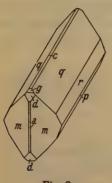


Fig. 3.

¹⁾ Votoček-Beneš, Bl. Soc. chim. France 43, 1328. 1928 und Bl. Intern. Ac. Sci. Boh. 1927.

Kristallographie einiger Zuckerderivate u. der γ -Benzoylmethylaminobuttersäure. 85

nalen um die Basis c, die Kante zwischen zwei benachbarten q-Flächen abrunden.

Aus den Winkeln der zwei häufigsten und bestens reflektierenden Flächen m und q wurde das Achsenverhältnis zu

$$a:b:c = 0,7270:1:1,1785$$

berechnet.

In der nachstehenden Tabelle sind die gemessenen Werte mit den theoretischen zum Vergleich gebracht:

| | | Gemessen: | Berechnet: |
|-----|--------------|-----------|------------|
| a:m | (100): (110) | 36° 1′ | |
| q:q | (011): (011) | 99 22 | |
| c:q | (001): (011) | 49 49 | 49° 41′ |
| b:q | (010): (011) | 40 19 | 40 19 |
| b:r | (010): (021) | 23 2 | 22 59 |
| r:q | (021): (011) | 47 45 | 17 20 |
| a:g | (100): (101) | 34 46 | 31 40 |
| a:d | (100): (201) | 47 9 | 47 9 |
| c:r | (001): (021) | 67 4 | 67 1 |
| | | | |

Die optische Achsenebene geht dem Makropinakoid a (100) parallel, die spitze negative Bisektrix a entspricht der Vertikalachse c. Nach der Immersionsmethode wurden die Brechungsindizes β und γ ermittelt, a wurde aus 2 V berechnet:

$$a_{Na} = 1,516$$

 $\beta_{Na} = 1,570$ $\Delta_{\gamma-a} = 0,082$
 $\gamma_{Na} = 1,598$

Der optische Achsenwinkel wurde mit Hilfe der Mallardschen Konstanten zu $2E=110^\circ$ bestimmt, daraus $2V=63^\circ$.

Deutliche Spaltbarkeit nach b (010), undeutliche nach q (011), Schmelzpunkt 196° C, spezifische Rotation $[\alpha]_D=-24.7^\circ$.

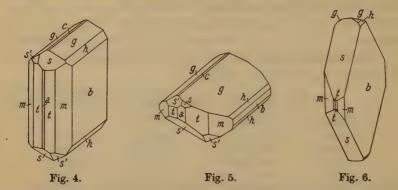
Für Herrn Dr. Valentin aus dem chemischen Institute der tschechischen Technischen Hochschule in Prag habe ich zwei interessante Verbindungen kristallographisch untersucht, die von ihm leider bisher nicht beschrieben worden sind — ich beschränke mich also auf die kristallographische und optische Beschreibung:

IV. Anhydro- α -methylmannosid, $C_7H_{12}O_5$,

aus Aethylacetat auskristallisiert, bildet klare oder weißlich-trübe Kristalle rhombisch-bisphenoidischer Symmetrie, die verschiedenen Habitus besitzen: Kristalle, die sich aus der Lösung rasch ausgeschieden haben, sind skelettartig, nach dem Brachypinakoid b oder auch dem Brachy-

bere

doma g tafelig, mit relativ kleiner Ausdehnung der Bisphenoide, wie es aus den Fig. 4 und 5 ersichtlich ist. Bei langsamer Kristallisation dagegen bilden sich größtenteils Kristalle mit großen Bisphenoid- und Brachy-



pinakoidflächen neben ganz untergeordneten Prismen- und Domenflächen (Fig. 6). Bei dem ersten Typus pflegen die Kristalle in der Richtung der Achse c ein wenig gestreckt zu sein.

Durch zweikreisige goniometrische Messungen wurden zwölf genau definierbare Formen festgestellt:

$$a$$
 (100), b (010), c (001), m (110), t (210), h (011), g (012), d (101), p (111), p' ($\overline{1}11$), s (212) und s' ($\overline{2}12$).

Die Grundform p und noch häufiger s ist in den meisten Fällen in der Gestalt des Bisphenoide ausgebildet, von denen das eine oder das andere vorherrscht (bei den Typen Fig. 4 und 5) oder von denen, wie es bei dem Typus Fig. 6 der häufigste Fall ist, nur das eine Bisphenoid am Kristall anwesend ist.

Aus den Winkeln, die in folgender Tabelle mit einem Sternchen bezeichnet sind, wurde das Parameterverhältnis

| -1 | | u | .0.0 | zu U,5 | 30:1: | 1,001 | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------|--------|-------|------------|----|------|----|
| chnet. | | Gemessen: | | | | Berechnet: | | | |
| | | 9 | р | | 2 | 9 | p | e | • |
| | c (001) | | im | Pole | | _ | - | 0° | 0' |
| | b (010) | O° | 0′ | 90° | 0' | 0° | 0' | 90° | 0' |
| | a (100) | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| | m (110) | *46 | 54 | 90 | 0 | _ | | 90 | 0 |
| | t (210) | 64 | 55 | 90 | 0 | 64 | 56 | 90 | 0 |
| | h (011) | 0 | 0 | 46 | 34 | 0 | 0 | - 46 | 35 |
| | g (012) | 0 | 5 | 27 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 51 |
| | d (101) | 89 | 50 | 48 | 27 | 90 | 0 | 48 | 29 |
| | p (111) | 46 | 11 | 57 | 24 | 46 | 54 | 57 | 7 |
| | s (212) | 64 | 53 | *51 | 17 | 64 | 56 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Aus den angeführten Daten ist ein sehr enger Zusammenhang des Anhydro-a-methylmannosids mit dem a-Methylmannosid, das schon von mehreren Autoren¹) untersucht worden ist, ersichtlich: Das Achsenverhältnis a:b ist fast identisch und nur die Achse c ist bei unserer Verbindung ein wenig länger. Auch in optischer Hinsicht zeigt sich mit Ausnahme der Orientierung der optischen Achsenebene und des Charakters der Dispersion eine auffallende Übereinstimmung:

Nach Tietze (l. c.) liegt die optische Achsenebene beim a-Methylmannosid in (010) und die Brachydiagonale a ist spitze positive Bisektrix γ . Bei unseren Kristallen dagegen geht die Achsenebene dem Makropinakoid (100) parallel, positive Mittellinie γ ist die Achse b und zum Unterschied von Tietzes Verbindung beobachten wir eine sehr deutliche Dispersion vom Charakter $\varrho > v$. Der optische Achsenwinkel $2E_{Na}$ wurde am Konometer zu 96° bestimmt; nach den weiter unten angeführten Brechungsindizes (Tabelle) folgt dann für $2V_{Na}=60^\circ$. Alle drei Brechungsexponenten wurden nach der Beckeschen Immersionsmethode bestimmt, aber der völlige Mangel an Spaltbarkeit (fraglich ist unvollkommene Spaltbarkeit nach 010) erlaubte nicht, einen genau orientierten Schnitt zur Bestimmung von γ -Werten zu erhalten.

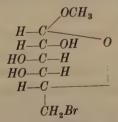
$$a_{Na} = 1,521$$
 $\beta_{Na} = 1,522$
 $\gamma_{Na} = 1,526$
 $A_{\gamma = \alpha} = 0,005$

Es ist selbstverständlich, daß bei einer so geringen Doppelbrechung die Kontrolle des gemessenen Achsenwinkels durch die Berechnung desselben aus den Brechungsexponenten absolut zwecklos ist (in unserem Falle weicht der berechnete Wert von dem gemessenen um etwa 42° ab).

Der Schmelzpunkt der Verbindung beträgt 133° C, spezifische Rotation (in Wasser) $[a]_D = +97.7^{\circ}$.

V. α -Methylgalaktosid-6-bromhydrin $C_7H_{13}O_5Br$,

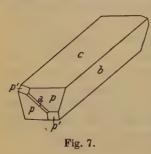
Strukturformel



¹⁾ Tietze, N. Jb. Min. 12, 36. 1899; Z. Krist. 33, 190. 1900; Jorissen, Rec. Trav. chim. 15, 222. 1896; Z. Krist. 30, 642. 1899; Groth, Chemische Krystallographie 3, 444—445.

gewinnt man in gut meßbaren Kristallen durch langsames Abdampfen der wäßrigen Lösung, der man ein wenig Alkohol zufügt. Kristalle dieser sehr interessanten Verbindung, die Herr Dr. Valentin beschreiben wird, sind vollständig klar, ein paar mm bis 1 cm groß und scheinbar gut entwickelt. Aber bei den goniometrischen Untersuchungen wird ersichtlich, daß auch diejenigen Kriställchen, die sehr langsam wuchsen, sehr schlechte Signale geben, so daß man die kristallographischen Elemente nur annähernd bestimmen kann.

Die rhombisch-bisphenoidischen Kristalle sind relativ arm an Kristallflächen: Außer den drei Pinakoiden, von welchen sich das Makro-



pinakoid a (100) nur selten findet, beobachten wir nur das positive Bisphenoid p (111) und seltener auch das negative p (111), das stets nur ganz kleine Fazetten bildet. Fast alle Kristalle sind in der Richtung der Brachydiagonale a gestreckt und zuweilen auch nach der Basis c (001) tafelig, wie aus der Fig. 7 ersichtlich ist. Bei der Messung auf dem zweikreisigen Goniometer (a (100) im Pole) hat man den durchschnittlichen Wert

für φ der Fläche p (111) zu 46°26′, für $\varrho=45^{\circ}22′$ gefunden, woraus das Parameterverhältnis a:b:c=0.771:1:1.051

folgt. Für p' (111) schwankt φ um $-46^{1}/_{2}^{\circ}$, ϱ um $45^{1}/_{2}^{\circ}$.

Die Spaltbarkeit der Kristalle ist vollkommen in Richtung des Brachypinakoids b (010), auf welchem die stumpfe Bisektrix γ normal steht, während die Achse a die spitze negative Mittellinie darstellt. Die optische Achsenebene liegt also in der Basis c (001). Der optische Achsenwinkel nähert sich 90°, die Brechungsexponenten, durch Immersion bestimmt, sind:

$$a_{Na} = 1,581$$

 $\beta_{Na} = 1,584$ $\Delta_{\gamma - \alpha} = 0,005$
 $\gamma_{Na} = 1,586$

Schmelzpunkt 157°—163° C, spezifische Rotation $[a]_D = +$ 157° in wäßriger Lösung.

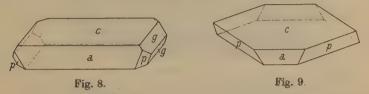
Endlich möchte ich in vorliegender Abhandlung die

VI. γ -Benzoylmethylamino-buttersäure $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$ erwähnen; dieselbe besitzt die Strukturformel

$$C_{\mathbf{6}}H_{\mathbf{5}} \cdot CO \cdot N \cdot CH_{\mathbf{2}} \cdot CH_{\mathbf{2}} \cdot CH_{\mathbf{2}} \cdot COOH$$

$$CH_{\mathbf{3}}$$

und wurde von H. Doz. Lukeš im chemischen Laboratorium der Tschechischen Technischen Hochschule in Prag durch das Benzoylieren nach Schotten-Baumann aus der γ -Methylaminobuttersäure dargestellt. Die aus wäßriger Lösung gewonnenen Kristalle besitzen je nach Art der Kühlung verschiedenen Charakter: Der erste Typus (Fig. 8),



flächenreicher und mehr säulenförmig, entsteht bei der Kristallisation aus der gesättigten kalten Lösung, während die tafelförmigen Kristalle (Fig. 9) sich bei wenig erhöhter Temperatur bilden. Der Schmelzpunkt der reinen Substanz liegt zwischen 78° und 79° C. Die Kristalle sind monoklin, nach der Basis c (001) mehr oder weniger tafelig und beim ersten Typus (Fig. 8) nach der Orthodiagonale b gestreckt. Auf den beiden Typen wurden nur 4 einfache Formen festgestellt, und zwar:

$$a$$
 (100), c (001), g (011), und p (111).

Aus den Winkeln:

$$a:c (100):(001) = 79^{\circ}29',$$

 $g:g (011):(01\overline{1}) = 60^{\circ}40' \text{ und}$
 $p:p (\overline{1}11):(11\overline{1}) = 89^{\circ}26'$

folgen die Kristallelemente:

$$a:b:c = 1,114:1:1,738, \ \beta = 100^{\circ}31'.$$

Nicht selten treten bei den tafelförmigen Kristallen Zwillinge nach c (001) auf.

Spaltbarkeit nach c ist vollkommen, nach a (400) gut. Optische Orientierung: Die Orthodiagonale b ist mit der optischen Normalen identisch, die spitze positive Mittellinie γ um etwa 30° im spitzen Winkel β von der Klinodiagonale a geneigt.

Der aus den Brechungsexponenten

$$a_{Na} = 1,537$$

 $\beta_{Na} = 1,569$ $\Delta_{\gamma = a} = 0,111$
 $\gamma_{Na} = 1,648$

berechnete Achsenwinkel $2\,V_{Na}$ beträgt $56^{1}/_{2}^{\circ}$. Dispersion $v>\varrho$ ist stark.

Prag, Dezember 1933.

Eingegangen den 14. Dezember 1933.

Kürzere Originalmitteilungen und Notizen.

Bauxites et Mullites, étudiées au moyen des Rayons X.

(Deuxième partie.)

Par M. E. Nahmias et G. Hägg à Stockholm.

(Avec 4 figures.)

Silice en excès dans les mullites synthétiques.

Dans la première partie de ce travail(1) l'un de nous avait suggéré comme moyen de déterminer avec certitude la nature de la silice libre dans les bauxites calcinées, l'emploi de radiations X de grande longueur d'onde, par exemple K du Calcium. D'un autre côté Hägg (2) venait de mettre au point un équipement permettant de prendre des radiogrammes avec de telles radiations. L'appareillage consiste dans une ampoule à gaz avec tête d'anticathode interchangeable et cathode d'aluminium. Les appareils de prises de radiogrammes sont d'un modèle très dispersif (3) et sont contenus dans une boîte étanche. On peut de cette façon prendre des spectres avec Ca-K et une cinquantaine de m. a. h. La figure 1 représente trois radiogrammes pris dans de telles conditions. On voit très distinctement sur cette figure que les raies dues à la silice libre dans les bauxites calcinées à 1300° sont bien celles de la tridymite¹).

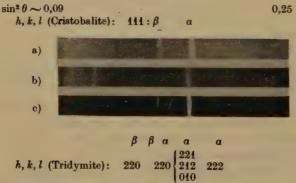


Fig. 1. a) Cristobalite, b) Bauxite 6878 (siliceuse) calcinée 3 h. à 1300° C (Mullite + 16% de tridymite), c) Tridymite. Radiogrammes pris avec Ca-K (appareils Bohlin-Phragmén).

¹⁾ On ne peut pas ici invoquer une expansion de la cellule de cristobalite (voir Randall, Rooksby et Cooper, Z. Krist. 75, 196. 1930) pour expliquer le décallage des raies de la silice libre, si on voulait à tous prix que celle-ci fusse à l'état de Mine« cristobalite. Par comparaison des clichés a) et b) de la fig. 1

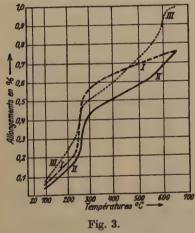
Messieurs Heindl, P. et M. (4) ont signalé que l'anomalie de dilatation due à cette silice en excès se place vers 175° C. Ayant observé en outre qu'une certaine cristobalite préparée au laboratoire donnait une anomalie analogue ils en ont conclu que la silice libre est a l'état de cristobalite.



Fig. 2. a) Sillimanite, b) Mullite. Radiogrammes pris avec Cr-K (appareils Bohlin-Phragmén).

MM. Krause et W. (5) travaillant avec la radiation du cuivre penchaient aussi à croire à l'existence de la cristobalite dans les kaolins calcinés. Nous nous sommes d'abord proposé de vérifier les conclusions de MM. Heindl, P. et M. Les différentes courbes des figures 3 et 4 illustrent les remarques

Anomalies de dilatation.



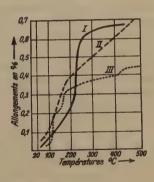


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. I. Kaolin + cristobalite. II. Kaolin + cristobalite et traces de quartz.
III. Kaolin + quartz et traces de cristobalites.

Fig. 4. I. Silice précipitée et calcinée 3. h. à 1300° C. II. Bauxite 6878, calcinée 3 h. à 1300° C. III. Tridymite + 10% de Kaolin.

on peut voir que les raies en question y sont également »larges« et par conséquent la dimension moyenne des cristallites de cristobalite pure dans a) est presque identique à celle de l'hypothétique cristobalite dans b). Ces deux cristobalites devraient donc avoir la même cellule élémentaire et des réflexions coincidant parfaitement, ce qui n'est pas le cas ici.

suivantes: De la silice précipitée, calcinée 3 heures à 1300° donne de la cristobalite. Son anomalie de dilatation, enregistrée à l'appareil Pellin (Paris), se place vers 240° C (courbe I. fig. 4) et non vers 175°.

Par contre nous confirmons le fait que la silice libre des kaolins calcinés donne une anomalie de dilatation vers 175° C (courbe II. fig. 4) d'aspect assez différent, il faut l'avouer, de celles dues à la tridymite, même impure (courbe III. fig. 4). Le problème de la variation du point de transformation de la variété cristobalite α en cristobalite β en fonction de la pureté de l'échantillon¹), voir même en fonction de la dimension moyenne des cristallites élémentaires, est encore à élucider. Les trois courbes de la figure 3 montrent bien qu'il faut se méfier de conclure hâtivement sur des données purement dilatométriques, et qu'il est préférable de les confirmer par des radiogrames de poudre pris avec une radiation de longueur d'onde appropriée.

Mullites, naturelles ou artificielles.

Certains auteurs doutent encore de l'existence même de la mullite, d'autres confondent aisément les spectres de poudre de la sillimanite et de la mullite. La figure 2 les intéressera certainement.

Au sujet des différentes sortes de mullites observées par MM. Bradley et Roussin (6) et à propos desquelles nous avons suggéré, dans la première partie de ce travail, l'hypothèse suivant laquelle les faibles différences entre les radiogrames seraient dues à la présence de solutions solides de TiO_2 et Fe_2O_3 avec la mullite originale, nous ajouterons la remarque suivante. Le professeur Wyckoff (7) suggère comme explication, la présence de cristallites à orientations préférentielles²). Or, nous savons que les aiguilles de mullites sont orientées suivant l'axe c, mais le fait de les broyer finement détruit toute orientation. La preuve en est dans la présence de réflexions intenses 001 et 002 dans nos spectres. Une solution plus simple semble se préciser à partir de considérations liées à une structure possible de la mullite. Des recherches en cours éclairciront, espérons le, le problème dans toute sa complexité.

Nous remercions bien sincérement le Professeur Westgren pour l'intérêt qu'il a bien voulu témoigner à notre travail.

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- 3) A. Westgren, Am. Inst. Min. Met. Eng. Feb. 1931.
- 4) Heindl, Pendergast et Mong, Bur. Stand. J. Res. Feb. 1932, 199.
- 5) Krause et Wöhner, Ber. dtsch. ker. Ges. Nov. 1932.
- 6) Bradley et Roussin, Trans. Eng. Cer. Soc. Nov. 1932.
- 7) Wyckoff, J. Am. Cer. Soc. Sept. 1933.

Nov. 4933.

Reçu le 25 Novembre 1933.

¹⁾ L'importance de faibles pourcentages d'impuretés dans les températures de transition des variétés du fer pourrait être citée comme exemple.

²⁾ Cette hypothèse n'expliquerait d'ailleurs pas le déplacement de certaines raies.

The Crystal Structure of AuAl₂.

By C. D. West and A. W. Peterson in Cambridge (Mass.).

While the binary alloys of Cu Ag and Au with other metals have been shown, especially by Westgren and Phragmen, to have many features in common, the compound $AuAl_2$ appears to be of an exceptional nature; for this reason an account of its crystal structure is of interest.

 $AuAl_2$ is formed by the reaction of the elements in the liquid phase with the evolution of considerable heat; it solidifies at the unusually high temperature 1060° (Au melts at 1063°) to a crystalline purple solid. The present material assays 78.10% Au (calculated for $AuAl_2$, 78.52% Au) and is of density 7.60. A powder photograph was taken in Mo radiation in a camera of radius 43 cm. The lines indicate a face-centered cubic structure with $a=6.00\pm.02$, Z=4, calculated density 7.66. The absence of all reflections with mixed indices shows that Au is in 4 b of Wyckoff's notation. While the Al atoms cannot be located with the same certainty, the agreement between observed intensities and those calculated for the CaF_2 structure (Al in 8e) is satisfactory (Table I). On the contrary the placing of Al in 8h

Table I. Powder photograph of AuAl₂.

| h k l | а | Interobs. | calc. | $h \ k \ l$ | а | | nsity calc. | hkl | a | Interobs. | calc. |
|----------|------|-----------|-------|-------------|------|-----|-------------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|
| 111 | 5.99 | 5 | 20 | 440 | 6.01 | 3 | 20 | 731, 553 | 6.00 | 5 | 55 |
| 200 | 5.97 | 4 | 7 | 534 | 6.02 | 5 . | 47 | 800 | | 0 | 6 |
| 220 | 5.98 | 10 | 38 | 600, 442 | 6.01 | 2 | 16 | 733 | 6.00 | 4 | 16 |
| 311 | 5.99 | 9 | 41 | 620 | 6.01 | 4 | 35 | 644, 820 | - | 0 | 20 |
| 222 | 5.98 | 3 | 7 | 533 | 6.01 | 4 | 24 | 660, 822. | 6.00 | 2 | 35 |
| 400 | 5.98 | 4 | 15 | 622 | 6.00 | 4 | 12 | 555, 741 | 6.04 | 2 | 34 |
| 331 | 5.98 | . 7 | 33 | 444 | 6.00 | w | 10 | 662 | - | 0 | 9 |
| 420 | 6.02 | 4 | 17 | 551, 711 | 6.00 | 4 | 38 | 840 | 6.02 | w | 20 |
| 422 | 5.99 | 7 | 48 | 640 | | 0 | 12 | 911, 753 | 6.00 | 2 | 39 |
| 511, 333 | 6.01 | 6 | 37 | 642 | 6.01 | 5 | 55 | | | | |

Values in the third column are visual estimates; those in the fourth column are proportional to H. F^2 as calculated from the F curves of James and Brindley (Z. Krist. 78, 470. 1931).

(pyrite structure), or in 8g, or a statistical distribution of Au and Al over three face centered lattices beginning in 000, $\pm \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$, would lead to serious conflicts with the observed intensities of reflections 331, 420 and 422; the CaF_2 structure may therefore be accepted as correct.

With this structure the distance Au-Al is 2.58 or considerably less than the sum of the radii of the atoms 2.87. The volume per atom, 17.8 A^3 , is greater than that found in Au, 16.9, or in Al metal, 16.5. The ratio valence

electrons/atoms or 7/3 is greater than those characteristic of the more common β , γ or ε phases. The only intermetallic compounds heretofore described as having the CaF_2 structure are Mg_2Si , Mg_2Pb and Mg_2Sn . These compounds seem to have at least some of the peculiarities noted in $AuAl_2$.

Summary: The purple compound $AuAl_2$ has most probably the CaF_2 structure with a = 6.00.

Chemical Laboratory of Harvard University and Harvard Engineering School.

Received November 26th, 1933.

On the High Temperature Modification of CsCl. By C. D. West in Cambridge (Mass.).

Three powder photographs CsCl were taken in Mo radiation at different temperatures. The lattice constants, reliable to about .02 A, are: at 25° a=4.09, distance Cs-Cl d=3.54, volume V=68; at a temperature below the transition at 460° a=4.20, d=3.64, V=74; at a temperature above the transition there is present a cubic phase having the NaCl structure with a=7.08, d=3.54, V=79. Thus on heating through the transition, d decreases by about 3%, a figure that has been observed in a number of similar instances; V increases as in the corresponding transitions in the ammonium and rubidium halides, and thus as with these substances the transition temperature will increase with increasing pressure.

The foregoing is in agreement with the recently reported work of Wagner and Lippert¹), who found a = 7.10 for the NaCl cubic phase.

Powder lines of CsCl at 500°.

| hkl | 8. | Intensity | hkl | a | Intensity | | |
|-----|------|-----------|-----|------|-----------|--|--|
| 111 | 7.15 | 5 | 400 | 7.08 | 12) | | |
| 200 | 7.10 | 5 , | 334 | ab | sent | | |
| 220 | 7.08 | 5 | 420 | 7.06 | 4 | | |
| 311 | 7.09 | 2 | 422 | 7.08 | 0.5 | | |
| 222 | 7.09 | 32) | | | | | |

There is no experimental work on the question whether CsBr and CsI have similar transitions. By analogy to the Rb halides it would be predicted that CsBr and CsI would invert, if at all, at a higher temperature than CsCl at any given pressure; in fact some photographs of mine show the absence of any inversion in CsBr and CsI at a temperature above the transition temperature of CsCl. With the ammonium halides the reverse order is found, the iodide having the lowest transition temperature at any given pressure.

Summary: — At 500° CsCl has the NaCl structure with a = 7.08.

Chemical Laboratory of Harvard University.

Received November 26th, 1933.

¹⁾ G. Wagner, L. Lippert, Z. physik. Chem. 21 B, 471. 1933.

²⁾ Coincidence with a reflection from the heating coil.

Bücherbesprechungen.

Sir W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, The Crystalline State. Vol. I: A General Survey, by W. L. Bragg. 14 und 392 Seiten. London 1933, G. Bell and Sons Ltd. Preis geb. sh. 26—.

Mit diesem Band ist der Anfang des dreibändigen Werkes erschienen, das als Gemeinschaftsarbeit der englischen Strukturforscher dem Gesamtgebiet der Struktureigenschaften der Kristalle gewidmet ist — ein Werk, das in der ganzen Welt mit Recht als das Standardwerk begrüßt werden wird.

Die Bände II und III zusammen mit den gewissermaßen diesem und ähnlichen Werken als Ergänzung angehörenden «Internationalen Tabellen zur Strukturbestimmung«, die bei Gebr. Borntraeger binnen kurzem erscheinen werden, werden Spezialausführungen enthalten und das Gebiet in detaillierterer Weise nochmals durchstreifen. Der vorliegende erste Band, A General Survey, gibt einen lehrbuchmäßigen Gesamtüberblick und eine ausgezeichnete Einführung für denjenigen, der sich noch nicht in die mühsameren Einzelheiten der Ausführung von Strukturuntersuchungen verlieren will.

Aber auch wem die Dinge vertraut sind, ist es ein Vergnügen, die gedrungene, bildhaft klare und künstlerisch ausgeglichene Darstellung zu lesen, die oft in wenigen Zeilen zum Kern des Verständnisses führt unter Herausschälung des inneren physikalischen Sinnes. Das Buch folgt hierin würdig der Tradition mustergültiger Darstellung, die in den zahlreichen Arbeiten von Bragg Vater und Sohn aufgestellt worden ist, und die aufs engste mit der Stärke der englischen Einstellung gegenüber den Strukturproblemen zusammenhängt. Die Wort- und Satzprägung und die Beschneidung des Stoffes auf das Notwendigste, wird der Anfänger zwar nicht mit bewußtem Interesse würdigen, aber dies sind in Wahrheit die Grundlagen, die ihm das Buch spannend wie einen Roman machen müssen. Als Muster für klare Beschreibung verwickelter Dinge greife ich etwas willkürlich heraus die Schilderung (S. 438) der Kristallstruktur der Phosphorwolframsäure $H_3 PW_{12}O_{40}$. 6—7 H_2O_{40} oder (S. 202) die Erklärung der radialen Fleckenform beim Asterismus. S. 174 bringt eine originelle Abschätzung der Madelungschen Konstanten, S. 233 eine neue Bemerkung über das reziproke Verhältnis von Lichtperiodizität und Gitterperiodizität.

Ohne der Allgemeinheit des Obertitels The Crystalline States in vollem Umfang gerecht zu werden, greift das Buch über die nur röntgenmäßigen Interessen hinaus, zum Beispiel bei den Aufbauprinzipien auf Grund der Systematik der chemischen Kräfte oder bei den Elektroneninterferenzen in Kristallen und an Molekülen. Kap. X über die Anwendungen der Methode der Röntgeninterferenzen auf Probleme der Wissenschaft und Technik enthält eine interessante Zusammenstellung. Die mühsamen systematischen Übersichten über die Ergebnisse der Schoenfliesschen Strukturtheorie sowie der Strukturforschung werden durch beispielsweise Mitteilung von Einzelfällen ersetzt, indem für größere Systematik auf die folgenden Bände verwiesen wird — wie eben überhaupt nicht Gelehrsamkeit sondern anschauliche

Einfachheit das Motto des Buches ist.

Wäre das Buch nicht von W. L. Bragg geschrieben, so würde der Name Bragg ungleich öfter genannt sein. Man vermißt ihn oft — obwohl mit Recht das Nennen von Namen auf das allernotwendigste beschränkt worden ist. Ein letztes Kapitel *Historisches* führt die Marksteine der Entwicklung unter Angabe von Zitaten vor Augen. Der erste Satz auf S. 272 ist der einzige im Buch, dem der Referent glaubt nachdrücklich widersprechen zu müssen. Auf S. 269 ist verschiedentlich der Name Sohncke ohne c geschrieben.

Es ist W. L. Bragg gelungen, den Umfang des Buches klein zu halten. Dem Verleger ist es zu danken, daß der Preis des Buches seine Anschaffung dem Privatmann ermöglicht. Die Ausstattung ist im englischen Stil: starkes mattes Papier, Strichzeichnungen im Text, Halbtonbilder auf 32 eingehefteten Tafeln Glanzpapier. Ein ausreichendes Sach- und Namensverzeichnis beschließt das Buch, dessen weiteste Verbreitung auf Grund der eignen Verdienste und als ausgedehntes Vorwort zu den beiden weiteren Bänden gesichert ist.

P. P. Ewald.

A. Kuhn, Wörterbuch der Kolloidchemie. 13 × 19 cm, 179 Seiten mit 47 Abbildungen und 37 Tabellen. Verlag von Th. Steinkopff, Dresden und Leipzig 1932. Geb. RM 8.—.

Das Büchlein ist, wie man dem Vorwort entnimmt, in erster Linie für diejenigen Interessenten der Kolloidwissenschaft bestimmt, die diese nicht als Hauptfach betreiben, also außer für Chemiker anderer Arbeitsrichtungen, für Biologen, Mediziner usw. Die Vorteile einer solchen alphabetischen Darstellung eines Spezialgebietes vor einer, mit einem guten Sachregister versehenen, systematischen könnte man bei gleichem Umfang darin suchen, daß man in einem Wörterbuch berechtigt ist, der Behandlung von einzelnen besonders wichtigen Begriffen einen relativ größeren Raum zu widmen als in einem Lehrbuch. Gerade auf dem Gebiete der Kolloidchemie, auf dem zwischen verschiedenen Autoren noch keine volle Übereinstimmung in bezug auf die Nomenklatur besteht, bietet eine solche Aufgabe einen gewissen Reiz. Der unvermeidliche Nachteil der Zusammenhanglosigkeit der Darstellung läßt sich ja bis zu einem gewissen Grade durch eine genügende Zahl von Stichworten und durch gute Hinweise mildern.

In letzter Hinsicht kann der Aufbau des vorliegenden Wörterbuchs, das etwa 1000 Stichworte aufweist, als sehr wohl gelungen angesehen werden. In bezug auf die Klarheit der im allgemeinen ganz flüssigen Darstellung und insbesondere auf die Schärfe der Formulierungen ist aber das Werkchen nicht genügend gleichmäßig. Neben recht aufschlußreichen Abschnitten findet man solche, die manchen Mangel aufweisen. Von diesen, dem Referenten aufgefallenen Stellen seien hier einige erwähnt.

Auf S. 9 ist unter »Adsorptionsisotherme« die Freundlichsche Gleichung nicht richtig formuliert. Ferner wird der Adsorptionsexponent in der Formel S. 9 als n, in der Tabelle S. 7 als $\frac{1}{n}$ bezeichnet. Die Formel für den isoelektrischen Punkt auf S. 19 ist unrichtig, diejenige für das Poten-

tial auf S. 46 zumindesten mißverständlich.

Wenn auch solche Ungenauigkeiten den Wert des Wörterbuchs etwas beeinträchtigen, kann das Buch seiner ganzen Anlage nach als nützlich angesehen werden.

K. Fajans.

The Crystal Structures of Some Alkali Hydrosulfides and Monosulfides.

By

C. D. West in Cambridge (Mass.).

(With 3 Figures.)

In this report are described the crystal structures of K_2S , CsSH, NH_4SH , and of the dimorphous substances NaSH, KSH and RbSH. (For some further substances conf. the Note at the end of the paper.)

Experimental Methods.

As these compounds are hygroscopic, exposure to air or water was avoided at all stages of preparation and manipulation.

Densities were determined by pycnometric or suspension methods.

X-ray photographs were taken with MoKa exclusively. Specimens were sealed into glass or silica tubes. Powder specimens were ordinarily rotated during exposure. For high temperature a coil of nichronae wire was passed about the horizontal tube and a measured current passed, a rough control being effected by the melting points of known substances. The possibility of irreversible reaction at high temperature was in most cases excluded by taking a later photograph at room temperature; under these conditions the powder lines were identical with those of the original preparation. In general spacings and intensities are averaged from photographs of at least two preparations; the former are corrected by the usual methods, the latter are visual readings. Intensities are calculated from the formula

 $Ia\frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{\sin^2\theta\cos \theta}HF^2$

in which are used the F curves of James and Brindley¹) except in the case of NH_4^2).

Powder photographs were indexed with the Hull Davey charts, oscillating crystal photographs by the Bernal method.

¹⁾ R. W. James, G. W. Brindley, Z. Krist. 78, 470. 1931.

²⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, Z. Krist. 75, 529. 1931.

Lattice constants are in general believed to be accurate to .02 Å. Powder cameras of radius 20 or 13 cm. were used.

Experimental Results.

CsSH.

CsSH has been described as crystallising from water in a white mass¹). It was more conveniently prepared by passing H_2S over the metal which is protected from the air by an inert liquid such as toluene. Gas is evolved and the white precipitate is collected in a capillary for examination by the powder method.

Symmetry cubic: constants a = 4.29, $r_x = 3.41$, Z = 1.

Since there is no reason to doubt that this symmetry and unit are correct, the positions are necessarily Cs 000, SH $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$, and the two ions necessarily have spherical symmetry. This structure accurately reproduces the observed intensities. The powder lines, and hence the structure, remain unchanged on heating to at least 200°.

The lattice constants of the following compounds having this *CsCl* structure will give an idea of the relative crystal sizes of the spherical anions: *CsCl* 4.11, *CsCN* 4.25²), *CsBr* 4.29, *CsSH* 4.29, *CsNO*₃ 4.51 at 200°³), *CsI* 4.56.

Table I. CsSH Powder Data a = 4.291.

| 1.7.7 | | Intensity | | |
|----------|------|-----------|------|--|
| hkl | a | calc. | obs | |
| 100 | 4.31 | 28 | 4 | |
| 110 | 4.31 | 70 | 40 | |
| 111 | 4.31 | 10.5 | 3 | |
| 200 | 4.30 | 14 | 4.3 | |
| 210 | 4.30 | 16 | 4.3 | |
| 211 | 4.29 | 30 | 7 | |
| 220 | 4.29 | 10 | 3.3 | |
| 300. 224 | 4.29 | 7.7 | 2.3 | |
| 340 | 4.29 | 14 | 4.3 | |
| 311 | 4.29 | 4.5 | 1.3 | |
| 222 | 4.29 | 3.5 | 1.0 | |
| 320 | 4.28 | 3.4 | 1.3 | |
| 321 | 4.29 | 16 | 3.7 | |
| 400 | | 1.6 | abs. | |
| 410. 322 | 4.29 | 4.4 | 0.7 | |
| 411. 330 | 4.29 | 7.8 | 0.9 | |

¹⁾ W. Biltz, E. Wilke-Dörfurt, Z. anorg. Ch. 48, 300. 1906.

²⁾ G. Natta, L. Passerini, Gazz. 61, 191, 1931.

³⁾ Unpublished data of the writer.

NH,SH.

Although this compound has long been known it has never been described satisfactorily for our purposes. It is obtained by chilling a mixture of NH3 and H2S gases and is the only solid phase in this system stable above - 18°1). The product sublimes slowly in a closed vessel at room temperature to give large irregular colorless transparent crystals. The crystals show the uniaxial negative cross, and by immersion in CH_2I_2 it was found that $\omega > 1.74$, $\varepsilon < 1.74$, with a moderate birefringence. For purposes of photographing, single crystals may be preserved for several weeks in glass tubes filled with mineral oil and sealed with paraffin. The primary beam leaves a turbid trace in such crystals without, however, affecting the quality of the photographs. The structure determination is based on Laue, oscillation and powder photographs. The density $r_{\rm pvc} = 1.17, r_{\rm susp} = 1.19.$

Tetragonal, D_{AB} , c = 4.009, a = 6.011, c/a = .667, $r_x = 1.16$, Z = 2. Characteristic absences: hk0 with the index sum odd.

The only arrangement which provides for the observed characteristic absences, for the absence of 002, and for the spatial requirements of NH_4 and SH groups is given by D_{4h}^7 with N in 000, $\frac{1}{2}$, and with S in $0\frac{1}{2}u$, $\frac{1}{2}0\overline{u}$.

In estimating the only variable u it is noted that the reflections hk3 with the index sum even are absent on powder and oscillation photographs; this indicates that $u=\frac{1}{3}$, a value that gives satisfactory agreement with all powder and oscillation intensity data and which is therefore used in all subsequent calculations. On a Laue photograph, however, several reflections hk5 with the index sum odd are absent, whereas several such are observed present when the index sum is even; this indicates that $u = .350 = \frac{7}{20}$. The final value may be safely written $u = .34 \pm .01$.

Previously known crystals with this structure include PH4I and the tetramethyl ammonium halides; for these the range of c/a is .71—.73 and of u is .35—.40. It is of interest that PH_4I has a moderate positive birefringence, while $N(CH_3)_4I$ is negative with $\omega=1.66$, $\varepsilon=1.65$ according to my data; the corresponding bromide and chloride have also been described as weakly negative. A similar reversal of optical character is found in the isomorphous crystals $Mg(OH)_2$ and $Ca(OH)_2$, which are respectively positive and negative.

The following distances are calculated for this structure: S-S 4.01 along the principal axis, 4.47 oblique to it; N-4S 3.30, 4.02, the sulfur thus forming two successive tetrahedrons around each nitrogen.

¹⁾ L. Scheflan, C. Mc Crosky, J. Amer. chem. Soc. 54, 193. 1932.

 NH_4SH does not have a triple point like an ordinary undissociating substance but rather a three phase line with the limits 88° (maximum sublimation point) and about 120° (minimum melting point) according to Scheffer¹). One would expect solid NH_4SH , since it contains two different kinds of hydride ions, to exist in other modifications; a search for these and an investigation of the temperature variation of c/a of the tetragonal phase would be of interest. The dissociation pressure data for NH_4SH in the range $0-44^{\circ 2}$) fall on a straight $\log K-1/T$ line which moreover passes through Scheffer's points at $81-88^{\circ}$; this possibly excludes a transition in this region.

Table II.

Powder and Oscillation Photographic Data for NH_4SH . a = 6.011, c = 4.009, u = .33.

| | $1/d^2$ | | Intensity | | | |
|-----|---------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--|
| hkl | calc. | powder | powder | osc. | calc. | |
| 100 | 0.0277 | | . 0 | | 0 | |
| 110 | 0.0553 | .0538 | 5 | st. | 30 | |
| 004 | .0622 | | 0 | 0 | 2.4 | |
| 101 | .0899 | .0890 | 7 | st. | 240 | |
| 200 | .1107 | .1098 | 40 | | 266 | |
| 444 | .1176 | .1167 | 8 | st. | 225 | |
| 240 | .1384 | | 0 . | 0. | 0 | |
| 201 | .1729 | | 0 | w. | 0 | |
| 211 | 2006 | .2000 | 7 | st. | 447 | |
| 220 | .2214 | .2206 | 7 | | 72 | |
| 300 | .2490 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 002 | .2490 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 310 | .2767 | 9770 | - 1 | ' st. | 18 | |
| 102 | .2766 | .2770 | 5 | m. st. | 36 | |
| 221 | .2836 | | 0 | w. | 0 | |
| 112 | .3041 | 1 0000 | 1 1 | m. | 31 | |
| 304 | .3443 | .3093 | 5 | st. | 30 | |
| 311 | .3389 | .3388 | 6 | st. | 53 | |
| 320 | .3598 | | . 0 | | 0 | |
| 202 | .3598 | | 0 | W., O. | 0 | |
| 212 | .3872 | .3892 | 5 | st. | 48 | |
| 324 | .4219 | .4217 | 4 | st. | 39 | |
| 400 | .4427 | .4427 | 4 | st. | 20 | |
| 410 | .4709 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 222 | .4703 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 401 | .5054 | | | 0 | 4 | |

¹⁾ F. E. Scheffer, Z. physikal. Ch. 76, 161. 1911.

²⁾ Landolt Börnstein, Tabellen.

Table II (continued).

| Table II (continued). | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|--|--|
| | 1/d2 | | Intensity | | | | |
| h k l | calc. | powder | powder | OSC. | calc. | | |
| 330 | .4981 | ,5016 | 4 { | m. | 5 | | |
| 302 | .4979 | ,5010 | | m. | - 15 | | |
| 312 | .5256 | .5305 | 4 { | m. | 24 | | |
| 411 | .5326 | .0000 | . * . | mst. | 27 | | |
| 420 | .5534 |) | 1 | st. | 27 | | |
| 003 | .5600 | .5544 | 5 | W. | 7 | | |
| 331 | .5603 | } | | st. | 11 | | |
| 103 | .5875 | • | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 113 | .6153 | | (| m. | 9 | | |
| 322 | .6096 | .6132 | 4 | mst. | 22 | | |
| 421 | .6158 | | 1 | w. | 0 | | |
| 203 | .6707 | .6730 | 2 | m. | 19 | | |
| 402 | .6921 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 213 | .6946 | | 0 | 0, w. | . 0 | | |
| 430, 500 | .6919 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 510 | .7194 | 7206. | 4 | m. | 7 | | |
| 412 | .7193 | 1200. | * (| mst. | 17 | | |
| 332 | .7469 | .7522 | 3 { | m. | 5 | | |
| 341, 501 | .7540 | 1022 | 1 | st., m. | 16 | | |
| 514 | .7816 | .7818 | 3 | m. | 9 | | |
| 223 | .7813 | 1010 | - (| m. | 14 | | |
| 520 | .8026 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 303 | .8086 | | . 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 422 | .8025 | | 0 | . 0 | 0 | | |
| 313 | .8367 | | 0 | mw. | 12 | | |
| 521 | .8647 | .8621 | band | m. | 12 | | |
| 440 | .8856 | .8800 | 1 | m. | 7 | | |
| 323 | .9198 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 53 0 | .9408 | .9390 | 3 | w. | 5 | | |
| 432, 502 | .9406 | | 1 | m., m. | 40 | | |

KSH.

Gay-Lussac and Thenard¹) showed that when K is warmed in a current of H_2S an exothermal reaction takes place leaving a residue of solid KSH. I verified this convenient method of preparation by taking powder photographs of the product.

I was able to show in the same way that on leaving K in contact with liquid H_2S at room temperature for a day or so there is a complete conversion to KSH.

According to Rule's method2) an alcoholic solution of the metal

¹⁾ See Gmelin-Kraut's Handbuch d. Anorganischen Chemie. 1906.

²⁾ A. Rule, J. chem. Soc. London 99, 558. 4911.

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alcoholate, on saturation with H2S, yields with evolution of heat an alcoholic solution of KSH from which the product may be precipitated as a white crystal powder by the addition of ether or benzene. The reaction runs as well with methyl as with ethyl alcohol; owing to the greater solubility of KSH in CH₂OH than in C₂H₅OH the addition of benzene may not precipitate the product but merely form a second liquid phase. If on the other hand the ethyl alcohol solution is slowly evaporated at room temperature colorless transparent crystals with well-developed faces are obtained; this phase was likewise identified as KSH by its diffraction pattern. Microscopic examination shows that these crystals consist for the greater part of twins, according to a law to be described presently. However, one crystal was found which gave a typical uniaxial negative interference figure. This crystal originally was so oriented as to give an uncentered figure with the axis emerging outside the field; on accidentally subjecting the crystal to pressure a well-defined oriented zone was developed which gave a nearly centered figure. This was doubtless a case of artificial twinning made possible through the presence of a glide plane. Cleavage fissures were noted parallel to the growth faces of some crystals.

For the density I found $r_{\text{susp}} = 1.68$, $r_{\text{pyc}} = 1.74$.

From powder photographs the following structure was deduced.

Symmetry trigonal, rhombohedral translation group.

 $a=68^{\circ}51'$, a=4.374, $r_{x}=1.70$, Z=4. The lattice may also be defined by two other sets of axes: a hexagonal prism with a'=4.95, c'=9.94, c/a=2.005; a face centered rhombohedron with $a''=97^{\circ}$ —, a''=6.60, Z=4.

K and S are necessarily in 000, uuu. The observation that all reflections with the index sum odd are absent shows that $u=\frac{1}{2}$ very nearly, and calculation shows that a departure of u from this value by .03 brings calculated and observed intensities into conflict, whereas the agreement with $u=\frac{1}{2}$ is satisfactory throughout. The adoption of this special value increases the symmetry from C_{3v}^5 to D_{3d}^5 .

Oscillation photographs of twinned crystals afford a confirmation of this structure as well as a deduction of the twinning law. The twinning plane (and probably the glide plane) is found to be (110)", the growth and cleavage face is (190)".

It may be fairly stated that this structure has not heretofore been found either in AB or in ABX crystals, although its similarity to known structures is striking. Thus on the one hand the KSH structure may be derived from the NaCl structure by simply compressing the latter along a trigonal axis; there is no change in coordination, but there is a consider-

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Table III. Powder Photograph of KSH, Trigonal Phase. Quadratic form $\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{4\sin^2\theta}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{d_0^2} \left[(h^2 + k^2 + l^2) + c(hk + kl + hl) \right].$ $c = 0.5303, \ d_0 = -3.933.$

| | $(h \ k \ l)'$ | | $1/d^2$ | | Intensity | |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------|-----------|------|
| $(h \ k \ l)^{\prime\prime}$ | | $(h \ k \ l)$ | calc. | obs. | calc. | obs. |
| 411 | 10.1 | 400 | 0.0647 | | < 0.1 | 0 |
| 111 | 00.3 | 111 | .0911 | | < .1 | 0 |
| 200 | 10.2 | 110 | .0950 | 0.0953 | 18 | 40 |
| 220 | 44.0 | 410 | .1636 | .1640 | 8 | 7 |
| 220 | 10.4 | 211 | .2488 | .2171 | 5 | 5 |
| 311 | 20.4 | 41T | .2282 | | < .1 | 0 |
| 341 | 11.3 | 210 | .2547 | | < .1 | 0 |
| 222 | 20.2 | 200 | .2586 | .2590 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| 311 | 40.5 | 221 | .3075 | | < .1 | 0 |
| 222 | 00.6 | 222 | .3643 | .3647 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| 400 | 20.4 | 220 | .3800 | .3820 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 334 | 21.1 | 210 | .4009 | | < .1 | 0 |
| 420 | 21.2 | 21 T | .4222 | .4233 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| 422 | 30.0 | 211 | .4907 | .4897 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| 420 | 11.6 | 324 | .5279 | .5259 | 2.6 | 3 |
| 422 | 21.4 | 340 | .5436 | .5439 | 2.4 | 3 |
| 440 | 22.0 | 2 20 | .6543 | .6535 | 0.9 | 1 |
| 422 | 40.8 | 332 | .7023 | .7050 | 0.8 | 4 |
| 442 | 31.2 | 310 | .7493 | .7483 | 1.4 | 4.4 |
| 600, 442 | 30.6 | 330, 411 | .8554 | .8574 | 0.6 | , 1 |
| 440 | 20.8 | 422 | .8658 | .8702 | 0.5 | 1 |
| 620 | 31.4 | 32 I | .8708 | | 4.4 | , |
| 622 | 40.2 | 222 | .9129 | .9122 | 0.5 | 0. |
| 622 | 22.6 | 420 | 1.019 | 1 | 0.8 | |
| 620 | 21.8 | 431 | 1.027 | 1.027 | 0.8 | 0. |
| 444 | 40.4 | 400 | 1.034 | } | 0.4 | 1 |
| 442 | 10.10 | 433 | 1.067 | 1.072 | 0.7 | 0. |
| 640 | 32.2 | 321 | 1.077 | } | | |
| $6\overline{4}\overline{2}$ | 41.0 | 321 | 1.145 | 1.146 | 0.7 | 0. |
| 642 | 32.4 | 417 | 1.198 | 4.497 | 0.6 | 0. |
| 622 | 20.40 | 442 | 4.230 | | 0.3 | 0 |
| 642 | 31.8 | 521 | 1.357 | 4.352 | 0.5 | 0 |
| 640 | 21.10 | 532 | 1.394 | 1.394 | 0.5 | 0. |
| $6\overline{4}\overline{4}$ | 50.2 | 411 | 1.404 | 1.002 | | |

able departure from the axial ratio c/a=2.45, or the angle $\alpha''=90^{\circ}$, characteristic of the cubic close packing of spheres. On the other hand, KSH is crystallographically strongly reminiscent of calcite.

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Fig. 4.

The sketch shows a twin of KSH as observed; it appears as a nearly square orthorhombic prism terminated at one end by a flat dome. The observed spacing of the prism face is 3.25 Å., and from layer line separations the observed translations are 3.30 Å. along the prism axis, 4.95 Å.

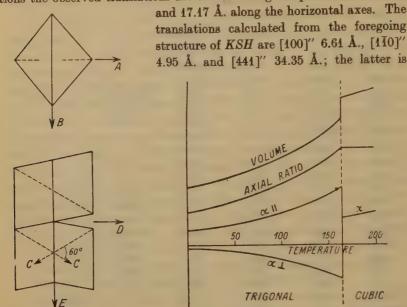


Figure 4. KSH rhombohedron (100)" twinned according to (110)" law, showing planes and axes.

Fig. 2.

Top View Side View A = [441]'', trace of $(4\overline{1}0)''$. C = trigonal axes [411]'' intersecting at 60° $B = [4\overline{1}0]''$, trace of (410)'' twin D = [441]'' trace of $(11\overline{8})''$ plane. E = [001]'' trace of (110)'' twin pane

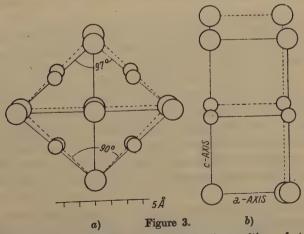
Figure 2. Predicted thermal expansion of KSH type (schematic). $a_{\rm H}$, $a_{\rm L}$ = expansion coefficients parallel and \perp the 3-fold axis.

calculated to depart from the normal to the two former by less than 2' of arc. The calculated spacing of (200) is 3.25 Å. The agreement serves to orient the twin unambiguously. The positions and intensities of all reflections are moreover accounted for by the foregoing structure which is thereby given a desired confirmation. Thus the apparent halving of [100]" and [441]" is merely an expression of the previous observation that all reflections with the index sum odd are absent due to the pseudo

body centering of a K by an S atom. The pseudo cubic nature of the lattice is easily discernible in oscillation photographs of a single crystal about the pseudo cube edge [100]". The axes of the orthorhombic prism with Z=8 used in indexing the oscillation photographs of a twin are

| Axis | Length | Normal Plane | Spacing | |
|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| [001]" | 6.61 | (118)" | .414 | |
| [410]" | 4.95 | (410)" | 2.47 | |
| [441]" | 34.35 | (110)" | 2.17 = | twinning plane |

On heating a powder specimen of KSH to about 150° the spacings of 110 and of 211 become slightly smaller, the spacings of 211, 220 and 321 increase considerably, the spacings of 200 and 211 do not change appreciably. The axial ratio approaches 2.10 and a is about 67°. This shows that the lattice has contracted slightly normal to the principal axis and expanded considerably parallel to the axis, that is, that it exhibits the same type of anisotropy of expansion as does calcite. At 200° the powder lines show the presence of a NaCl cubic phase with a=6.63, with the axial ratio 2.45 and $a=60^\circ$. By taking photographs at intermediate temperatures it was estimated that the transition occurs in the range $160-170^\circ$. The coordination remains unchanged through the transition, that is, each Me is surrounded by six equidistant S atoms at the points of an octahedron. While this octahedron is regular in the cubic phase, it is flattened between parallel faces in the trigonal phase



a) Centered rhombohedron net (100)'' of KSH showing positions of atoms relative to (000) at 25° (full lines) and at 200° (broken lines). b) Prism face $(2\overline{11})''$ of the same.

Table IV.

Powder Photographs of Alkali Hydrosulfides, Cubic Forms.

| 21 (80) | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| t 200°, a | = 6.05 | | ę. | at 200°, | a=6.63 | |
| | Inter | sity | | | Inter | nsity |
| а | calc. | obs. | h k i | a | calc. | obs. |
| 6.11 | 2.8 | 3 | 111 | | 0 | 0 |
| 6.05 | 45 | 40 | 200 | 6.71 | 20 | 40 |
| 6.06 | 33 | 6 | 220 | 6.65 | 14 | . 8 |
| 6.05 | 0.7 | 2 | 311 | • | 0 | 0 |
| 6.05 | 44 | 4 | 222 | 6.65 | 5 | 4 |
| 6.02 | 5 | 2 | 400 | 6.63 | 2.5 | 2 |
| 6.04 | .5 | 4 | 331 | | 0 | 0 |
| 6.05 | 14 | 2 | 420 | 6.62 | 6.5 | 2 |
| 6.05 | 40 | 2 | 422 | 6.61 | 5 | 4 |
| | 8.44 6.05 6.06 6.05 6.05 6.02 6.04 6.05 | tt 200°, $a = 6.05$ Intercalc. 6.41 2.8 6.05 45 6.06 33 6.05 0.7 6.05 41 6.02 5 6.04 .5 6.05 14 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | a Intensity calc. bkl a Intersity calc. 6.41 2.8 3 414 0 6.05 45 40 200 6.71 20 6.06 33 6 220 6.65 14 6.05 0.7 2 341 0 6.05 41 4 222 6.65 5 6.02 5 2 400 6.63 2.5 6.04 .5 1 331 0 6.05 14 2 420 6.62 6.5 |

RbSH at 200°, a = 6.93

| | Inter | nsity |
|------|--------------|---|
| а | calc. | obs. |
| 6.92 | 44 | w. |
| 6.95 | 27 | 8. |
| 6.93 | 24 | m. |
| 6.92 | 6 | w. |
| | 8 | 0 |
| | 6.95 6.93 | 6.92 41 6.95 27 6.93 21 6.92 6 |

so that six of its edges (100 translation) are shorter than the remaining six edges (110 translation).

The discontinuous nature of the transition is represented schematically by the variation of the linear expansion coefficients $(a_{||}$ and $a_{\perp})$ with temperature (Figure 2). Of chief interest is the fact that a_{\perp} changes its sign discontinuously at the transition point; while doubtless there are other substances which exhibit this phenomenon I am not aware of any measurements which show it. It is evident that a twinned crystal, on heating above the transition point, becomes a single crystal, and the two trigonal axes, previously inclined at 60° , come into coincidence. In other words $(140)^{\prime\prime}$ is a symmetry plane in the cubic system, but not in the trigonal system; and it is impossible for a crystal to twin on a plane of symmetry.

From the foregoing it is apparent that low KSH crystals bear a resemblance to calcite, while the high temperature form is isostructural with NaCl. The points of similarity are summarised as follows:

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| | Low KSH | Calcite | High KSH | Rock Salt |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Growth Face | (400)" | 400 | | 100 |
| Cleavage | (400)" | 400 | | 100 |
| Twin Plane | (110)" | 110 | | |
| Glide Plane | present | 110 | | 110 |
| Birefringence | negative | negative | isotropic | isotropic |
| Major expansion | parallel c | parallel c | isotropic | isotropic |
| Rhomb Angle | 97° | 101° 50′ | . 80_ | 90 |

NaSH and RbSH proved to be isomorphous with KSH and therefore require only a brief description.

NaSH.

 G_{2} Y-Lussac and Thenard stated that when Na is warmed in a current of H_{2} S the product of the exothermal reaction consists of $Na_{2}S_{2}H$, that is, a mixture of $Na_{2}S$ and NaSH in equal amounts. I verified this fact by showing that the product gives the powder lines of these two solid phases with about the same intensity.

NaSH was also obtained by the reaction of the metal with liquid H_2S at room temperature.

By Rule's reaction it is precipitated as a white powder which shows no tendency to crystallise from the ethyl alcohol solution. On standing in the presence of toluene plus a small quantity of methyl alcohol the powder becomes crystalline, but the X-ray diffraction effects remain unchanged — that is, the composition of the solid phase is in both cases NaSH.

The colorless crystals are optically uniaxial negative with moderate birefringence. They appear as small well formed rhombohedrons (100)" with a slightly greater than 90°. The pseudo octahedrons (111)" and (111)" truncate the corners of the pseudo cube on some crystals.

For the density of NaSH I found $r_{pyc} = 1.79$ or somewhat greater than the density of KSH. This is generally true when Na replaces K isomorphously in MeX, provided that X is not an excessively light atom.

As with KSH the structure of NaSH was first deduced from powder photographs and later confirmed by single crystal photographs. For the latter purpose a small rhombohedron was oscillated about the pseudo cube edge [400]". The diffraction effects of NaSH closely parallel those of KSH. On powder photographs only one plane with the index sum odd, namely 100, reflects with appreciable intensity, the others are absent. The transition to the NaCl cubic phase was estimated to occur at 90°.

The lattice constants are

Trigonal phase: $a=68^{\circ}5'$, a=3.986; c'=9.12, a'=4.46, c'/a'=2.046; $a''=96^{\circ}30'$, a''=5.98; $r_z=1.76$.

Cubic phase: a = 6.05 at 200° .

RbSH.

RbSH has been crystallised from water solution in hygroscopic colorless needles¹). The present material was prepared by the method used for CsSH as a white precipitate.

Table V. Powder Photograph of NaSH, Trigonal Phase c = -0.5436, $d_0 = 3.559$.

| | 1/0 | d^2 | Intensity | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|------|
| hkl | calc. | obs. | calc. | obs. |
| 100 | 0.0790 | 0.0799 | 2 | 1.5 |
| 111 | .4056 | | 0.3 | 0 |
| 110 | .1150 | .1156 | 41 | 40 |
| 110 | .2008 | .2016 | 19 | 7 |
| 211 | .2591 | .2603 | 12 | 6.3 |
| 44 T | .2798 | | 0.2 | 0 |
| 210 | .3089 | | 0.4 | 0 |
| 200 | .3458 | .3160 | 9 . | 5.3 |
| 221 | .3672 | | 0.2 | 0 |
| 222 | .4324 | .4311 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 220 | .4600 | .4603 | 5 | 3 |
| 210 | .4806 | | .3 | 0 |
| 211 | .5166 | .5168 | . 8.4 | 4.3 |
| 211 | .6025 | .6037 | 3.4 | 4.7 |
| 324 | .6332 | .6329 | 5.5 | 3 |
| 310 | .6608 | .6599 | 5.2 | 3 |
| 220 | .8033 | .8044 | 4.8 | 0.8 |
| 332 | .8356 | .8340 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| 3 I 0 | .9183 | .9193 | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| 330, 411 | 4.035 | | | |
| 422 | 1.037 | 1.035 | 4.4 | 0.8 |
| 32 Ĭ | 1.062 | 4.063 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| 222 | 1.119 | 21770 | 0.6 | 0 |
| 420 | 1.236 | | | |
| 431 | 1.237 | 1.237 | 4.5 | 0.8 |
| 400 | 1.263 | | | |
| 433 | 1.268 | | 0.5 | 0 |
| 321 | 1.320 | 1.319 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 3 <u>2</u> I | 1.406 | 1.010 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 411 | 1.464 | | 1.4 | ٠, |
| 442 | 1.469 | 1.462 | 4.0 | 0.5 |
| 774 | 1.400 | | | |

i) W. Biltz, E. Wilke-Dörfurt, Z. anorg. Ch. 48, 300. 4906.

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Table VI. Powder Photograph of RbSH, Trigonal Phase $c=-0.5218,\ d_0=4.087.$

| | 1/ | /d2 | Inten | sity |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|------|
| hkl | calc. | obs. | calc. | obs. |
| 100 | 0.0599 | 0.0599 | 7.3 | 3.2 |
| 111 | .0859 | | 4.7 | 0 |
| 110 | .0883 | 0.0884 | 25 | 10 |
| 410 | .4540 | .4500 | 12 | 6.8 |
| 211 | .2030 | .2018 | 8 | . 8 |
| 441 | .2109 | | 1.6 | 0 |
| 210 | .2369 | | 2.8 | 0 |
| 200 | .2395 | .2382 | 6.3 | 8.0 |
| 224 | .2890 | | 1.1 | 0 |
| 222 | .3436 | | 4.3 | 0 |
| 220 | .3540 | .3552 | 3.6 | 1.6 |
| 210 | .3618 | | 1.6 | 0 |
| 241 | .3905 | .3897 | 6.7 | 2.6 |
| 311 | .4399 | | 0.6 | 0 |
| 211 | .4529 | .4553 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| 324 | .4945 | 1 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| 340 | .5050 | .5001 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| 220 | .6038 | | 1.6 | 0 |
| 332 | .6611 | .6664 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| 310 | .6924 | .6956 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| | | | | |

Comparison of Structures of Alkali Hydrosulfides and Halides.

The similarity in the structural functions of the SH group and the halogens is brought out by the following table.

| Wurtzite Type CN 4 | NaCl Type CN 6 | CsCl Type CN 8 |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| NH_4F | $LiFLiI$ $NaFNaI$ $KFKI$ $RbFRbI$ CsF ; $CsCI$ at high temp. NH_4ClNH_4I at high temp. $NaSHRbSH$ at high temp. | RbClRbI at high press. CsClCsI NH4ClNH4I CsSH |
| | KSH Type (deformed NaCl) CN 6 NaSHRbSH | PH_4I Type (deformed $CsCl$) . NH_4SH |

110 C. D. West

The powder lines of this material are relatively weak owing probably to the fluorescence of the specimen in *MoK* radiation. In spite of this the 100 plane gives a reflection of appreciable intensity, other planes with the index sum odd are absent. The transition temperature was not determined.

The lattice constants are

Trigonal phase: $a = 69^{\circ}20'$, a = 4.525; c' = 10.26, a' = 5.15, c'/a' = 1.990; $a'' = 97^{\circ}20'$, a'' = 6.85; $r_x = 2.50$.

Cubic phase: a = 6.93 at 200° .

From this it would seem profitable to search for further high temperature phases of CsSH and NH_4SH , for a high pressure phase of RbSH having the CsCl structure and to follow the deformation (variation of axial ratio with temperature) of all the hydrosulfides into the low temperature region with a possibility of finding new modifications there. Investigation of the p-v-t relations and of the specific heat curves of all the alkali hydrosulfides would not only confirm the X-ray evidence but add much new thermodynamic information as well. Since there is doubtless a volume increase on heating KSH through the transition, it may be predicted that the transition temperature will increase with increasing pressure; this is the case with the transitions of the NH_4 and Rb halides to the NaCl structure.

Alkali Sulfides Me₂S.

 Li_2S and Na_2S are known to possess the CaF_2 structure; from the radius ratio this structure would be predicted to be a stable one for the K, Rb, and Cs monosulfides as well. The latter have been decribed by Rengade and Costeanu as follows: K_2S and Rb_2S form regular isotropic octahedrons with the respective densities 1.805 and 2.912; Cs_2S forms anisotropic needles¹).

 K_2S was prepared in two ways, first by synthesis from the elements in an evacuated glass vessel, second by the reaction $KSH+K\to K_2S+H$, also in a glass vessel; in both cases the glass was attacked and the product was a light gray pulverulent mass. Both products give the powder lines characteristic of the CaF_2 structure, and the lines remain unchanged when the specimen is heated to 200° during the exposure. Thus there is no indication of the inversion reported to occur at 446° and one atmosphere²); it seems not improbable that Bridgman observed the transition point of a hydrated form.

¹⁾ E. Rengade, N. Costeanu, C. r. 158, 946. 1914.

²⁾ P. W. Bridgman, Pr. Nat. Acad. Washington 51, 76. 1915.

Symmetry cubic; a = 7.35, $r_e = 1.84$, Z = 4.

The distance K—S observed is 3.18, calculated from Zachariasen's radii 3.10.

It is certain that Rb_2S has the same structure with the cube edge a=7.71 calculated from the above density and the Rb—S distance 3.34, in agreement with the distance 3.26 predicted from the known radii.

Table VII. Powder Photograph of K_2S a = 7.345.

| | | Inten | Intensity | | |
|-------------|------|-------|-----------|--|--|
| h k l | a . | calc. | obs. | | |
| 111 | 7.34 | 5.3 | 5 | | |
| 200 | 7.34 | 5.3 | 5 | | |
| 220 | 7.32 | 22 | 10 | | |
| 311 | 7.35 | 2.0 | 4 | | |
| 222 | 7.34 | 4.5 | 3.8 | | |
| 400 | 7.34 | 3.9 | 5.5 | | |
| 331 | 7.32 | 4.4 | 3.5 | | |
| 420 | 7.35 | 2.0 | 3.8 | | |
| 422 | 7.34 | 8.0 | 7.5 | | |
| 333, 511 | 7.34 | .8 | 3 | | |
| 440 | 7.35 | 2.5 | 4.5 | | |
| 531 | 7.35 | 0.8 | 2.5 | | |
| 142, 600 | 7.35 | .7 | 4 | | |
| 620 | 7.35 | 3.4 | 5.5 | | |
| 444 | 7.35 | .8 | 2 | | |
| 642 | 7.35 | 3.8 | 5.5 | | |
| 800 | 7.35 | .4 | .7 | | |
| 660, 822 | 7.35 | 4.9 | 3.5 | | |
| 840 | 7.35 | 4.0 | - 4 | | |
| 664 | 7.35 | .8 | 4 | | |
| 844 | | .7 | 0 | | |
| 862, 10.2.0 | 7.35 | 1.8 | 2 | | |

Discussion.

Radius of SH^- : The SH^- group has the same number of electrons as the argon atom and as the ions with the argon configuration, such as S^- , Cl^- , K^+ , Ca^{2+} , etc., which differ in nuclear charge only. The method used by Zachariasen¹) for calculating crystal radii is therefore applicable to it and gives for the radius of the six-coordinated spherical group 1.99 Å, a value slightly larger than the radius of Br^- (1.96) and considerably larger than the isoelectronic Cl^- (1.81). The following shows

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, Z. Krist. 80, 137. 1931.

that this value of the radius correctly predicts the anion-cation distances found in the hydrosulfides, as the coordination number (CN) and the radius of the cation is varied.

| | anion-cation distance | | | anion-a distar | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|------------|------|
| | observed | | observed calc. | calc. | observed | |
| | CN | low | high | | low | high |
| NaSH | 6 | 2.99 - | - 3.03 | 2.97 | 3.99, 4.46 | 4.28 |
| KSH | 6 | 3.34 - | - 3.32 | 3.32 | 4.37, 4.95 | 4.69 |
| RbSH | 6 | 3.34 - | - 3.47 | 3.47 | 4.53, 5.15 | 4.90 |
| CsSH | 8 | 3.71 | | 3.76 | 4.29 | |
| NH ₄ SH | 4 | 3.30 | | 3.30 | 4.01, 4.47 | |

It is also in agreement with the shortest S-S distances observed in NaSH (3.99) and in NH_4SH (4.01); these should not be much less than twice the radius. For comparison the distance between S centers in cubic H_2S is 4.09.

Symmetry of SH^- : The foregoing analyses indicate that in CsSH and in the high temperature phases of NaSH, KSH, and RbSH the anions have spherical symmetry; this would necessitate the free rotation of the SH group in these crystals. Such rotation is not improbable in view of the recent finding that in the crystal lattice of H_2S the molecules are freely rotating. This deduction followed from the observation that on heating solid H_2S through its transition at -470° the dielectric constant rises to a relatively high value which differs little from that of liquid H_2S . It is of course in harmony with the independent observation that H_2S crystals above the transition diffract X-rays precisely like a cubic close packed assembly of spherical molecules. Since the moments of inertia of HS^- and H_2S cannot be very different, one would as readily expect to find free rotation in the ionic MeSH lattice as in the molecular H_2S lattice.

While there is no reason to doubt that SH^- has spherical symmetry in CsSH and in the cubic modifications of NaSH, KSH and RbSH, the question of its symmetry in the trigonal modifications of these crystals and in NH_4SH cannot be so readily answered. This problem can only be attacked by indirection since the scattering power of hydrogen for X-rays is negligible compared with that of sulfur.

Only two possible non-spherical configurations of SH^- need be considered, a linear group, and what may be called a planar group obtained

⁴⁾ J. D. Kemp, G. H. Dennison, J. Am. chem. Soc. 55, 254, 4933; C. S. Hitchcock, C. P. Smyth, J. Am. chem. Soc. 55, 4296, 4933.

by conceiving the hydrogen as being in continuous rotation, in the basal plane about the central sulfur atom, the rotation axis in both cases to coincide with the vertical crystal axis. The planar group has a center of symmetry which the linear group lacks. The fact that S apparently occupies a symmetry center of the space group D_{3d}^5 favors the choice of the planar group over the linear one, so far as the KSH type is concerned.

We may also find a suggestion in the anisotropic properties of crystals known to be constructed of non-spherical groups. It is known that crystals with planar groups, such as NO_3 , all lying in parallel planes have negative birefringence and have the maximum thermal expansion normal to these planes; whereas crystals with linear groups, such as N-N-N, all lying on parallel axes, have positive birefringence and have the maximum thermal expansion normal to this axis¹). The KSH type has negative birefringence and a maximum expansion normal to the basal plane; from this it would be concluded that SH^- is a planar group with its plane parallel to the basal plane, and not a linear group with its axis normal to the basal plane.

Physically we may picture the extreme thermal expansion parallel to the 3-fold axis when heat energy is imparted to the KSH crystal, as resulting from the ever wider excursions of the proton from the basal plane in its rotation about the central sulfur atom. At the transition temperature this process becomes discontinuous as the SH group makes a last sudden approach to sphericity and the crystal undergoes a volume increase.

In spite of the marked similarity between the trigonal KSH type and the calcite- $NaNO_3$ type, there is to be observed one difference: the effect at a given temperature of increasing the radius of the cation. In KSH this process is accompanied by increasing deformation of the lattice as measured by the departure of the rhombohedral angle from 90; while in the carbonates and nitrates the opposite is true. In the accompanying table the cation radius increases from top to bottom.

| , , | a" . | | a" - 3 - 11 | : 20- | a'' |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| LiNO ₃ NaNO ₃ | 103° 14′ 102° 40′ | $MgCO_3$ $CaCO_3$ | 102° 58′ 101° 55′ | NaSH KSH RbSH | 96° 30′ 97° 97° 20′ |

It is of interest that when a single NaCl or KCl crystal is subjected to a deformation such as has been pictured above, that is, a compression normal to an octahedron face, the previously isotropic crystal assumes

¹⁾ Unpublished data of the writer. . Zeitschr. f. Kristallographic. 88. Bd.

the optical character (uniaxial negative with the optic axis parallel to the direction of the pressure)¹) actually observed in the KSH and calcite- $NaNO_3$ types.

In tetragonal NH_4SH it is not impossible that the SH ion has the configuration proposed for it in the KSH type. In both of these crystals, by analogy to solid H_2S , the SH group might be expected to "freeze" into the structure at a low temperature transition point; there are no experimental data on this point.

The foregoing picture of the symmetry of the SH ion is in general agreement with the theory of molecular rotation in the solid state as developed by Pauling²).

Thermochemistry of the H_2S molecule: The lattice energies of the cubic hydrosulfides as calculated from the simple Born theory, yield a new value for the heat of the ionic gas reaction:

$$H^+ + SH^- \rightarrow H_2S: \triangle H = 338$$
 kilo calories.

The thermochemistry of the compounds MeSH, Me_2S and H_2S will be made the subject of a further communication.

In conclusion I wish to thank Professor Albert Sauveur for placing at my disposal the X-ray apparatus used in the greater part of this work, and Professor B. E. Warren for discussion and criticism at various times during the course of the work.

Summary.

- 1. CsSH has the cubic CsCl structure, a = 4.29.
- 2. NH_4SH at room temperature is tetragonal with c=4.01, a=6.01; N at 000, $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 and S at $\frac{1}{2}$ 0u, 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ \bar{u} , u=0.34.
- 3. The KSH structure type has one formula of KSH in D_{3d}^5 ; lattice constants are NaSH $a=68^{\circ}5'$, a=3.99; KSH $68^{\circ}54'$, 4.37; RbSH $69^{\circ}20'$, 4.53.
- 4. The following have high temperature cubic NaCl structures: NaSH a = 6.05; KSH 6.60; RbSH 6.93. The approximate transition temperatures are NaSH, 90°; KSH, 470°.
- 5. K_2S has the cubic CaF_2 structure a=7.35 and is not dimorphous in the range 25—200°.

Chemical Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge (Mass.).

Received November 6th, 1933.

²⁾ F. Pockels, Lehrbuch d. Kristall Optik.

¹⁾ L. Pauling, Physic. Rev. 36, 430. 1930. Pauling first suggested to me that the SH group is probably rotating in the KSH structure type.

Note added in proof February 9, 1934.

- 1. Attempts to isolate LiSH by the methods used for the other alkali hydrosulfides were inconclusive. From evidence to be presented elsewhere it may be doubted that this substance is thermodynamically stable under ordinary conditions.
- 2. From powder photographs, Li_2Se and Li_2Te have the CaF_2 structure with the cube edge (a), anion-cation distance (d) observed and calculated from Zachariasen's ionic radii, as follows:

| | a | d (obs) | d(calc) |
|--------------------|------|---------|---------|
| Li ₂ Se | 5.94 | 2.57 | 2.54 |
| Li ₂ Te | 6.47 | 2.80 | 2.75 |

3. Powder photographs show clearly the marked anisotropy of thermal expansion of the isomorphous compounds NaN_3 and NaNCO referred to above. The axes of the hexagonal unit containing three formulas are as follows:

| | Temp. | c/a | C | a |
|-------|-------------------|------|-------|------|
| | 25° | 4.18 | 15.13 | 3.62 |
| NaNNN | < 200° | 4.12 | 15.10 | 3.67 |
| | 25° | 4.24 | 15.15 | 3.58 |
| NaNCO | < _{200°} | 4.16 | | |

Parameter Values of Copper-Nickel Alloys.

By

Professor E. A. Owen and Llewelyn Pickup, M. Sc., (Lond) Ph. D., (Wales), University College of North Wales, Bangor.

(With 2 figures.)

The first investigations¹) carried out on the relation between the lattice parameter and the composition of copper-nickel alloys suggested that the relation between these quantities was a linear one, in accordance with Vegard's law. Within the experimental error of the X-ray methods which had been employed, this conclusion was justified. Lange²) and Holgersson³) who employed more accurate methods of investigation, found that the relation was not strictly linear, but measurements of still greater accuracy were required to establish conclusively the contraction which they found in the lattice. Such measurements were undertaken later by Burgers and Basart⁴) who confirmed the conclusions of Lange and Holgersson, and showed that the maximum contraction of the lattice occurred for an alloy containing about 32 atomic per cent nickel.

In connection with another investigation the present authors required to know the relation between the parameter and composition for alloys of this system with as great an accuracy as possible, and an independent series of observations was made on a number of the alloys. The brief summary of the work recorded in this paper, shows that in the main, the results of Burgers and Basart are confirmed but it will be observed that there are slight differences between the values found for the parameters in the two investigations.

The measurements were carried out with a precision camera, a description of which and the general technique employed, have been given elsewhere⁵). The accuracy of the parameter values given here is considered to be within the limits of ± 0.0003 Å. Table I contains a list

¹⁾ Bain, Chem. met. Eng. 28, 21. 1923; Owen and Preston, Pr. Phys. Soc. 36, 14. 1923; Sacklowski, Ann. Physik 77, 260. 1925; Vegard and Dale, Z. Krist. 67, 148. 1928.

²⁾ Ann. Physik 76, 482. 1925.

³⁾ Ann. Physik 79, 46. 1926.

⁴⁾ Z. Krist. 75, 155. 1930.

⁵⁾ Pr. Roy. Soc. 137, 397. 1932.

of copper-nickel alloys and their chemical compositions, kindly supplied by the Mond Nickel Company, to whom we wish to express our indebtedness and thanks.

Table I.

| Alloy | | Chen | nical Ana | lyses in | weight 1 | per cent | | |
|--------|---------|---------|------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| marked | Ni | Cu | Si | Mn | Fe | C | S | Mg |
| 1 | 7.03 | 92.961) | 0.01 | and the same of | | | _ | ~~~ |
| 2 | 10.14 | 89.851) | 0.01 | ****** | | - | | |
| 3 | 15.40 | 84.591) | 0.04 | - | | - | | _ |
| 4 | 20.18 | 79.31 | 0.06 | 0.406 | 0.09 | | | |
| 5 | 24.82 | 75.471) | 0.04 | _ | **** | _ | | - |
| 6 | 30.421) | 69.56 | - | 0.02 | _ | - Quantities | | |
| 7 | 44.831) | 55.04 | 0.004 | 0.13 | | | _ | |
| 8 | 64,35 | 34.65 | - | 0.428 | 0.34 | 0.432 | 0.034 | 0.011 |
| 9. | 68.83 | 30.22 | 0.37 | 0.44 | 0.09 | _ | | _ |
| 10 | 69.65 | 28.68 | 0.14 | 0.82 | 0.52 | 0.093 | 0.024 | 0.016 |
| 11 | 79.05 | 19.71 | - | 0.65 | 0.34 | 0.144 | 0.024 | 0.013 |
| 12 | 89.4 | 9.8 | - Mariante | 0.61 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.019 | 0.085 |

In this table, alloys 4 and 8 to 12 are commercial alloys and contain appreciable amounts of impurities. Filings from all the alloys were annealed at 500°C in evacuated glass tubes for two hours, and then allowed to cool slowly. Samples were then prepared on aluminium foil for the precision camera and the photographs were obtained by using radiation from a copper anti-cathode2). The parameter values obtained are given in Table II, together with those of annealed electrolytic copper and of nickel pellets of 99.98 per cent purity.

Table II.

| Alloy marked | Atomic per cent nickel | Parameter ³) value at 18° C | Alloy marked | Atomic per cent nickel | Parameter ³) value at 48° C |
|-----------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Cu | 0.0 | 3.607, Å | 7 | 46.81 | 3.562 ₂ Å |
| 7.7 | 7.60 | 3.600_{5} | 8 | 4) | 3.547_{6} |
| 4 | *** | 3.5965 | 9 | 4) | 3.5471 |
| 2 | 10.88 | | 40 | 4) | 3.545 |
| 3 | 16.44 | 3.5904 | 44 | 4) | 3.5368 |
| 4 | 4) | 3.5866 | | 4) | 3.5275 |
| 5 | - 26.33 | 3.580 ₅ | 12 | , | 3.5175 |
| 6 | 32.13 | 3.5748 | Ni . | 100.0 | 3.3115 |

¹⁾ Denotes difference.

²⁾ The wave-lengths of Cu Ka₂ and Cu Ka₁ were taken to be 1.541232 Å and 1.537395 Å respectively.

³⁾ The correction for refractivity, namely 0.00003 Å, was too small to be taken into account.

⁴⁾ See compositions in Table I.

Only the results relating to the pure alloys are plotted in fig. 1, — an accurate representation in this graph of the results obtained with the

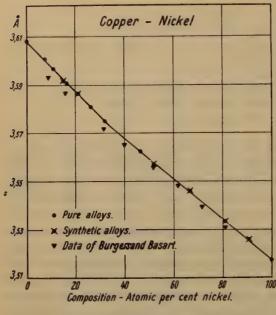


Fig. 4.

commercial alloys would not be possible. parameters of the pure alloys trace out a smooth curve situated below the straight line joining the pure copper and pure nickel parameters. The parameters of the impure alloys would fall above this line thus showing that the impurities tend to mask the contraction effect produced when pure copper and pure nickel are alloyed together.

Other pure alloys were necessary to survey the whole range in detail. It was found that these could be

accurately prepared from filings of the pure metals by the following procedure. A mixture of a predetermined composition was accurately weighed out and the two metals very thoroughly mixed. This mixture, weighing about 0.5 gms., was transferred to a silica tube, which was then attached to an oil pump and evacuated. Whilst connected to the pump, the mixture was heated to about 900-1000° C. and kept at this temperature for about 10 minutes in order to expel as far as possible, any gas it contained. The tube was next allowed to cool, and taken off the oil pump. If the evacuated tube containing the mixture was sealed off when connected to the pump and then heated strongly to cause the mixture to melt, the silica softened and the sides caved in, preventing the molten product from forming a single pellet. By plugging the open end of the silica tube, with cotton wool after the first heating and before heating strongly in an oxy-gas flame, it was possible to produce with careful heating a single pellet of alloy with slight oxidation on the upper surface only. On breaking up the tube, the pellet showed no contamination with the tube. Filings were then taken from the pellet and annealed in vacuo at 500° C for 2 hours. In Table III, the parameter values from precision photographs of synthetic alloys made in this manner are given, together with their predetermined composition.

Table III.

| Per cent | Nickel | Parameter at 48° | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| By weight | Atomic | A | | | |
| 14.0 | 15.0 | 3.592 ₀ | | | |
| 20.0 | 21.3 | 3.585, | | | |
| 50.0 | 52.0 | 3.5573 | | | |
| 65.0 | 66.8 | 3.546_{0} | | | |
| 80.0 | 81.2 | 3.533 ₅ | | | |
| 90.0 | 90.7 | 3.5261 | | | |

The data contained in this table are included in fig. 1. It was concluded from the agreement between the parameters of the synthetic alloys and those of the pure Mond alloys over the range of composition that was common to both, namely, from about 10 to 55 per cent nickel, that pure copper-nickel alloys had been successfully prepared synthetically by the method adopted, and that alloys so prepared would yield reliable data for the purpose of establishing the required relation between parameter value and composition.

The required relation is shown in fig. 1. For comparison the values of the parameters recorded by Burgers and Basart are also included on the graph. There is not a strictly linear relation throughout the whole range of compositions. The curve, as drawn, consists of two linear portions meeting at about 34 atomic per cent nickel, which is the point of maximum lattice contraction. This linear contraction amounts to about 0.11 per cent. Burgers and Basart show a somewhat greater contraction at about 32 atomic per cent nickel.

All the copper-nickel alloys have a face-centred structure, representing 4 atoms per unit cell. If a is the parameter value, and m, the mean weight of the atom, then the density is given by 4 m/a^3 . Taking the atomic weight of hydrogen to be 1.0078 (O=16), and the mass of the hydrogen atom to be 1.662×10^{-24} gm., then the density (ϱ) of a copper-nickel alloy containing N atomic per cent nickel and having a parameter value a, can be calculated, assuming the substitution theory of solution, by means of the formula:

$$\varrho = 0.06596 \, (Nm_{ni} + (100-N) \, m_{cu})/a^3 \, \text{gm/cc.}$$

where a is the measure of the parameter in Ångstrom units, and m_{ni} and m_{cu} are the atomic weights of nickel and copper. Taking these atomic weights to be 58.69 and 63.57 respectively, and substituting corresponding values of N and a from the curve in fig. 1, the densities, shown in Table IV, were calculated: for reference the

parameters are also included in the table.

Table IV.

Atomic Parameter Density at per cent at 18° C 18° C (gm. per cc.)

| 8,95 | | ~ | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|
| 8,94 | 1 | | | | |
| 23/5/8,93 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8,92 | | | | 1 | |
| 8,92 | | | | | |
| 8,90 | | | | | |
| 8,89 | | | | | |
| | | 10 4 | 0 4 | | 400 |
| 1 | | 20 4 Atomic | 0 l per cen | nt nicke | 30 100 / |

Fig. 2.

| Atomic per cent Nickel | Parameter at 18° C | Calculated Density at 18° C (gm. per cc.) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 0 | 3.607, | 8.938 |
| 45 | 3.592 | 8.94 |
| 20 | 3.5871 | 8.945 |
| 30 | 3.5772 | 8.949 |
| 34 | 3.5735 | 8.94_{9} |
| 40 | 3.5680 | 8.948 |
| 50 | 3.559_{s} | 8.94_{1} |
| 60 | 3.554_{1} | 8.932 |
| 70 | 3.543_{0} | 8.921 |
| 80 | 3.5345 | 8.913 |
| 90 | 3.526 | 8.904 |
| 100 | 3.517 ₈ | . 8.89 ₅ |

These results are shown graphically in fig. 2. The density has a maximum value (8.949 gm. per cc.) at about 34 atomic per

cent nickel. This value is about 0.3 per cent greater than that calculated on the assumption that no contraction takes place when the two metals are alloyed together.

We wish to express our thanks to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for a grant, which enabled us to carry out this research.

Summary.

Measurements made with a precision X-ray camera, on the parameters of the copper-nickel alloys, show that there is a contraction when the alloys are formed from the two pure metals. The maximum contraction,

which amounts to 0.11 per cent, occurs at about 34 atomic per cent nickel. This contraction is smaller than that recorded by previous workers. From the parameter values, the densities of the alloys were calculated, the maximum density at 18°C being 8.949 gm. per cc., for the alloy containing 34 atomic per cent nickel. The densities of pure copper and pure nickel were 8.938 and 8.895 gm. per cc., respectively.

Bangor, North Wales, 7th December 1933.

Received December 18th, 1933.

On a Cleavage Induced by Impurity.

By

Harold E. Buckley in Manchester.

(With 5 figures.)

I. Introduction.

Cleavage has hitherto been regarded as a fundamental and invariable property of the crystals possessing it. The quality of a cleavage varies in different substances; in some, no cleavage manifests itself; in others, we have the poor cleavages, scarcely discernable, of K2SO4, the moderate cleavages of oxalic acid, the ready cleavages of rocksalt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, topas and fluor, leading up to the highly perfect examples of mica, gypsum and $K_4 Fe^{\prime\prime\prime\prime} Cy_6 \cdot 3 H_2 O$. If considerations of planeness, absence of streaks and flaws and ease of performance are taken, the latter crystal has probably the most perfect cleavage in existence. Cleavage, too, follows the crystal symmetry. On this account, a substance with high symmetry starts with an initial disadvantage as compared with a crystal of low symmetry. For in the latter case, the cleavage form may be just a pinacoid, while in the former case (e. g. calcite, rocksalt, fluor, galena etc.). the crystal may, under the applied stress, be trying to cleave in several directions besides the one chosen. Thus a {100} cleavage of rocksalt may show small cracks at right angles to the plate. In rarer cases of low symmetry $(K_2Cr_2O_7)$, there may be two or three pinacoid cleavages in the same crystal, but even so, it is infrequent to find them all exhibiting the same facility of cleaving.

So far as the problem has been discussed (q. v. any textbook of mineralogy) the cleavage planes have been supposed to be those with highest reticular density and greatest separation. It is probable that, in spite of the example given in the present paper, this property will probably constitute the main reason for possession of a cleavage. A further suggestion has been advanced to explain the highly perfect cleavages of certain substances (mica, gypsum etc.) viz. that there are, parallel to the cleavage planes in the lattice, actual planes of atoms whose charges point more or less in a certain direction and consequently are only weakly

attracted to the planes in the opposite direction. The example to be cited in the next paragraphs may be a special case of this latter type, the want of attraction between the planes being a direct result of the interference of a dye-molecule possessing some peculiar property when in contact with the growing face.

II. The Induced Cleavage in K_2SO_4 .

The cleavages of K₂SO₄ are upon 010 and 001. Perhaps it would be best at this point to quote Tutton1), who has made a thorough and systematic research into the crystallographic and physical properties of this and related salts. He says (p. 649), "The cleavage directions of the three sulphates are identical, and are parallel to the brachypinacoid and basal plane respectively. Neither cleavage is very strongly marked, but that parallel to the brachypinacoid is the better defined of the two.« Speaking of the 100 plane, Tutton further says (p. 648) ».... whereas they offer great resistance parallel to the macropinacoid, and when they give way it is usually with complete disruption of the crystal . . . « These observations have been fully substantiated by the present author. A poor cleavage was found to be associated with {010} and {001} and not a trace on {100}. In pursuing a research on the habit-modifying properties of sundry large molecules, chiefly, dyes, experiments were carried out with three related dyes possessing -N = N and -COOH groups. The most important of these, from the point of view of the present paper is Alizarin Yellow 5 G (Colour Index No. 122)2). This has the formula $C_2H_5\cdot O$ N:N OH; if the $C_2H_5\cdot O$ -group be replaced by an COOH

 NO_2 -group, we have Alizarin Yellow R. (C. I. No. 40), while if the latter (NO_2) -group be placed in the meta position to the -N=N- instead of para, the dye Alizarin Yellow 2 G is obtained (C. I. No. 36).

Alizarin Yellow R appears to be without effect in either ordinary solution or with alkalis. (It should be remembered that an ordinary solution of any of these substances is really acidic on account of the —COOH-group.)

In alkaline solution, both the other dyes have a minor effect on the 010 and 110 planes, thus showing a relationship with about a hundred other dyes of various kinds. But in the acid solution, a unique change in the appearance of the crystals will be noted. The 100 face is much

¹⁾ A. E. H. Tutton, Trans. Ch. Soc. 65, 628-717. 1894.

²⁾ A Product of Meister, Lucius and Brüning of Höchst am Main.

enlarged, so as completely to fill the terminations. This was in the first place noted with A. Y. 2 G about two years ago, but a relatively large amount is required (of the order of .003 gm dye per gm K_2SO_4). Recently, the author was able to acquire a sample of A. Y. 5 G, through the kindness

of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, and experiments at once showed that this dye had the same property only to a much greater

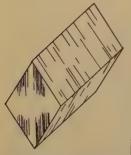


Fig. 1. 10 gm K_2SO_4 , grown in the presence of .01 Alizarin Yellow 5G.



Fig. 2. 10 gm K_2SO_4 , grown in the presence of .01 gm Alizarin Yellow 5 G. \times 3.

extent. The following remarks, then, apply primarily to A. Y. 5 G, but may be taken as applying in a lesser degree to A. Y. 2 G. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 show the habit of K_2SO_4 crystals when grown in the presence of A. Y. 5 G (about .004 gm dye per 1.0 gm salt in solution). The 021 planes are still predominant, though at double this concentration of dye the crystals consist of thin flats, with 100 predominant and 021 secondary.

In either case, an entirely new property has developed, viz. a perfect cleavage parallel to 100. The crystals actually show faint streaks when viewed along the b axis and it might at first be thought that these are evidence of narrow, empty planes running through the crystals parallel to 100. In this case, there would be no true cleavage on 100, but only the separation of flake-like crystals roughly cemented together during growth. But then, the small thin crystals themselves possess the 100 cleavage, though this is not so readily performed, for mechanical reasons, so that the component flakes would have to be much thinner than the visible defects. Further, an examination of a cleavage plate shows that the streaks viewed from the b axis consist of a number of narrow, fibrous

inclusions when viewed from the a axis. Fig. 3. There are no planes of separation, therefore, to account for the cleavage and even the portions which show fibrous markings are offset by other portions which are perfectly clear and plane. In any crystal, there is at least as much clear crystal as there is fibrous. It should be remembered. that even if a cleavage were to start in an imperfect region, it would be held up at the junction with the perfect portion (this



Fig. 3. Cleavages of K_2SO_4 on 100. \times 12.

can readily be demonstrated if one cleaves a twin of fluor; the cleavage extends as far as the domain of that particular twinorientation). The clea-

vage on 100 of K_2SO_4 is therefore more deep-seated and is a property of those portions of the crystal which appear perfect. And how plane and perfect these portions are is amply demonstrated by the fact that interference lines in monochromatic light were obtained in the first effort by the author, Fig. 4. It may be said by way of explanation that only the most perfect cleavages obtained under very favourable conditions, are able to show this phenomenon (akin to the *colours in thin plates*, except that the plates used here are from one fifth to one



Fig. 4. Interference lines formed by reflection of Hg-violet light from upper and lower surface of a 400 cleavage of K_2SO_4 . 0.2 mm thick.

half a millimetre in thickness). Actually, the interference lines with the $\{100\}$ cleavage of K_2SO_4 were as good as the best obtained with $K_4Fe^{\prime\prime\prime\prime}$ $Cy_6\cdot 3$ H_2O , which has already been mentioned as probably the finest cleavage in existence. There is no doubt, then, that a highly perfect type of cleavage has been imparted to the crystals on $\{100\}$. But the other two cleavages on $\{010\}$ and $\{001\}$ do not seem to have been affected; they still remain poor ones.

The Deciding Factor.

When a smaller quantity of Alizarin Yellow 5 G is used, it is found that there is a gradual transition from crystals of the type described above to the pure crystals, the manner of the transition will be described below. But the fact of this transition seems to point to there being no possibility of the crystals being some other modification of K_2SO_4 or a

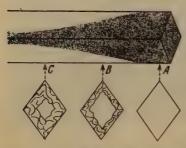


Fig. 5. 40 gm K_2SO_4 , with .005 gm Alizarin Yellow 5G, showing diminution of cleavage area in section.

double compound. (The minute proportions of dye to crystal would rule out the latter.) Measurements on the goniometer also showed that the crystals were just like the pure crystals, there being no systematic deviation in angle. Fig. 5 represents a crystal taken from a crop grown with .0005 gm dye per gm of salt. The shaded portion represents the zoning which takes place, due to the concentration of dye being insufficient to give the powerful habit-change already described. The conical shape

is due to the increase in size of the 100 face as the crystal has grown bigger; it is, in fact, a record of the *history* of the 100 face from the beginning to the cessation of growth. The important thing to record, however, is that in such a composite crystal, the shaded portion (intensity much exaggerated in the figure) contains all the crystal substance which has entered the crystal via the 100 face while the unshaded portions are those parts which have entered via some other face and it is only the former portion which is endowed with the 100 cleavage. For, if the crystal be cleaved at a point such as A in the diagram, the cleavage flake is perfect right up to the edge but if the attempt be made at points represented by B or C an increasing proportion of the resultant flake will be conchoidal; it will then be partly cleavage and partly fracture. As the proportion of fracture to genuine cleavage increases, it becomes more and more difficult to get a satisfactory flake. The case of the other dye, Alizarin

Yellow 2 G is of interest in affording corroboration, especially as it has an almost identical molecule, but the effect is much less. It is possible with A. Y. 2 G. to get crystals whose habit is so modified as to appear identical with Fig. 1, but the cleavage is not so perfect, though there is no doubt about its reality.

On account of the presence of so marked a property, the strength of the K_2SO_4 crystals is distinctly less than that of the pure crystals. In these, it requires considerable force to break a crystal across the a axis; in the modified ones, the rupture occurs with remarkable ease, the new termination being a good 100 face.

Now that the possibility, of the cleavage property being imparted to a crystal by growth in the presence of the appropriate impurity, has been established, it will be of interest to note whether the phenomenon is at all widespread.

Should this be the case, particularly if metals could be shown to be susceptible to similar persuasion, a study of all the factors governing the process would be of far-reaching importance, since the mechanical properties of any body would be greatly lessened by the presence of such a cleavage, and conversely, any body which possessed a cleavage, which proved on investigation to be of this type, could be enormously strengthened if by suitable treatment the property were eliminated.

Summary.

1. Pure K_2SO_4 , has two poor cleavages, on $\{010\}$ and $\{001\}$. There is no cleavage whatever on $\{100\}$.

2. When grown in the presence of Alizarin Yellow 5 G (Colour Index No. 122), there is a considerable modification of the habit, the 100 faces being enhanced.

3. At the same time, there is a new cleavage developed on the 100 face.

4. This cleavage is of a highly perfect nature and passes the highest test optically possible (that of giving interference lines in monochromatic light; in this respect it is as good as potassium ferrocyanide).

5. It is shown that the property is developed by growth at the 100 surface. All regions in a crystal which have, at some period in the crystal's growth-history, been situated at a growing 100 surface, possess this cleavage, while portions which have passed into the interior of the crystal via some other face only exhibit the conchoidal fracture of the pure crystals.

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The X-Ray Study of Red Monoclinic Selenium. Proof of the Existence of Two Red Monoclinic Varieties of Selenium.

By

Harold P. Klug in Pasadena.

Gates Chemical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology Contribution No. 388

(With 2 figures.)

I. Introduction.

From the time Muthmann¹) first announced the discovery of a second or β modification of red monoclinic selenium, in addition to the α modification, there has been considerable doubt and much controversy concerning its existence. Some investigators have neglected entirely to mention which of the two varieties they were studying, thereby leaving one to infer that they considered but one form to exist²). Others, even though aware of Muthmann's discovery, have not differentiated between the two varieties, or have concluded from their investigations that but one form existed³). However, at least two investigations have been done on crystals that were definitely identified as crystals of the first or α modification. Kyropoulos⁴) made refractive index and dielectric constant measurements on the α form. Also Halla, Bosch and Mehl⁵) determined the unit of structure and space group of the α form by means of X-rays.

It is evident, therefore, that a verification of the existence of the β variety is quite worthwhile. The opportunity to do this presented itself recently. During the course of an investigation of selenium by Dr. A.

¹⁾ W. Muthmann, Z. Krist. 17, 336. 1890.

See publications by E. Peterson, Z. physikal. Ch. 8, 601, 4891; M. Coste,
 C. r. 149, 674, 1909.

³⁾ For example, P. Mondain Monval, Bl. Soc. chim. **39**, 1349, 1926; A. P. Saunders, J. physic. Chem. **4**, 423, 1900; G. Briegleb, Z. physikal. Ch. (A) **144**, 321 and 340, 1929.

⁴⁾ S. Kyropoulos, Z. Physik 40, 618, 1927.

⁵⁾ F. Halla, F. X. Bosch, and E. Mehl, Z. physikal. Ch. (B) 11, 455. 1931.

O. Beckman and Mr. J. D. McCullough of this laboratory, single crystals of the red variety of sufficient size for X-ray study were occasionally obtained. These were very kindly made available to the author, who has examined them by means of Laue and oscillated crystal photographs. The results of Halla, Bosch and Mehl on the a form have been verified, and the separate identity of the β form proved.

2. Preparation and Identification of Crystals Used.

The two forms are reported to be monoclinic prismatic, their axial ratios being as follows¹):

a form,
$$a:b:c=1.63495:1:1.6095$$
 $\beta=104^{\circ}2',$ β form, $a:b:c=1.5916:1:1.1352$ $\beta=93^{\circ}4'.$

Both forms frequently exhibit the habit of pseudohexagonal plates on (001), which habit was most commonly observed during this investigation. Certain identification of these as a or β crystals by the petrographic microscope is almost impossible since the angle between (100): (110) is 57°46' and 57°59' respectively for the two varieties. The form (210) occasionally slightly developed on a crystals was observed to be completely missing on most crystals examined. A sure means of distinguishing the

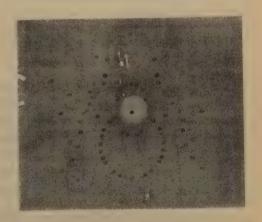


Fig. 1. Laue photograph of α red monoclinic selenium with X-ray beam perpendicular to the (001) face. Tungsten radiation with crystal-to-plate distance = 5 cm.

two varieties is by taking Laue photographs with the X-ray beam perpendicular to the flat (001) face. A simple measurement and calculation based on the unsymmetrical zone gives the value of the obtuse angle β for the crystal, thus identifying it.

A solitary red crystal was obtained, together with many of the hexagonal metallic form, by the very slow evaporation (70 hours) at 75° C of

¹⁾ P. Groth, Ch. Kryst. 1, 32—33. 1966; W. Muthmann, I. c. Zeitschr. f. Kristallographie. 88. Bd. 9



Fig. 2. Laue photograph of β red monoclinic selenium with X-ray beam perpendicular to the (001) face. Tungsten radiation with crystal-to-plate distance = 5 cm.

20 cc. of a saturated solution of vitreous selenium in carbon disulfide. It was a very unsymmetrically developed pseudo-hexagonal plate with its longest dimension about 0.5 mm., and was identified as the β variety by means of its Laue photograph, Fig. 2. It will be designated as crystal No. 1 throughout this paper.

Crystals of the a form were obtained as large pseudo-hexagonal plates about 1 mm across by the slow evaporation in the

dark of a saturated solution of selenium in carbon disulfide at room temperature. These were identified as a crystals by their Laue photographs, Fig. 1. Among the a crystals prepared in this way were a few very thin slender needles. These showed oblique extinction, the angle being 16.6° with the needle axis. These were evidently crystals of the β form which are known to occur with the a variety when prepared as above, and for which Muthmann found the oblique extinction on (110) to be 15°—17°.

3. The Unit Cell and Space Group of the α Form.

HBM¹) used oscillated crystal and Weissenberg goniometer photographs for their investigation, while our work has been done with Laue and oscillation photographs. The following photographs were used in the investigation:

- 1. Laue with X-rays perpendicular to (001) face.
- 2. Laue with X-rays 4° to c axis.
- 3. Oscillation about b axis with X-rays glancing (001).
- 4. Oscillation about b axis with X-rays glancing (100).
- 5. Oscillation about a axis with X-rays glancing (001).
- 6. Oscillation about a axis with X-rays glancing (010).

¹⁾ This designation will be used for reference to the paper by Halla, Bosch, and Mehl, l.c. on the a crystal.

According to our investigation, the unit translations of the 64-atom cell based on Muthmann's axial ratios are:

$$\begin{array}{l} a_0 = 14.77 & \pm 0.07 \; \text{Å}; \\ b_0 = & 8.973 \pm 0.04 \; \text{Å}; \\ c_0 = 14.464 \pm 0.05 \; \text{Å}. \end{array}$$

The spectral photographs glancing (100) and (010) were not sharp enough for good measurements. Hence a_0 is the average from careful measurements on the first eight layer lines on photograph No. 5. bo is likewise the average from careful measurements on the first five layer lines on photograph No. 3. In spite of the fact that these data are based on layer line measurements, it is believed that the limits of error given above are justified. c_0 is calculated from an average of 14 values of $d_{(001)}$ obtained from various orders of (001) on photographs No. 3 and 5. The values found by HBM are:

$$a_0 = 14.77 \pm 0.08 \text{ Å};$$

 $b_0 = 8.99 \pm 0.05 \text{ Å};$
 $c_0 = 14.62 \text{ Å}.$

Our calculated axial ratios are in even better agreement with Muthmann's than those of HBM:

> Muthmann, 1.635: 1: 1.610; Present paper, 1.645:1:1.610; HBM 1.640:1:1.629.

The Laue data were used for the space group determination. The photographs were indexed by means of gnomonic projections, and their nλ values calculated on the basis of the above cell. In agreement with HBM this cell is found to be end centered on (010), no planes of the type (hkl) with (h+l) odd being present in the first-order. That this is a space group absence there is little doubt, for it can be shown that 75 or 80 planes of this type are in position to reflect in the first-order on photograph No. 1 (Fig. 1) but are absent. The true unit is, therefore, a 32-atom, pseudotetragonal cell with:

$$a_0' = 8.992 \text{ Å};$$
 $b_0' = 8.973 \text{ Å};$ $c_0' = 11.52 \text{ Å};$ and $\beta' = 91^\circ 34'.$

The only absence noted for this cell was (0k0) in odd orders, requiring the space group to be C_2^2 or C_{2h}^2 , in agreement with HBM.

4. The Unit Cell and Space Group of the β Form.

All measurements on the β form were made on crystal No. 1 previously described. In spite of its small size quite satisfactory photographs were obtained by long exposures. Oscillation photographs were taken about the a and c axes with the beam glancing the various pinacoids. MoK_a radiation was used with the conditions *Bade Methode«. Spectral data from these photographs (Tables I and II) lead to a unit cell with the following translations:

$$a_0 = 12.74 \text{ Å};$$
 $b_0 = 8.04 \text{ Å};$ $c_0 = 9.25 \text{ Å};$ with $\beta = 93^{\circ} 4'.$

These are confirmed by layer line measurements and by the Laue data.

Since the b axis is the unique direction in the monoclinic system, a determination of b_0 immediately proves the separate identity of the β variety. Because only the second-order of (010) was present on oscillation photograph No. 31), very careful layer line measurements (Table II) were made on oscillation photographs No. 4 and 2 to determine the value of b_0 with certainty. The value of b_0 given above is an average of the data from Tables I and II.

Table I. Spectral Data from the Pinacoids of β red Se.

| Photograph No. 2 | | Photogr | Photograph No. 3 | | raph No. 1 |
|------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| $\{h \ k \ l\}$ | d/n | $\{\tilde{h}kl\}$ | d/n | $\{hkl\}$ | d/n |
| 200 | **** | 020 | $\frac{1}{2} \times 8.032$ | 002 | 1×9.245 |
| 400 | $\frac{1}{4} \times 12.726$ | | | 004 | $\frac{1}{4} \times 9.220$ |
| 600 | _ | | | 006 | _ |
| 800 | $\frac{1}{8} \times 12.708$ | | | 008 | - |
| 10.0.0 12.0.0 | $\frac{1}{12} \times 12.718$ | | | 0.0.10 | $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} \times 9.242 (a_1) \\ \frac{1}{10} \times 9.246 (a_2) \end{cases}$ |
| Aver | rage $d_{(100)} = 12.7$ | 47 Å | | Average d | $a_{001)} = 9.235 \text{ Å}$ |
| $a_0 =$ | $\frac{12.717}{\sin 93^{\circ} 4'} = 12$ | 2.735 Å | | $c_0 = \frac{9.2}{\sin 9}$ | $\frac{35}{3^{\circ}4'} = 9.248 \text{ Å}$ |

Table II. Layer Line Data for β red Se oscillated about b Axis.

| Photogra | aph No. 1 | Photograph No. | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|-------|--|
| Layer | b_{θ} | Layer | b_0 | |
| 4 | 8.062 | 4 | 8.062 | |
| 2 | 8.024 | 2 | 8.074 | |
| 3 | 7.994 | 3 | 8.014 | |
| 4 | 8.030 | 4 | 8.063 | |
| | | 5 | 8.042 | |

Average $b_0 = 8.039 \text{ Å}$ (value from Table I included).

¹⁾ Efforts to obtain a β crystal which would give a more satisfactory photograph from (010) were unsuccessful.

The calculated axial ratios are: 1.586:1:1.151, in excellent agreement with Muthmann's values: 1.592:1:1.135.

Unfortunately the density of the β variety is unknown. Further, its determination was not possible, because of the high density of Se and the fact that only one tiny crystal was available. On the assumption that the density of the β form is the same as that for the α form, 4.46¹), the unit cell is calculated to contain 32.3 (32) atoms of Se. Conversely, on the assumption of a 32-atom cell the density is calculated to be 4.42. It seems highly probable that these assumptions are correct, and that the densities of the α and β forms are nearly the same. Such cases of polymorphism are not uncommon in which the densities of the various forms are identical or nearly so. Kaolinite, dickite and nacrite, the three polymorphic forms of kaolin²), and the five varieties of carborundum, SiC^3), are well known examples.

The space group determination is based on data from Laue photographs with the incident beam normal to, and at small angles to the normal to (001). Gnomonic projections were used for indexing the photographs. The short wavelength limit for the tungsten radiation used was approximately 0.24 Å, and no $n\lambda$ values lower than this value were observed.

All types of pyramid reflections (Table III) were found to be present in the first-order, thus indicating a simple monoclinic lattice. Also all types of prism reflections (Table III) were present in the first-order except (h0l) with h odd. Examination of the photographs showed that a considerable number of planes of this type were in position to reflect in the first-order on the various photographs (Table IV). Their absence was considered, therefore, to be a legitimate space group absence. One other absence is quite probable, that of (0k0) with k odd, although the data are somewhat meagre. The most probable space group is C_{2h}^4 or C_s^2 , with the former more probable since there is no indication that the symmetry class is lower than prismatic.

With 32 atoms in the unit cell the atomic positions in the case of space groups C_{2h}^4 and C_{2h}^5 are fixed by a minimum of 12 and 18 parameters respectively, while space group C_s^2 would require 48 parameters⁴). It is

¹⁾ P. Groth, l. c.

²⁾ See papers by J. W. Gruner, Z. Krist. 88, 75 and 394, 1932; 85, 345, 1933.

³⁾ See the interesting discussion on SiC by R. W. G. Wyckoff, "The Structure of Crystals", Chemical Catalog Co., New York, 2 Ed., 1931, p. 222.

⁴⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, "The Analytical Expression of the Results of the Theory of Space Groups", Publ. Carnegie Inst. No. 318, 1922.

thus evident that an attempt to locate the atomic positions would not be worth while at this time.

Table III. Selected First-order Laue Reflections from β red Se.

| $\{hkl\}$ | nλ | Laue Photo $\{h k l\}$ | n λ | 4 {hkl} | nλ |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 720 | 0.437 | 081 | 0.410 | 272 | 0.335 |
| 730 | .420 | 12.0.1 | .439 | 472 | .341 |
| 540 | .444 | 14.0.3 | .322 | 541 | .447 |
| 410 | .307 | 831 | .471 | 441 | .478 |
| 044 | .427 | 934 | .418 | 611 | .364 |
| 072 | .302 | 362 | .480 | 912 | .462 |
| 083 | .394 | 762 | .414 | | |

Table IV. Prism Planes in Position to Reflect in the First-order on Laue Photographs of β red Se but Found to be Absent.

| Photograph No. 2 | | Photograp | ph No. 3 | Photograph No. 4 | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------|------------------|-------|
| $\overline{\{h\ k\ l\ \}}$ | nl | $\{hkl\}$ | nl | {hkl} | nl |
| 701 | 0.443 | 902 | 0.458 | 701 | 0.317 |
| 44.0.4 | .440 | 13.0.1 | .438 | II.0.2 | .318 |
| II.0.2 | .400 | I 5.0.3 | .334 | 13.0.1 | .394 |
| 43.0.4 | .338 | | | 45.0.2 | .452 |
| T3.0.3 | .450 | • | | | |
| 15.0.2 | .409 | | | | |

5. Relation of the two Forms to the Rhombic Sulfur Lattice.

Mark and Wigner¹) have found orthorhombic sulfur to have a 128-atom cell with the following dimensions:

$$a_0 = 10.61 \text{ Å}; \quad b_0 = 12.87 \text{ Å}; \quad c_0 = 24.56 \text{ Å}.$$

A 32-atom sulfur cell, with one quarter the volume of the above cell, can be obtained which allows some interesting comparisons with the 32-atom selenium cells. To obtain this cell halve c_0 , thus obtaining a 64-atom unit which is pseudotetragonal. Then consider the cell based on the half-diagonals of the $b\,c$ face of this 64-atom unit. This results in a 32-atom monoclinic unit. In Table V the sulfur and selenium cells are compared.

Table V. Comparison of the 32-Atom Sulfur and Selenium Cells.

⁴⁾ H. Mark and E. Wigner, Z. physikal, Ch. 111, 398, 4924.

It will be noticed that the angle β for each of these cells is close to 90° so that they may be considered as pseudo-orthorhombic cells. Considered as such, the changes in cell dimensions are just about what would be expected in replacing the sulfur atoms by the larger selenium atoms. The increase in the cube root of the atomic volume of selenium over that of sulfur is 4.2%. Although the comparison for the β form of selenium is less satisfactory than for the α variety, the above results seem to indicate the possibility of a close similarity between the structures of rhombic sulfur and particularly the α form of monoclinic selenium.

6. Acknowledgements.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Professor Linus Pauling for his interest and valuable suggestions during the work, and to Professor A. O. Beckman and Mr. J. D. McCullough for the crystals used in the investigation. The author also wishes to gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance received from Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, during the work.

7. Summary.

Crystals of Muthmann's first and second (a and β) modifications of red monoclinic Se have been investigated by means of Laue and oscillation photographs, and the separate identity of the β variety proved. In agreement with the work of Halla, Bosch and Mehl the unit cell of the a form was found to contain 32 atoms of Se and to have the dimensions:

 $a_0'=8.992$ Å; $b_0'=8.973$ Å; $c_0'=11.52$ Å; $\beta'=91^\circ 34'$. The space group of the a form is probably C_{2h}^2 . The β variety has a cell

with the following dimensions: $a_0 = 12.74 \text{ Å}; \qquad b_0 = 8.04 \text{ Å}; \qquad c_0 = 9.25 \text{ Å}; \qquad \beta = 93^{\circ} 4'.$

It is very probable that the cell contain 32 atoms, in which case the calculated density of the β form is 4.42. Its space group is probably C_{2h}^5 . The possibility of a structure closely similar to that of rhombic S is pointed out, especially for the α form.

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The Structure and Colour of Anhydrous Cobalt Chloride, CoCl₂, at Room and very Low Temperatures.

By

H. Grime and J. A. Santos in Manchester.

(With 1 figure.)

1. In a series of papers O. R. Howell has sought to establish a connection between the colours of the cobaltous compounds and the corresponding environment of the cobalt atom. In the first paper, Hill and Howell (1) gave a summary of earlier work and theories and, after an examination of the optical absorption spectra of certain cobaltous compounds and their relationship with data at that time available from crystal structure, suggested that in the blue compounds the cobalt atom is associated with four other atoms or groups whilst in the red compounds the cobalt atom is associated with six atoms or groups.

Since the publication of that paper a good deal of new data both of a chemical and physical nature has accumulated. In the case of solutions the evidence as to the nature of the grouping about the cobalt atom has been mainly drawn from a study of optical absorption spectra along with experiments on densities and viscosities (2), refractive indices and surface tensions (3), and electrical conductivities (4) of aqueous solutions of $CoCl_2$ and HCl of varying concentrations. In the solid state — which interests us here — the evidence is drawn from a study of the optical absorption spectra and crystal structure of certain well known pigments. These pigments are formed when divalent cobalt replaces the metal atoms in certain colourless crystalline compounds. When the crystal structure is known one obtains at once in a very satisfactory manner direct information of the environment of the cobalt atom.

In Table I we give a short list of cobalt pigments already examined. In the first column is given the name of the pigment. In the second is given the colourless compound from which the pigment is derived by

replacing certain metal atoms by cobalt. In the fourth column is given the colour of the pigment as seen by eye. Actually the pink and red compounds show identical absorption bands in the red part of the spectrum whilst the green and blue compounds have identical bands in the blue. It will be seen from the table that the colour and association rule quoted above is satisfied.

Table I.

| Pigment | Original Compound | Atomic grouping about cobalt | Colour of Pigment |
|--|---|--|---|
| Cobalt Blue | Spinel | Four oxygen atoms | Blue |
| (Mg, Co)Al ₂ O ₄ | W-0 | about each cobalt atom | TriI- |
| Cobalt Pink (Mg, Co)O | MgO (rocksalt struc- ture) | Six oxygen atoms about each Co atom | Pink |
| Cobalt Green (Co, Zn)O | ZnO | Four oxygen atoms about each Co atom | Green (with op- tical absorp- tion band in blue) |
| Cobalt Oxide | | Six oxygen atoms about each Co atom | Red |
| Orthosilicate Blue (Zn, Co),SiO | Willemite (Zn ₂ SiO ₄) | Four oxygen atoms about each Co atom | Blue |
| Orthosilicate red (Mg, Co),SiO ₄ | Olivine (Mg ₂ SiO ₄) | Six oxygen atoms about each Co atom | Red |
| Cobalt fluoride (CoF ₂) (Rutile type | | Six fluorine atoms about each Co atom | Red |

2. In 1930 H. Bassett (5) discussed at length this problem of the colour of cobaltous salts and strongly disagreed with Howell's conclusions. Bassett's arguments were based on chemical considerations. For example, he proposed for the red compound $CoCl_2HgCl_2 4 H_2O$ the coordination formula $[Co(H_2O)_4]^{2+}$ $[HgCl_4]^{2-}$ giving a coordination of four molecules about the cobalt atom. One would however satisfy the colour rule if one could write the formula $[CoCl_2 4 H_2O]$ $[HgCl_2]$. Since this compound is solid at room temperatures a successful X-ray examination of the crystal structure would determine the correct formula and thus supply evidence for or against the rule. Unfortunately the substance is not ideal for such a test, for, apart from its highly hygroscopic character, the crystal symmetry is low and the presence of the heavy cobalt and mercury atoms makes the location of the water molecules and chlorine atoms unusually difficult. However, Bassett's objections to

the applicability of the colour rule did not seem to us so strong as evidence from another source relating to the structure of anhydrous cobalt chloride, $CoCl_2$.

- 3. In 1929 Ferrari, Celeri and Giorgi (6) suggested from a study of powder photographs that the chlorides of Cd, Co, Mg, Ni and Fe were isomorphous. Later, Pauling and Hoard (7) using a single crystal determined the structure of cadmium chloride. This structure which is simple and interesting is of the layer type and bears a strong resemblance to the well known layer structure of cadmium iodide CdI_2 . In both crystals the negative ions are arranged in closest packing and in both crystals the cadmium atoms are found within groups of six anions. It follows that if $CoCl_2$ is truly isomorphous with $CdCl_2$ the cobalt atom must also be associated with six chlorine ions a fact contrary to Howell's expectation since the compound is blue in colour. In view of its apparent critical importance we thought it worth while to investigate directly the structure of $CoCl_2$.
- 4. The compound was specially prepared for us by Dr. O. R. Howell to whom we express our best thanks. Satisfactory crystals not being available we were obliged to rely on the X-ray powder method. The substance in the form of a very fine powder, blue in colour, was sealed in thin-walled Lindemann or Röntgen glass tubing (diameter about 0.4 mm) since the slightest trace of moisture changed at once the composition and colour of the compound. X-ray photographs were taken with both nickel and copper anticathodes. The photographs obtained were good except for the relatively heavy background due to the general radiation scattered by the cobalt which made the estimation of intensities difficult. The measurements were corrected for the thickness and absorbing power of the powder specimen by the methods described by Bradley and Jay (8). Since these corrections were of importance a preliminary examination of powdered cadmium chloride was made for control purposes.

The results for Nickel radiation are collected in Table II. They are in agreement with the proposal that $CoCl_2$ and $CdCl_2$ are isomorphous. In calculating the intensities for column 4 use was made of atomic f curves based on the Thomas model for Caesium. In column 3 lines which are practically superposed in the photographs are bracketed together and the sum of the numbers given will therefore correspond to the intensity expressed in the fourth column.

Table II.

| Indices | $\sin \theta$ $(NiK_a$ radiation) | Calculated Intensity (arbitrary units) | Observed Intensity | Indices | $\sin \theta$ $(NiK_a$ radiation) | Calculated Intensity (arbitrary units) | Observed Intensity |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (211) | 0.3298 | 103 | V. 8. | (210) | 0.7152 | 13) | |
| (221) | .3593 | 19 | v. w. | (554) | .7173 | 0 | v. w. |
| (333) | .4273 | 5) | | (442) | .7187 | o´ | absent |
| (322) | .4284 | 14 | v. w. | $(24\overline{4})$ | .7200 | 0 | absent |
| (332) | .4659 | 53 | | (543) | .7369 | 16) | |
| (410) | .4672 | 53 | V. S. | (310) | .7386 | 58 | 8. |
| (210) | .4885 | 22 | w. | (533) | .7508 | 7) | |
| (44I) | .5416 | 9 | v. v. w. | (320) | .7520 | 13 | v. v. w. |
| (433) | .5461 | 4 | absent | (421) | .7872 | 15 | v. v. w. |
| (321) | .5472 | 3 | absent | (655) | .8062 | 47) | |
| (200) | .5478 | 4 | absent | (431) | .8086 | 63 } | ₹. 8. |
| (444) | .5698 | 12) | | $(\bar{2}44)$ | .8092 | 32 J | |
| (220) | .5719 | 37 | m. | (553) | .8498 | 8) | |
| (443) | .5878 | 8 🕽 | | (22 1) | .8216 | 8 } | v. w. |
| (311) | .5894 | 8 | v. w. | (300) | .8216 | 8 J | |
| (432) | .6332 | 14) | | (654) | .8518 | - 48 | v. w. |
| (331) | .6337 | 7 | v. w. | (644) | .8562 | 0) | |
| (422) | .6598 | 30 | w. | (532) | .8572 | 0 | absent |
| (544) | .6736 | 7 | absent | (330) | .8579 | 0 | ausent |
| (555) | .7122 | 2 | absent | (411) | .8579 | o J | |

The unit cell is rhombohedral with

$$a = 6 \cdot 16 \text{ Å}$$
 $a = 33^{\circ} 26'$

giving for the corresponding hexagonal cell

$$a = 3 \cdot 545 \text{ Å}$$
 $c = 17 \cdot 44 \text{ Å}$

and therefore the unusually large ratio for c/a of 4.92.

There is one molecule of cobalt chloride in the rhombohedral cell and the probable Space Groups are C_3^5 , D_3^7 and D_{3d}^5 . The parameters for the atoms which satisfy these three Space groups are

$$Co~000$$
 $Cl~uuu~and~\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$

The value found for u is 0.25.

In deducing the structure dimensional considerations alone help considerably. They suggest for example that the chlorine atoms are in cubic close packing and that the cobalt atoms are located in the available octahedral groups of chlorine atoms and not in the tetrahedral groups. The X-ray evidence confirms these suggestions and leads to an arrangement of octahedral groups enclosing metal atoms linked in

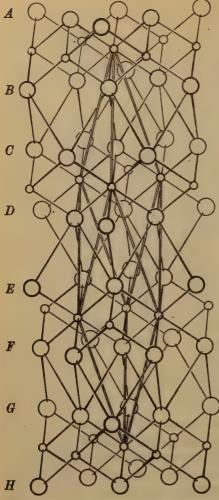


Fig. 4. Small circles represent cobalt atoms, large circles represent chlorine atoms. The unit cell is indicated by double lines.

such manner that each chlorine atom is associated with three cobalt atoms and that a layer structure parallel to (111) is formed. The general character of the structure will be clear from fig. 1 which is based on one for CdCl₂ given in the Strukturbericht (9). If we letter successive identical sheets of closepacked chlorine atoms parallel to (111) $A, B, C, D, E, F, G \dots$ we see that the sheets A and B are interleaved by a sheet of cobalt atoms to form a compound layer (A-B)of composition CoCl₂. The layers (C-D), (E-F) etc. are similarly constituted whilst the layers (B-C), (D-E) etc. contain no metal atoms. In the better known structure of cadmium iodide layers of CdI_{*} identical in form with (A-B), (C-D)... exist but these are so superposed one upon the other that instead of the anions being arranged in cubic close packing and satisfying a rhombohedral translational group the anions are arranged in hexagonal close packing and the resulting unit cell is hexagonal.

Since the structure deduced for $CoCl_2$ requires a six coordinated

cobalt atom whereas by the colour rule we should anticipate a four coordination we appear to have direct evidence invalidating the relation of colour and structure. On the other hand the structure is of rather special type (layer) and the striking evidence in Table I in favour of the relation can hardly be due to pure coincidence. It certainly seems necessary to introduce some modification into the simple rule originally proposed. An examination of the optical absorption spectra of solid $CoCl_2$ is now being made by Howell to see whether there is a difference in this respect between $CoCl_2$ and those blue pigments which do satisfy the simple rule.

The colour and crystal structure of Cobalt chloride at the temperature of liquid air.

It is an interesting fact that if the sealed tubes of cobalt chloride used in the above experiments be dipped into liquid air the colour of the compound changes from blue to a somewhat dull pink. We have not investigated carefully the temperature at which the colour change occurs but it is certainly near that of liquid air.

We have examined by X-rays specimens of the compound at this low temperature in order to see whether the colour change is accompanied by a change in structure. The apparatus used was described in a recent number of the Journal of Scientific Instruments (40). It provides a simple and convenient method of taking X-ray photographs of crystal powders when maintained at the temperature of liquid air. On comparing a series of photographs for the same specimen when obtained at the two temperatures we were unable to detect any evidence of a change of structure. It follows that the number of chlorine atoms associated with each cobalt atom has remained the same although the colour has changed. It is desirable to examine carefully the optical absorption spectra of the compound at these two temperatures to see exactly in what particulars they differ. Indeed it would be interesting to follow the change, if any, in the absorption spectra as the temperature of cobalt chloride is raised from the temperature of liquid air to a very high temperature, and to correlate the results with those obtained by corresponding X-rays studies.

In conclusion we wish to thank Professor W. L. Bragg F. R. S. and Mr. J. West, under whose direction the work was carried out, for their interest and advice.

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The Structure of Epididymite (HNaBeSi₃O₈).

By
T. Ito in Tokyo.
(With 5 figures.)

Introduction.

Epididymite is the rhombic form of the dimorphous mineral of the composition $HNaBeSi_3O_8$, the other being monoclinic eudidymite. These crystals resemble one another and those of the felspar group. In addition to having similar chemical constitutions, these two groups of minerals are similar as regards cleavage. Whereas felspars have two perfect cleavage-faces (001) and (010), which are nearly at right angles to each other, epididymite is also perfectly cleaved along (001) and (100) and eudidymite along (001) and (110)1). This similarity led the writer to study the structure of epididymite, hoping to contribute to the elucidation of the structure of felspar, which at the time when he started the investigation was not yet definitely worked out2). The present paper gives the results of experimental work which, except for few additional photographs taken in this Institute, was done during his stay at Manchester in 1932.

1. Unit cell and space group.

The crystal specimens came originally from Greenland and were purchased from Dr. F. Krantz, Bonn am Rhein. They are colourless, transparent, tabular crystals parallel to (004) of dimensions up to 15 mm. From these crystals small cleavage pieces were made for examination.

The unit cell was found to be (Spectrometer measurements)

$$a = 12.63 \text{ Å}; \quad b = 7.32 \text{ Å}; \quad c = 13.58 \text{ Å}.$$

This gives for the axial ratio

$$a:b:c = 1.725:1:1.855$$

¹⁾ Note the interfacial angle: (001) ^ $(110) = 82^{\circ}$ 59'. (Notation after Ch. Palache and others, vide: Z. Krist. 86, 290. 1933.)

²⁾ Since then W. H. Taylor's paper has appeared. Z. Krist. 85, 425, 1933.

which agrees well with the ratio deduced crystallographically by G. Flink¹) if the latter's c-axis is doubled.

There are eight molecules of $HNaBeSi_3O_8$ in the cell. The results of experimental work, in which oscillation photographs ($CuK\alpha$ and $MoK\alpha$ radiations) and ionization spectrometer measurements ($RhK\alpha$

radiation) were taken, indicate V_{h}^{16} as the only possible space group, reflexions (h0l) being absent when h is odd and reflexions (0 k l) absent when k + l is odd. This result agrees with that obtained by W. H. Zachariasen in 19292). Fig. 1 shows certain essential symmetry elements of the space group. There are reflexion planes parallel to (001), and glide planes parallel to (100) and (010). There are two different sets of symmetry centres and three different sets of digonal screw axes.

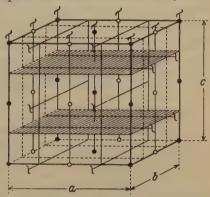


Fig. 1. Symmetry elements of the space group V_h^{16} . Small white and black circles represent centres of symmetry. Shaded planes represent reflexion planes.

An atom in the general position has eight equivalent positions. These reduce to four if the atom is either on the reflexion planes or on the centres of symmetry.

The intensity of reflexion for the plane (hkl) is proportional to the square of

$$F = \Sigma 8 t \cos \left\{ h \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta_1 \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \left(k + l \right) \right\} \cos \left\{ k \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_2 \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} h \right) \right\}$$

$$\cos l \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_3 \right),$$

where f is the atomic scattering factor appropriate to each atom and the summation is to be taken over all atoms in the cell.

2. Analysis.

Since mineralogical data suggest that H atoms exist as OH groups in the crystal, we have to place, besides these eight OH groups, eight sodium, eight beryllium, twenty-four silicon and fifty-six oxygen atoms in

¹⁾ a:b:c=1.737:1:0.927.

²⁾ Norsk. geol. Tidsskr. 10, 449. 1929.

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the unit cell. With the methods of crystal analysis at our disposal it is not possible to determine directly the parameters of so many atoms, there being no symmetry restriction to put any of these atoms in special positions. However, we know now definitely that in silicates silicon and beryllium have each a coordination of four, while sodium has one of six or eight. It is further known that the OH group is usually associated with Be rather than with Si atoms. With this information at our disposal our first step in analysis would be to try to put in the unit cell various silicon-oxygen groups of linked SiO_4 tetrahedra as observed in other silicates, so that a silicon-oxygen arrangement of the composition Si_3O_7 is formed.

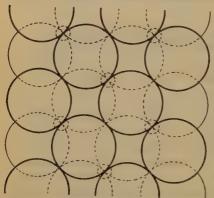


Fig. 2. Si_9O_8 -chain. Large circles represent Oxygen atoms above and below the level on which silicon atoms (small circles) lie.

of SiO_4 groups. Fig. 3 shows it as viewed from the direction of the chain. The chain is built up of two layers of oxygen atoms, a silicon

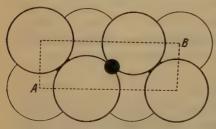


Fig. 3. Si_3O_8 -chain as viewed from the chain-direction.

A model of an arrangement corresponding to the Si_3O_8 group is reproduced in projection in Fig. 2. It should be imagined as continuing indefinitely both upwards and downwards and represents a complex chain composed layer lying in the middle. Now assuming that oxygen has ionic radius of 1.3 Å the distance along the chain-direction of one oxygen atom to the next in the same layer is about 3.8 Å i. e. very nearly equal to half the length of b. Further, when projected on the plane perpendicular to the chaindirection the chain represents a

After several trials along these lines we chose instead as most probable the Si_3O_8 group of linked SiO_4 tetrahedra, of which the possibility in silicates has recently been pointed out by the present writer¹), and we examined whether it is not admissible in the structure in question.

¹⁾ Pr. Imp. Acad. 9, 53. 1933.

rectangle, the diagonal distance of which (as marked A, B in Fig. 3) is about 5.8 Å i. e. nearly equal to half the length of a. We accordingly put the chain in a cell having V_h^{16} as the space group (in which the relative positions of symmetry elements and parametral axes are the same as specified in Fig. 1), so that the chain-direction becomes parallel to

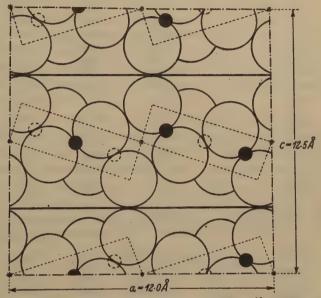


Fig. 4. Showing way in which Si_3O_8 -chain are arranged in V_h^{16} . Projection on (040) or on the plane perpendicular to the chain-direction. Strong full-lines represent the traces of reflexion planes parallel to (004).

the b-axis and the points A, B lie at the centres of symmetry. The symmetry properties of the space group V_{h}^{16} operate then automatically and result in the formation of an arrangement illustrated in Fig. 4. If we assume that oxygen atoms are closely packed the unit cell would have the following dimensions:

$$a = 42.0 \text{ Å}; \quad b = 7.6 \text{ Å}; \quad c = 12.5 \text{ Å}.$$

It is clear that such an insertion of the chain Si_3O_8 in the cell is compatible with the space group V_h^{16} and with the dimensional relations of the unit cell of epididymite. We see moreover that a sheet is formed of Si_3O_8 groups joined side by side and has the composition Si_3O_7 , two chains holding bordering oxygen atoms in common. Finally around the centres of symmetry we have spaces surrounded by six oxygen atoms where sodium atoms can be placed.

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Table I. Coordinates of atoms in decimal fractions of the axial lengths. The origin is placed at a centre of symmetry.

| Kind of Atom | Number in the Cell | x/a | y/b | z/c |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| $o_{\mathbf{i}}$ | 8 | .040 | .0 | .145 |
| $o_{\mathbf{n}}$ | . 8 | .040 | .500 | .145 |
| $o_{ m m}$ | 8 | .0 | .250 | .010 |
| O _{IV} | 8 | .167 | .0 . | 040 |
| $o_{\mathbf{v}}$ | 8 | .167 | .500 | 040 |
| $o_{v_{\mathbf{I}}}$ | 8 | .182 | .250 | .430 |
| $o_{ m vII}$ | 8 | .348 | .250 | 430 |
| SiI | 8 | .065 | .200 | .060 |
| SiII | 8 | .435 | .200 | 060 |
| Si_{III} | 8 . | .335 | .250 | 0 |
| NaI | 4 . | . 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Na _{II} | 4 | 0 . | .50 | 0 |
| Be | 8 | .035 | .250 | .052 |
| $OH_{\mathbf{I}}$ | 4 . | 455 | .150 | .250 |
| OH_{II} | 4 | .041 | .250 | .250 |

Table II. Intensity (e) of Spectra. Measurements with the ionization spectrometer. (RhKa radiation 0.614 Å.)

| Indices | Sin 0 | $\varrho 	imes 10^{6}$ | Fobs. | Fcalc. |
|------------|-------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| (020) | .0839 | 30.3 | 68 | 120 |
| (040) | .1678 | 242.0 | 289 | 338 |
| (060) | .2518 | 20.2 | 409 | 106 |
| (080) | .3357 | 2.7 | 46 | 41 |
| (40,00) | .4197 | 5.6 | 79 | 49 |
| (200) | .0487 | 90.0 | 92 | 154 |
| (400) | .0973 | 420.0 | 454 | 170 |
| (600) | .1459 | 5.5 | 41 | 44 |
| (800) | .1946 | 12.0 | 69 | . 88 |
| (10, 00) | .2433 | 23.6 | 411 | 114 |
| . (42, 00) | .2949 | 27.3 | 135 | 126 |
| (14, 00) | .3405 | · | | . 4 |
| (16, 00) | .3893 | 3.3 | 55 | 94 |
| (48, 00) | .4379 | <u></u> | <u> </u> | 25 |
| (004) | .0905 | 198.0 | 191 | 141 |
| (006) | .1359 | 64.0 | 436 | 84 |
| (008) | .1807 | 56.0 | 143 | . 99 |
| (0010) | .2262 | 58.0 | 168 | 107 |
| (0012) | .2714 | 6.4 | 62 | 23 |
| (0014) | .3167 | 23.0 | 128 | 443 |
| (0046) | 3618 | 24.8 | 135 | 429 |
| (0018) | .4073 | 5.6 | 75 | 64 |
| | | | | |

Since this ideal arrangement explains a number of spectra, we assume it to represent the fundamental framework of the structure of epididymite. We have now to place the remaining Be atoms and OH groups in the appropriate positions and, considering the dimensional relations of the unit cell and ionic radii, adjust the positions until the experimental data are satisfactorily explained.

In Table I we give the coordinates of atoms in the structure arrived at. In Table II are given the results obtained with the ionization spectrometer (RhKa radiation). The F values of h00, 0k0 and 00l spectra were obtained from reflexions from the face (100), (010) and (001) respectively. In Table II are also given the structure factors calculated for the structure proposed.

The agreement between these and the experimental values, considering the number of parameters involved, is satisfactory. Nevertheless, the parameters given are to be considered as only tentative ones. The atoms must be displaced somewhat from the positions given in Table I.

The amount of displacement will be slight but not negligible as suggested by the discrepancy between the observed intensities from rotation photographs and calculated structure factors of the following cross-spectra, thus

| | Intensity estimated | Fcalc. |
|-------|---------------------|--------|
| (110) | medium strong | 0 |
| (220) | week | 64 |
| (330) | nil | 0 |
| (440) | strong | 80 |

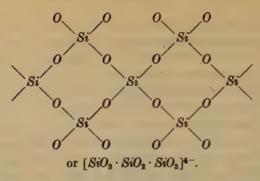
No further attempt was made, however, to adjust the positions of atoms so that a better agreement between experimental and calculated values might be secured. Such an attempt would be extremely laborious in view of the many degrees of freedom of atoms in the structure. The results already obtained may be considered sufficient to establish the structure in its main features.

3. The structure.

The structure is shown in Fig. 5. It is a schematic representation projected on (010).

The structure is built up of the complex chains Si_3O_8 , stretched parallel to the *b*-axis. The chain may be expressed by the constitutional formula such as,

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Pairs of these chains are joined side by side holding in common one half of the unsaturated oxygen atoms on the borders. The remaining similar oxygen atoms are linked by sodium atoms, which are surrounded by two such oxygen atoms and four others. These linked chains can now be regarded as forming sheets lying parallel to (001). The sheets have the composition $NaSi_3O_7$ and are heaped one upon another, linked up by beryllium atoms, which are in the centres of tetrahedra formed of two oxygen atoms and two OH groups. It is noticeable that chains are formed of these Be atoms with O atoms and OH groups, also stretched parallel to the b-axis.

In the structure thus built up Si atoms are surrounded by four O atoms, Be by two O atoms and two OH groups arranged nearly in tetrahedral fashion, while Na atoms are at the centre of more or less distorted octahedra formed of O atoms. Each O atom is shared either by two Si

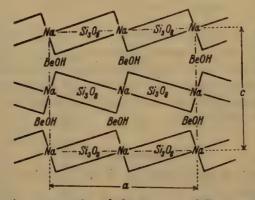


Fig. 5. Schematic representation of the structure of Epididymite projected on (010), to show how Si_3O_3 -chains, represented by rectangles as in Fig. 3, are held together by Na atoms to form sheets, which in turn are linked together by Be atoms and OH groups to build up the structure.

atoms or one Si and two Na atoms or one Si, one Na and two Be atoms, while each OH group is shared by two Be atoms.

The structure will explain the two-directional perfect cleavage of epididymite. The very perfect cleavage along (001) is parallel to the sheets formed of the chains Si_3O_8 linked only by Be atoms and OH groups. The other perfect cleavage is along (100) and parallel to the planes lying inbetween and linking up two chains Si_3O_8 .

The structural aspect of epididymite can be represented by the formula $(BeOH)NaSi_{2}O_{7}$

or, giving an expression to the stereochemical aspect of the chain structure¹), by the formula $(BeOH)_{2}Na_{2}(Si_{2}O_{5}Si_{2}O_{4}Si_{2}O_{5}).$

The structural relation of epididymite to eudidymite will be discussed in a paper to follow²).

In conclusion the writer wishes to express his sincere thanks to Prof. W. L. Bragg, F. R. S., for his constant encouragement and advice so generously given to him during his recent stay at Manchester. The writer's best thanks are also due to Dr. J. West, who has given him many valuable suggestions throughout the course of the experimental work.

Summary.

The structure of Epididymite $(HNaBeSi_3O_8)$ has been determined by X-ray analysis using oscillation photographs (CuKa and MoKa radiations) and the ionization spectrometer (RhKa radiation).

The space group is V_h^{16} and the unit cell has dimensions a=12.63 Å, b=7.32 Å, c=13.58 Å, containing eight molecules of $HNaBeSi_3O_8$. The structure is characterised by the presence of Si_3O_8 chains stretched parallel to the b-axis. The chains are linked up into sheets, two chains holding in common one half of the oxygen atoms on their fringe. The sheets thus formed are again joined one to another by $Be \cdot OH \cdot O$ chains, also stretched parallel to the b-axis. Na atoms are incorporated in the structure in such positions as to join the complex chains Si_3O_8 into sheets having the composition $NaSi_3O_7$.

October 20th, 1933.

Mineralogical Institute, Imperial University, Tokyo.

Received December 13th, 1933.

¹⁾ Vide a discussion by P. Niggli, Z. Krist. 86, 136. 1933.

²⁾ Pr. Imp. Acad. 9, 528. 1933.

The Crystal Lattice of Boric Acid, BO₃H₃¹).

By

W. H. Zachariasen in Chicago.

(With 4 figure.)

1. Introduction.

So far we do not know the crystal lattice for any of the oxygenic acids. The role which the hydrogen atoms play in these compounds is therefore entirely unknown or subject to mere speculations. In order to solve this problem a crystal structure investigation of boric acid was undertaken.

The hydrogen atoms, it is true, have only a negligible influence on the amplitude of the scattered radiation, and hence their positions in the lattice cannot be determined directly from the observed intensities of reflections. By applying our knowledge of the interionic distances it should, however, be possible to locate the hydrogen atoms with a fair certainty. This method was used with success in finding the hydrogen positions in sodium bicarbonate²).

Before attempting to locate the hydrogen atoms in this manner, it is imperative to determine with accuracy the coordinates of all the other atoms in the lattice.

Crystals of boric acid are triclinic pinacoidal. The crystallographic elements are given by Groth³) as:

a:b:c = 1.7329:1:0.9228 a = 92°30′ $\beta = 104°25′$ $\gamma = 89°49′$.

In this paper we will use another orientation of the crystallographic axes, namely the one that corresponds to the true unit cell of the crystal lattice. The new b and c axes coincide with those of Groth, while the new a axis has zone indices $\frac{1}{2}$ [110] referred to the old set. Hence the transformation formulae for the Miller indices are (hkl) new indices,

¹⁾ This paper was read before the American Physical Society at the Chicago meeting June 19th 1933. An abstract appeared in Physic. Rev. 44, 327. 1933.

²⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, J. chem. Physics 1, 634. 1933.

³⁾ P. Groth, Ch. Kryst., Vol. 1.

h'k'l' old indices): $h = \frac{1}{2}(h'-k')$ k = k' l = l'. The new elements become:

a:b:c = 0.9990:1:0.9228 $\alpha = 92°30'$ $\beta = 101°10'$ $\gamma = 119°51'$.

The crystals are pseudo hexagonal, the c-axis being the pseudo hexagonal axis. The imitation of a higher symmetry appears also in the optical properties. The acute bisectrix is exactly normal to the c-face, the optical axial angle being close to 180° . The obtuse bisectrix nearly coincides with the b-axis. For Na-light the refractive indices are 1): $\alpha = 1.340 \ \beta = 1.456 \ \gamma = 1.459$.

The cleavage which boric acid crystals exhibit parallel to the c-face is highly perfect. Like graphite the crystals are very soft and easily deformed.

2. Unit Cell and Space Group.

The crystals used in the investigation were obtained by recrystallizations from aqueous solutions. Two distinctly different types of crystals were prepared, namely thin plates parallel to the c-face or needles parallel to the c-axis. The latter type of crystals was obtained when the growth took place from the surface downwards in the solution.

The Laue method and the oscillating crystal method were employed. For the latter MoKa radiation was used. The wave length of the a_1a_2 doublet was taken to be 0.7095 Å. During each exposure the crystal was oscillated through a range of 15°. A complete set of 18 overlapping photographs were taken with the c-axis as rotation axis, and in addition a large number of photographs around the two other crystallographic axes and around other prominent directions. The photographs were indexed by means of J. D. Bernals²) neat graphical method.

The Laue photographs served merely as a check on the unit cell, while all intensity considerations were based upon observations from the oscillation photographs. These observations are entirely reliable in this case, since the absorption can be neglected (very low absorption coeffecient and small crystals). The crystals are very soft, indicating a large temperature effect. Hence the scattering powers decrease very rapidly with increasing value of $\sin \theta/\lambda$ and the intensities of reflection decrease accordingly.

The orientation of the unit cell corresponds to the axial system introduced previously. (The coordinate system used by Groth does

¹⁾ Internat. Crit. Tables Vol. I, New York 1926.

²⁾ J. D. Bernal, Pr. Roy. Soc. London (A) 113, 417. 1926.

not correspond to an unreducible cell.) The dimensions of the unit cell are:

$$a = 7.04 \pm .04 \text{ Å}$$
 $b = 7.04 \pm .04 \text{ Å}$ $c = 6.56 \pm .04 \text{ Å}$
 $a = 92^{\circ}30'$ $\beta = 101^{\circ}10'$ $\gamma = 120^{\circ}$.

With the accuracy of our methods it was impossible to find any difference in the lengths of the a and b axes, nor did our data indicate that the angle γ was different from 120°. The lengths and orientation of the a and b axes consequently correspond to a hexagonal crystal.

There are four molecules of H_3BO_3 in the unit cell. The calculated density is 1.48, while the observed values lie in the range 1.46—1.52.

We have no reason to doubt that the crystals belong to the pinacoidal class, so that we will consider PI (C_i^1) to be the correct space group. The only elements of symmetry are inversion centers, so that the atoms will occur in pairs with coordinates \pm (xyz) unless they are lying in the symmetry centers. If the latter positions are vacant, there are altogether 42 degrees of freedom in the lattice. Of the 42 parameters 6 are required to fix the boron positions, 18 are required to fix the oxygen positions and the remaining 18 parameters refer to the hydrogen positions. Since the contribution of the hydrogen atoms to the structure amplitude safely can be neglected, we have 24 parameters to deal with when considering the intensities of reflections.

3. Determination of the Boron and Oxygen Positions.

The observed intensities are given in table I and II.

Table I. Reflections from the c-face.

| 001 | 004 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | | | | | | | .552 | |
| Int. obs. | | V8 | | 8 | | m | | w |
| F calc. | 0 | 92 | 0 | 54 | | | | |

Table II. Observed Intensities from Oscillation Photographs with c-Axis as Rotation Axis.

| hk3 | hk2 | hkI | hk0 | hk1 | hk2 | hk3 |
|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| mil | 8+ | VW | 100 s + | nil | w | nil |
| w | 8 | m + | 410 s | m | m | w |
| w — | 8- | m + | 010 в | m | m | w |
| vw | w | vw | 110 w | VVW | vw | nil |
| vw | vvw | vw+ | 210 vw | vvw | VVW | 1 |
| | nil | w | I20 nil | w | nil | VW |

Table II (continuation).

| h k 3 | h k 2 | h k I | h k0 | h k 1 | hk2 | hk3 |
|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|------|------|
| vw | 8 | w | 200 s | w — | w+ | vw |
| m | vw — | 8 | 220 vw | 8 | vvw | w + |
| m | w | S | 020 w + | s | w | w |
| vw | 8 | w + | 210 s | w | m — | vw |
| w + | W | m | 120 w | m — | vw | vw |
| w | w | m | 310 w | w | vw | vvw |
| 8 | | 8 | 32 0 vvw | ms | nil | w — |
| w | W | s | 230 w | | | |
| ms | w | 8 | I30 w | s | vw | W |
| vvw | w | vw | 300 m — | vw — | vw + | nil |
| w | vw | w+ | 330 w — | w + | vvw | nil |
| W | nil | m — | 03 0 nil | w | nil | nil |
| vvw | nil | vvw | 220 trace | nil | vvw | nil |
| nil | nil | nil | 420 nil | nil | nil | nil |
| nil | vvw | nil | 24 0 vvw | nil | tr | nil |
| vw | m — | w | 310 m — | vw | w | nil |
| w+ | nil | m | 130 vw | w + | vw | w |
| w | w | w+ | 410 vw | w | vw | nil |
| w | | w | 430 w | w | w — | vw — |
| w — | w +. | vw | 34 0 w | nil | w — | |
| w | w | w | I40 w | w | w | |
| vw | w | vw | 400 w | vw | vw | nil |
| vw | w | w — | 040 w — | w | tr | vw — |
| nil | w | vw | 440 w | vvw | w — | nil |
| vw | nil | vvw | 320 nil | nil | nil | nil |
| w — | nil | w — | 230 nil | w — | nil | VVW |
| nil | .w | nil | 350 w | nil | w — | nil |
| nil | vw | nil | 250 w | nil | vw | nil |
| w | nil | vw + | 5 2 0 nil | nil | nil | nil |
| nil | nil | vvw | 530 nil | nil | nil | nil |
| nil | nil | vw- | 410 nil | vvw | nil | nil |
| vw | vvw | ∇W | 140 vw — | w — | VVW | vvw |
| nil | w | nil | 450 w — | nil | | |
| nil | nil | nil | I50 nil | nil | nil | nil |
| vw | nil | vw | 5I0 nil | vw | nil | ., |
| nil | nil | nil | 540 nil | nil | nil | nil |
| vw — | vw | vw — | 500 vw | VVW | nil | nil |
| nil | vw | nil | 050 vw | nil | nil | nil |
| nil | | tr | 550 vw | tr | vw — | nil |
| w +- | tr | m | 330 tr | m | nil | |
| w | w+ | w+ | 360 w + | w+ | w | w |
| w | w+ | w + | 630 w + | w | w — | vw+ |

The reflections from the c-face show interesting features. The odd order reflections are all absent and the intensities of the even order reflections show a "normal decline", the intensities being exceptionally high throughout the series. Another striking regularity is that reflections hk0, hk2, $hk\overline{2}$, hk4, $hk\overline{4}$ and so on (with h and k constant) appear with the same intensity when allowance is made for the decrease of the scattering powers with increasing $\sin \theta/\lambda$. The same applies to the series hk1, $hk\overline{1}$, hk3, $hk\overline{1}$...

These observations show definitely that the atoms are evenly distributed between two layers parallel to the c-face, the z-coordinates for the layers being either 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. The vertical distance between consecutive atomic layers is 3.48 Å.

In other crystals boron has been found to be surrounded either by four or by three oxygen atoms, the latter being the usual configuration in borates proper. Only the coordination number three is compatible with the known distribution of the atoms in the z-direction. Having thus found that the structure contains BO_3 -groups arranged parallel to the c-face, it becomes logical to make use of our knowledge of the dimensions of these groups, as we know from experience that groups of this kind will not materially alter its shape or dimensions from one crystals to another. In hambergite¹) the B—O distance was found to be 1.36 Å and in calcium metaborate²) 1.35 Å. The BO_3 group is like the nitrate and carbonate group coplanar.

By making use of the known structure of the ortho-borate group the problem of determining the crystal lattice was greatly simplified. Still further simplifications were obtained from considerations of interatomic distances. It is safe to assume that the smallest oxygen-oxygen distance must be the one in the BO_3 -groups, so that the distance between oxygen atoms of different BO_3 -groups can be put greater than 2.35 Å.

With these assumptions it was a comparatively easy task to determine the coordinates of the boron and oxygen atoms. As mentioned previously we had two possibilities to consider for the z-parameters: 1. all equal to 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$, 2. all equal to $\frac{1}{4}$. The first possibility was readily disproved.

The final parameter values are given in table III. The proof that these coordinates are the correct ones is the good agreement between observed intensities and calculated amplitudes in table IV. In view of the fact that reflections hk0, hk2, $hk\overline{2}$... and reflections hk4, $hk\overline{4}$, hk3... have identical amplitudes (when allowance is made for the variation

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, Z. Krist. 76, 289, 1931.

²⁾ W. H. Zachariasen and G. E. Ziegler, Z. Krist. 83, 354, 4932.

Table III. Final Parameter Values (given in angular measure).

| | 2 π x | 2π y | 2π2 |
|----------------------|-------|------|-------|
| B_{I} | 235° | 155° | . 90° |
| B_{II} | 115 | 275 | 90 |
| $o_{\mathbf{I}}$ | 155 | 115 | - 90 |
| $o_{\mathbf{II}}$ | 275 | 115 | 90 |
| o_{III} | 275 | 235 | 90 |
| O_{IV} | . 75 | 195 | 90 |
| Ov | 75 | 345 | 90 |
| $o_{v_{\mathbf{I}}}$ | 195 | 315 | 90 |
| H_{I} | 445 | 155 | 90 |
| $H_{\rm II}$ | 445 | 35 | 90 |
| H_{III} | 355 | 155 | 90 |
| H_{IV} | 235 | 35 | 90 |
| $H_{ m V}$ | 355 | 275 | 90 |
| $H_{ m VI}$ | 235 | 275 | 90 |

Table IV. Calculated Amplitudes and Observed Intensities (observations from Oscillation Photographs around c-axis).

| hk0 | $2 \sin \theta$ | F | I | hk1 | $2 \sin \theta$ | F | I |
|------------------|-----------------|----|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------|----------------|
| 410 | .117 | 21 | 8 | 411 | .154 | 40 . | m + |
| 010 | .118 | 23 | 8 | 011 | .148 | 15 | m + |
| 100 | .120 | 27 | s + | 101 | .142 | 3 | VW |
| 120 | .202 | 3 | nil | 121 | .226 | 12 | w |
| 210 | .205 | 9 | vw | 211 | .214 | 8 | vw + |
| 110 | .207 | 44 | w | 111 | .211 | 6 | VW |
| 220 | .234 | 6 | vw | 221 | .250 | 33 | 8 |
| 020 | .236 | 12 | w + | 021 | .252 | 32 | 8 |
| 200 | .240 | 35 | 8 | 201 | .252 | 6 | w |
| 230 | .307 | 14 | W | 231 | .327 | 30 | s — |
| 130 | .309 | 11 | w | 131 | .348 | 30 | 8 |
| 3 20 | .316 | 3 | vvw | 321 | .313 | 32 | 8 |
| 310 | .316 | 21 | w | 311 | .310 | 25 | m — |
| 120 | .315 | 14 | w | 12 T | .311 | 30 | m — |
| 210 | .317 | 30 | 8 | 211 | .309 | 14 | \mathbf{w} + |
| 330 | .351 | 11 | w | 33₹ | .358 | 18 | w + |
| 030 | .354 | 6 | nil | 031 | .353 | 24 | m — |
| 300 | .360 | 21 | $\mathbf{w} +$ | 30Ī | .349 | 6 | vw |
| $2\bar{4}0$ | .403 | 7 | vvw | 241 | .413 | 4 | nil |
| 420 | .410 | 0 | nil | 421 | .404 | 8 | nil |
| 220 | .414 | 4 | tr | 221 | .403 | 7 | vvw |
| 3 4 0 | .419 | 19 | w | 341 | .431 | 9 | vw |
| 1 4 0 | .422 | 18 | w + | 141 | .424 | 13 | w — |
| 4 3 0 | .423 | 13 | W | 431 | .422 | 48 | · w |
| 130 | .429 | 4 | vw — | 131 | .420 | 22 | m — |

Table IV (continuation).

| hk0 | $2 \sin \theta$ | F | I | hk1 | $2 \sin \theta$ | F | I |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|
| 410 | .431 | 14 | vw | 411 | .419 | - 18 | w + |
| 340 | .433 | 23 | m | 34 T | .419 | 7 | w — |
| 440 | .468 | 21 | w | 441 | .470 | . 8 | vw |
| 040 | .472 | 16 | vw + | 04T | .466 | 14 | w — |
| 400 | .480 | 24 | w | 40Ī | .465 | 8 | vw + |
| 350 | .507 | 44 | w | 351 | .517 | 2 | nil |
| 250 | .508 | 44 | w | 251 | .512 | 4 | nil |
| 530 | .514 | 5 | tr | 534 | .507 | 9 | vvw |
| 520 | .518 | 4 | nil | 5 2 I | .506 | - 44 | vw + |
| 230 | .520 | 1 | nil | 23 I | .507 | 44 | w |
| 320 | .523 | 6 | tr | 32Ī | .503 | 9 | vvw |
| 450 | .533 | 7 | w — | 45I | .540 | 2 | nil |
| 150 | .537 | 7 | nil | 151 | .534 | 0 | nil |
| 540 | .537 | 7 | nil | 541 | .538 | 2 | nil |
| 140 | .544 | 5 · | ∀w — | 141 | .529 | 5 | vw |
| 510 | .548 | 3 | nil | 511 | .533 | 6 | vw |
| 410 | .551 | 7 | nil | 41I | .527 | 2 | vw — |
| 550 | .585 | 45 | vw | 58 I | .584 | 6 | tr |
| 050 | .590 | 15 | ∇W | 05 T | .581 | 2 | nil |
| 500 | .600 | 14 | vw | 50 T | .582 | 7 | vw |
| 360 | .606 | 28 | w | 361 | .610 | 28 | w |
| 630 | .615 | 28 | w | 6 3 I | .604 | 28 | w |
| 330 | .624 | 0 | tr | 33 T | .605 | 38 | m |
| | | | | | | | |

of the scattering powers with $\sin\theta/\lambda$, the calculated structure aplitudes are given only for reflections $\hbar k0$ and $\hbar k1$. The minor discrepancies which occur in table IV can, I believe, almost universally be attributed to errors in the visual estimation of the intensities, and possibly also to our somewhat unsatisfactory information concerning the scattering powers. The f-curves which were used in the calculations, given in table V, refer to free atoms at rest. The temperature effect is very great (boric acid being a soft crystal) and it will be noticed from table IV that the observed intensities "die off" much more rapidly than is indicated by the numerical values of the calculated amplitudes.

| | | Table | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| sin θ/λ | 0 | .1 | .2 | .3 | 4 | .5 |
| \boldsymbol{B} | 5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| 0-1 | 9 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 2.2 |

¹⁾ R. W. James and G. W. Brindley, Z. Krist. 78, 470. 4931.

²⁾ L. Pauling and J. Sherman, ibid. 81, 4, 4932.

4. Determination of the Hydrogen Positions.

As we expected we found good agreement between observed and calculated intensities by neglecting the hydrogen atoms altogether. Thus it becomes impossible to locate the hydrogen atoms by means of intensity considerations, so that we must find other ways of determining the whereabouts of these atoms.

In fig. 4 is given the atomic arrangement in one of the layers of which the crystal is built up. The atomic arrangement in each individual layer is the same, but the layers are displaced with respect to each other in all three directions. The translation along the z-axis is $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the distance between consecutive layers is 3.18 Å.

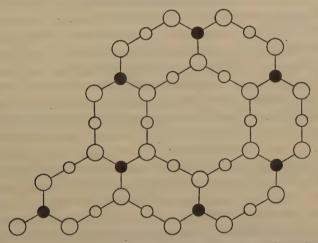


Fig. 1 shows the atomic arrangement in one layer. The three dimensional crystal is a pile of such layers. The vertical distance between individual layers is 3.18 Å. The adjacent layers are displaced with respect to each other in such a manner that the oxygen atoms of one layer lie almost directly above or below boron and hydrogen atoms of the two neighbouring layers. The atomic arrangement within in each layer is, as nearly as we can tell, perfectly hexagonal. Small filled circles represent boron atoms, large open circles oxygen atoms and small open circles hydrogen atoms.

Considering fig. 1 we notice that some of the oxygen atoms belonging to different BO_3 -groups are separated by comparatively small distances, namely 2.71 Å. Oxygen atoms which are only 2.71 Å apart will repel each other strongly, both due to the ordinary coulomb forces and to the partial overlapping of the electron clouds. These repulsive forces must be balanced by attractive forces. One might explain it by saying that there is co-valent binding between the oxygen atoms. Such

an explanation is, however, impossible. If co-valent bond existed between the oxygen atoms, the distance should be of the order of $1.3-1.5 \ \text{\AA}^{1}$). The only likely explanation of the small oxygen to oxygen distances is that the oxygen atoms are linked together by the hydrogen atoms. This interpretation is confirmed by the fact that the number of oxygen to oxygen distances of $2.71 \ \text{Å}$ is exactly equal to the number of hydrogen atoms which we have to our disposal. By placing the hydrogen atoms in the positions indicated in fig. 1 the H-O distance becomes $1.355 \ \text{Å}$. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms are given in table III.

5. Discussion of the Structure.

We cannot, of course, prove that the hydrogen positions are correct. We used purely circumstancial evidence; but I think it must be admitted that this evidence is strong. Our conclusions are also supported by the results obtained for acid salts (see p. 159).

The structure exhibits some interesting features. We learnt that all the atoms are evenly distributed between layers parallel to the c-face 3.18 Å apart. Because of the large distance separating the layers, only very weak bonds can operate between them, a fact, which directly explains the observed perfect cleavage. Indeed, the boric acid comes very close of being a two dimensional crystal. The atomic arrangement in the twodimensional lattices of which the crystal is built up is, as nearly as we are able to tell, perfectly hexagonal, not only with respect to lattice dimensions, but also with respect to symmetry. Due to the way in which the individual layers are piled on top of each other triclinic symmetry will result for the crystal as a whole, although the hexagonal character appears in a series of properties.

From the peculiar nature of the crystal, as a pile of twodimensional layers, follows that the crystal growth will take place much more rapidly in the layer than normal to it. Hence it is to be expected that the crystals should occur in the shape of thin plates parallel to the c-face. This type is, indeed, the common one. However, needleshaped crystals parallel to the c-axis were also prepared by the writer. (Groth also mentions this shape.) This anomalous type was obtained if crystallization took place from the surface downwards in the solution. It may be explained in the following manner: When the layers are being formed in the surface of the solution, the expansion of the layers will be checked by the

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen and R. C. L. Mooney, Z. Krist, in press. The oxygen to oxygen distance in the persulphate group was found to be 1.46 Å.

surface tension, forcing the continued growth to take place normal to the layers, thus producing in the end needles.

Since the BO_3 -groups as well as the O-H-O groups are parallel to the c-face, it follows that the crystals must exhibit strong negative birefringence. Because of the approximation to hexagonal symmetry, the crystals are furthermore nearly uniaxial. An attempt was made to calculate the refractive indices from the atomic arrangement using the method developed by W. L. Bragg. The results were in qualitative agreement with observations. However, satisfactory agreement can only be obtained, if we give the polarizability of oxygen markedly different values for different directions of the electric vector.

As regards the type of binding between the layers, the following fact may be of importance: The layers are piled together in such a manner that the oxygen atoms of one layer lie almost directly above or below boron and hydrogen atoms of the neighbouring layers. This is made possilbe by the striking feature that the B-O distance is exactly equal to the H-O distance. The distance between the layers is too great for the binding to be of the ordinary ionic or valence type. It is likely that the bonds between layers rather are of the van der Waals type. Indeed, one may think of the formation of the threedimensional boric acid crystal as being essentially an "adsorption" phaenomenon.

It is of interest to compare boric acid with acid oxygen salts. Only for $KH_2PO_4^{-1}$) and $NaHCO_3^{-2}$) do we know the crystal structure with any degree of accuracy. In both compounds the hydrogen atoms were found to lie half-way between two oxygen atoms belonging to two different radicals. Thus collinear groups O-H-O were formed, completely analogous to the hydrofluoric ion $(FHF)^-$ in the acid fluorides. The O-O distance in the O-H-O group was found to be 2.54 Å in KH_2PO_4 and 2.55 Å in $NaHCO_3$.

In boric acid the hydrogen atoms are arranged according to the same principles as in the known acid salts. Again collinear O-H-O groups are formed and these groups link the BO_3 -radicals together. The O-O distance is somewhat greater, namely 2.71 Å. This is not surprising, however, since each oxygen atom is linked to two hydrogen atoms. There will thus be quite a strong repulsion between the hydrogen atoms, which will tend to increase the interatomic distances within the group.

On the basis of our results it seems that the presence of these O-H-O groups is a characteristic property of oxygenic acids in the solid state and of acid oxygenic salts.

¹⁾ J. West, Z. Krist. 74, 306. 1930. 2) W. H. Zachariasen, l. c.

As far as we know no acid nitrates or perchlorates exist. This can be understood on the basis of Paulings principle of balanced valence. Let us consider the general case of a radical $(XO_n)^{-m}$ and find out under which conditions an acid salt can be formed without serious violation of Paulings principle. In the first place we should remark that it is not necessary for our considerations to go into the question of the nature of the binding within the radical. For example in the $(SO_4)^{-2}$ radical we can assume purely ionic binding by writing $(S^{+2}O_4^{-1})^{-2}$; or we can assume electron pair binding by writing $(S^{+2}O_4^{-1})^{-2}$; the conclusions with respect to the point in question are the same for the two cases. We will have to assume, however, that the binding between hydrogen and oxygen is ionic in character.

In a crystal lattice of an acid salt certain oxygen atoms will be linked up to the central atom X of the radical, to one hydrogen atom and in addition to one or more of the cations. For simplicity let us consider the binding inside the radical to be purely ionic, with a numerical charge of +z on the central ion X. Oxygen will then have a charge -2 and hydrogen + 1. The total sum of the bond strengths ending upon such an oxygen atom thus is: $z/n + \frac{1}{2} + k$, where $\frac{1}{2}$ is the contribution from hydrogen (since the coordination number is 2) and k the contribution from the metal ions. If the electrostatic principle were to be exactly fulfilled the above sum should equal the numerical charge on oxygen. However, deviations are frequently observed. Empirical results show rather that we should write: $z/n + \frac{1}{2} + k = 2.00 + 0.25$, or 1.25-k < z/n < 1.75-k. The value of k will, of course, vary from compound to compound, depending upon stoechiometric ratios and coordination number for the metal ions. For n equal to 4 we find that z < 7-4k, showing that the central cation certainly must carry a charge numerically less than 7. Thus acid perchlorates may be expected to be unstable. If n is three we get z < 5.25-3 k. For reasonable values of k the charge of the central ion is brought well below 5, so that acid nitrates also should be expected to be unstable.

Similar considerations can be made also for other types of radicals, and are, of course, closely related to the strength of the corresponding acids.

Summary.

Crystals of boric acid are triclinic-holohedral. The unit cell have dimensions a=7.04 Å, b=7.04 Å, c=6.56 Å with angles $a=92^{\circ}30'$, $\beta=101^{\circ}10'$, $\gamma=120^{\circ}$ There are four molecules H_3BO_3 within the

unit cell. The boron and oxygen positions are characterized by 24 degrees of freedom. The values of these 24 parameters were determined (see table III) from the intensities observed in oscillation photographs. The good agreement between observed and calculated amplitudes proves the correctness of the boron and oxygen positions. The location of the hydrogen atoms require 18 further parameters. These parameter values were found from considerations of interatomic distances.

The structure can conveniently be described as a pile of two dimensional lattices, each having hexagonal symmetry. The layers are 3.18 Å apart and are held together by very weak bonds, thus explaining directly the perfect cleavage and the small rigidity. Each layer is built up of BO_3 -groups which are held together by the hydrogen atoms. The B—O distance is 1.36 Å. Each hydrogen atom is linked to two oxygen atoms forming collinear groups (O—H—O) similar to the hydro-fluoric ion. The O—O distance in these groups is 2.71 Å.

The presence of the O—H—O groups is a characteristic property of crystalline oxygenic acids and acid salts.

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The Crystal Structure of the Silver Nitrate-Urea Addition Compound.

I. Space Group and Molecular Association.

By

George L. Clark and Charles O. Werner in Urbana (Illinois).

(With 5 figures.)

Introduction.

Ever since the discovery of complex compounds there has been considerable theorizing regarding the probable nature of the forces involved in bonding one saturated molecule to another. Werner's original statements proposed no explanation but simply stated the experimental facts which accounts for his theory remaining undisputed to the present day. The following work was carried out in an attempt to gain a greater insight into the direction of the secondary valences which, along with other data, might throw some light on the nature of the secondary bond which is so variable in its strength and properties at times approaching a primary valence in its behavior.

The X-ray method being the only satisfactory one for the solution of the structure of crystalline substances it seemed to offer a particularly desirable approach to the problem. Since considerable work has been done on inorganic complexes such as the hydrates, ammines, double halides, and alums and some preliminary work¹) on purely organic compounds the mixed type of organic-inorganic complexes was chosen for this investigation.

The difficulties involved in the analysis of the complicated organic compounds does not lend them readily to a satisfactory determination of their structure so that any results obtained would be subject to many assumptions. For this reason it seemed desirable to choose a comparatively simple compound the structure of which was well agreed upon. Urea proved to be satisfactory since it complexes readily with many inorganic

¹⁾ E. Hertel, Z. physikal. Ch. (B) 7, 488, 4930; ibid. (B) 11, 59, 77, 90, 279, 4930; ibid. (B) 12, 409, 439, 4930; ibid. (B) 18, 387, 4931.

salts to form stable coordination compounds which can be readily obtained in perfect single crystals large enough to be handled.

Experimental.

The compound $AgNO_3 \cdot CO(NH_2)_2$ used in this investigation was first described by Werther1). The crystals were prepared by allowing a dilute equimolecular solution of silver nitrate and urea to stand and crystallize spontaneously. No especial precautions were found to be necessary except that the solution had a tendency to a high degree of supersaturation necessitating its seeding at about the saturation point to prevent the rapid growth of the crystals once the crystallization set in. Satisfactory results were obtained at room temperature by dissolving 6 grams of urea and 17 grams of silver nitrate each in 20 cc of water and mixing the two solutions. Well formed crystals were obtained over night. It is of incidental interest that when the crystallization took an unduly long time because of more dilute solutions small, perfect, cubic-appearing crystals insoluble in water were obtained, apparently being silver cyanate. The structure of this compound is not listed in any crystallographic tables. Werther described the crystals as orthorhombic but listed goniometric measurements indicating a monoclinic crystal prismatic about the c axis and capped with basal pinacoids in combination with clinodomes. In the absence of an optical goniometer no goniometrical measurements were made on the crystals used except by the X-ray method using Laue patterns and Weissenberg rotation patterns. A pronounced tendency to twin about the caxis was not mentioned in the original paper nor was the fact that the crystal has perfect basal cleavage. The beta angle given could not be checked but this along with the fact that another prism angle listed is impossible since it would indicate a reëntrant angle leads to the conclusion that the published crystallographic data are not reliable. The crystals chosen for the X-ray work were all obtained either from the surface of the liquid where there was always a good crop of small perfect crystals floating or were ends broken off across the cleavage plane from prismatic crystals growing upward from masses on the bottom of the crystallizing dish. In this way all crystals investigated as individuals were grown under as nearly ideal conditions as possible not being limited in their growth in any direction by the walls of the vessel. As mentioned before it was only a very small portion of these which proved to be single crystals when examined under polarized light. A Laue photograph was taken in two directions through a twinned crystal along the a and b axes to settle the question as to the type of twinning. The same single crystal was used for all patterns used in this work except the twin crystal mentioned.

The X-ray equipment used consisted of a modified Siegbahn type of tube operating with gas. The targets used were silver for the Laue photographs and molybdenum for the rotation patterns.

The camera used was a Weissenberg Röntgengoniometer²) manufactured by Seemann. As constructed it could be used only for the production of Weissenberg patterns. Since there was no other method of aligning the crystal except the X-ray patterns it was necessary to provide a flat plate holder for the production of Laue

¹⁾ Werther, J. pr. Ch. 35, 57. 1845.

²⁾ K. Weissenberg, Z. Physik 28, 229. 1924.

patterns. The base plate was built from a sheet of ½ inch brass and equipped with three leveling screws by which the plate could be lined up perpendicular to the beam. This base was attached to the camera by clamping it to an arm which was provided for a small reflection goniometer which proved worthless with crystals as small as were used. The film holder was mounted on the base by passing a threaded stud through a hole in the center of the base plate and clamping it in place against the leveling screws with a nut.

Since it was necessary to take simple rotation patterns to determine the proper slit shift for the Weissenberg patterns as well as to obtain the lattice constants it was necessary to modify the apparatus still further. This was done by removing the layer line slit system, blocking the film holder in position on the track and disconnecting the chain which operated the film carriage. The removal of the layer line slit system removed the cup which intercepted the central beam to prevent undue fogging of the film so it became necessary to cut a hole in the film and absorb the central beam in a cup placed immediately behind the film. It was necessary to stop the beam immediately after it passed through the film to prevent the formation of an iron pattern by back reflection from the light tight cover as well as to prevent the fogging due to the general scattering.

The crystal was attached to the goniometer head by cementing it with bakelite varnish in approximately the correct position on the end of a piece of platinum wire, looped so as to provide angular motion in two perpendicular planes parallel to its axis. Other adhesives such as glue and collodion proved to be unsatisfactory because of their rate of drying, water content, etc. The crystal was then lined up as accurately as possible by viewing it through a short range telescope fitted with an ocular containing a single hair which was aligned with the axis of rotation or a particular crystallographic direction. The crystal once in position as closely as it could be placed by the optical methods available was then lined up finally by the use of Laue patterns. This was done by first taking an exposure in approximately the correct direction. From this the deviation of the crystal about each of two axes perpendicular to the beam and to each other could be calculated if corresponding spots could be distinguished on opposite sides of the film. This is not difficult if the optical approximation has been close enough and providing the pattern has a plane and axis of symmetry or a zone of spots lying on a straight line perpendicular or parallel to the axis of rotation. In the case of a monoclinic crystal along the a or c axis there is nothing except a single plane of symmetry so that the alignment cannot be made readily from pictures taken along these directions. The most satisfactory approach was found to be to start with one of the clino axes as the axis of rotation and line up the crystal by the use of patterns taken along the b direction, these patterns having a two fold axis of symmetry and a distinct prism zone which gives a straight line across the pattern. The angle which the reflecting planes make with the beam can be calculated for identical spots on the upper and lower half of the line and the crystal can then be rotated so as to make these angles equal. Like measurements can be made for spots to the right and left of the line of spots, which are due to the c prism zone, and the crystal turned on the goniometer axes to bring these spots equidistant from the central beam. The magnitude of the angular shifts are thus comparatively easily obtained. The main difficulty is the determination of the proper shift along the two goniometer axes and about the basal circle. Since the two axes are not mutually independent of the basal circle about which rotation

in the third plane is obtained it is impossible to obtain a complete alignment of the crystal with the axes of rotation except in special cases.

Special graphical and analytical methods were devised for the calculation of quadrantal translations for given changes in the position of the crystal. The most used of these was the calculation of the shift on each of the two quadrants to produce a given shift of the crystal about an axis perpendicular to both the beam and the axis of rotation. Let BO (Fig. 1) represent the direction of the beam, OR the axis of rotation, H the plane containing these two axes and Q_1 and Q_2 the planes of the two quadrants of which Q_2 is always parallel to ORbut may make any angle Φ less than 45° with the plane H. Q_1 is always perpendicular to Q_2 but may make any angle with OR depending only upon the limits of the goniometer arcs. P is a direction making an angle α with ORand which it is desired to bring into coincidence with OR. This is equal to one-fourth the difference of 2 θ_1 and 2 θ_2 calculated from the specimen to plate distance and the distance of the two spots from the central beam.

two spots from the central beam.

According to the formula:

$$2\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\text{specimen to plate distance}}{\text{beam to spot distance}}$$

Letting OR = 1 we obtain $a/P = \sin a$, $c/a = \sin \Phi$, $a = \tan a$ and $b/a = \cos \Phi$, giving the translation t_1 and t_2 on quadrants Q_1 and Q_2 respectively to be:

$$t_1 = \sin^{-1} (\sin \alpha \sin \Phi)$$

$$t_2 = \tan^{-1} (\tan \alpha \cos \Phi).$$

Once a perfectly symmetrical pattern is obtained the crystal is still not perfectly aligned for a rotation pattern since the beam must only lie along a crystallographic axis to produce the perfect Laue pattern while the rotation method requires that a crystal axis be parallel to the axis of rotation. By using two orthogonal axes such as the b and one other axis in the monoclinic system the

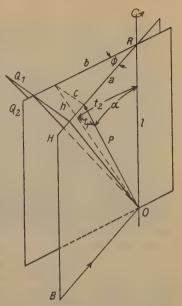


Fig. 1. Diagram illustrating method for aligning single crystals from diffraction patterns.



Fig. 2. Typical Laue Pattern for Crystal of AgNO₃-Urea Crystal.

crystal can only be out of alignment by rotation about the direction of the beam when the Laue pattern along the b axis is symmetrical. The amount of this deviation is obtained by taking a second exposure on the same film after having rotated the crystal 180° about the basal circle. Referring to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the a prism zone runs diagonally across the plate from the upper left to the lower right quadrant. If the crystal is rotated 180° this zone should run diagonally across the picture from the lower left to the upper right quadrant, the c prism zone remaining unchanged. If the axis of rotation is not coincident with the c axis the c zone will show two distinct lines of spots at an angle to each other equal to twice the angle of divergence of the crystal axis from the axis of rotation. Since the crystal gives a perfectly symmetrical Laue pattern this divergence must be in the plane of the picture and so can be immediately corrected for by a calculation with the above formulae. The crystal is next rotated 90° from the b axis and the pattern along the a* axis obtained. This is to be used in lining up the crystal about the b axis when it serves as a reference pattern to be duplicated in the inital step where a symmetrical pattern (that along the b axis) was sought the first time. Once this pattern is duplicated a double exposure is taken after a rotation of 180° and the alignment completed. To align the crystal about the a axis is now comparatively simple since two patterns along the b and c^* directions are available as references.

Three types of single crystal patterns were taken, Laue, Rotation and Weissenberg; the purposes of each being: (a) the Laue patterns principally to align the crystal, furnish the most reliable measurement of the beta angle (from twinned crystal pattern taken along the b axis) and furnish incidental indices; (b) the simple rotation patterns to provide the dimensions of the unit cell and if practicable to be used for indexing spots of high indices which could not be reached with the Weissenberg camera due to structural limitations which only permit the layer line slit system to be moved one centimeter to either side of the equatorial line; (c) the Weissenberg patterns primarily as a reliable means of indexing the various planes present and which did not appear on Laue patterns. The Laue patterns were indexed by means of gnomonic projections. Since it was not necessary to take the Laue patterns at exactly five centimeters no attempt was made to accurately space the specimen and plate at this distance but a five centimeter gnomonic rule was used for the projections. This simply has the effect of decreasing the size of the projection for pictures taken at more than five centimeters and increasing it for films taken at less than five centimeters. For the calculation of axial ratios from the gnomonic projection the dimensions as measured can be corrected readily by application of the formula:

$$\Delta P = \frac{-\Delta S \cdot \cos^2 2\theta}{2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}$$

where ΔP is the shift in the distance on the projection and ΔS is the corresponding shift in the distance of the spot from the center of the picture caused by the deviation of the specimen to plate distance from five centimeters.

No attempt was made to use the simple rotation photograph for anything other than the calculation of the dimensions of the unit cell. When one considers that the first layer line of the pattern in Fig. 3 shows possibly thirty distinct measureable spots and that the Weissenberg diagram of the same layer line shows more than 120 distinct spots the futility of attempting any indexing of planes from the simple rotation pattern becomes apparent.

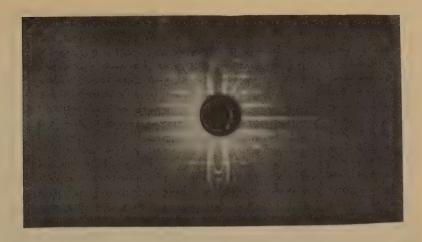


Fig. 3. Rotation pattern around caxis.

The Weissenberg patterns were interpreted by means of a modified graphical method devised by Schneider¹) which gives the layer of the reciprocal lattice corresponding to a given layer line. It is easily seen that the distance along the film gives the angle σ which the crystal rotated from the known starting position before it reflects a given spot. The distance of the spot from the central line running the

1) Schneider, Z. Krist. 69, 41. 1928.

The reflection of X-rays by the reciprocal lattice may be shown by Fig. 4. Let QPR represent the portion of a plane perpendicular to PO (it is thus parallel to a diffracting plane) which corresponds to ϱ , inside a sphere of radius $\frac{2k^2}{\lambda}$. Let QO correspond to the direction of the incident beam and the smaller circle QO represent a sphere of radius $\frac{k^2}{\lambda}$ or unity. Then:

$$\sin OQP = \varrho / \frac{2k^2}{\lambda} = \varrho \lambda / 2k^2 = \sin \theta$$

since, when the plane is in position to reflect, this angle corresponds to θ . Thus OB corresponds to the reflected ray since it lies in a plane perpendicular to, and makes the same angle with, the plane QPR as QO. If the direction of QO is fixed and the plane, or point rotated about the line OA there will then be a reflection corresponding to the plane represented by P when P passes through the small sphere which is called the sphere of reflection. It is immediately apparent that each plane will cause two reflections, one upon entering and one upon leaving the sphere. The inverse point at a distance ϱ along OP in the opposite direction from O will likewise cause two reflections when it intersects the lower hemisphere of the sphere of reflection. These correspond to the four points obtained from a general plane hkl on the rotation diagram. The first two will lie on the upper and the second two on the lower layer line.

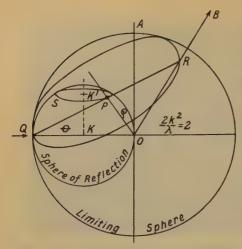


Fig. 4. Diagram illustrating the reflection of X-rays by reciprocal lattice.

length of the pattern is a measure of the angle Φ from the center of the circle SP to the point P (Fig. 4) measured from a line parallel to the beam. The camera was constructed so that each degree of rotation of the crystal produced a motion of 1 mm on the film carridge. The angle Φ can be calculated by the formula (derived with Fig. 5):

$$\Phi = \frac{360 \, v}{2\pi \, R}$$

where v is the distance of the spot from the central line and R the radius of the cylindrical film. To construct the reciprocal lattice it is then simply necessary to draw a circle of radius equal to $\cos \mu$ Fig. 5b, for the layer line in question. From the center of this circle the angle Φ

is plotted measuring in both directions from a diameter of the circle BP parallel to the direction of the beam. The angle σ is then measured from the line A'F in a direction depending upon which side of the pattern the spot lies. At the distance AP from A lies the original position of the point P in the reciprocal lattice.

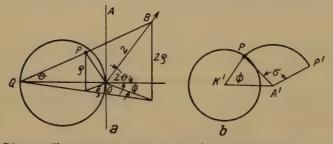


Fig. 5. Diagram illustrating the construction of a reciprocal lattice net for interpretation of Weissenberg patterns.

Results and Conclusions.

The composition of the crystals used was checked by determining the silver content on two separate batches of crystals by the Volhard method. The results were as follows:

Batch 4.

| Weight of salt taken | | | | | × | | | 4.000 g. |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|-----------------|
| Volume of thiocyanate required | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | ٠ | 38.2 cc |
| Titer of thiocyanate solution | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | | | 0.0193 g. Ag/cc |
| % of silver in salt | | ٠ | ٠ | | | | | 73.75% |

Batch 2.

| Weight of salt taken | | 0 | | | ٠, | ٠ | ٠ | 0.9998 g. |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|-----------|
| Volume of thiocyanate used | ٠ | | ۰ | ۰ | ٠ | ٠ | | 38.35 cc |
| % of silver in the salt | | | | | 0 | · | | 74.5%. |

The theoretical composition requires $73.88^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of silver. These results are therefore satisfactory as a check upon the composition of the compound.

The density of the crystals was likewise determined on two separate batches and using different liquids, kerosene in one case and benzene in the other. The average value was 2.84.

The beta angle of the crystal was measured from the twinned crystal pattern. This is 77° .

The identity periods along the axes were obtained from measurements on rotation patterns taken along the a, c, and b axes respectively. The results are listed in tables I, II and III respectively. The values of a^* , b^* and c^* the unit lengths in the reciprocal lattice as calculated from the average values of a, b, and c are also given as well as the equivalent distance in inches based on the use of nine inches as the radius of the sphere of reflection.

Table I.

| Layer Line | 2 e | $	an \mu$ | $\sin \mu$ | I | μ |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 0.47 | 0.0687 | 0.0685 | 10.36 | 3° 55.8′ |
| 2 | 0.96 | 0.1405 | 0.1391 | 10.22 | 7° 59.87′ |
| 3 | 1.46 | 0.2137 | 0.2090 | 10.20 | 42° 3.77′ |
| 4 | 1.98 | 0.2900 | 0.2785 | 10.27 | 16° 10.32′ |
| 5 | 2.55 | 0.3730 | 0.3494 | 40.47 | 20° 27.33′ |
| 6 | 3.14 | 0.4590 | 0.4172 | 10.22 | 24° 39.0′ |
| 7 | 3.82 | 0.5585 | 0.4876 | 10.20 | 29° 10.8′ |
| 8 | 4.57 | 0.6680 | 0.5555 | 10.24 | 33° 45.0′ |
| 9 | 5.50 | 0.8040 | 0.6266 | 10.21 | 38° 48.0′ |
| | a = 10.23 Å. | | $a^* = 0.0697$ Å. | $a_{ m n}^*$ | $_{\rm et} = 0.63^{\prime\prime}$ |

Table II.

| Layer Line | · 2 e | $	an \mu$ | sin μ | I | μ |
|------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 4 | 0.76 | 0.1141 | 0.1132 | 6.27 | 6° 30.0′ |
| 2 | 1.61 | 0.2355 | 0.2287 | 6.20 | 43° 42.5′ |
| 3 | 2.48 | 0.3626 | 0.3409 | 6.25 | 19° 55.8′ |
| 4 | 3.49 | 0.5100 | 0.4543 | 6.26 | 27° 4.3′ |
| 5 | 4.69 | | 0.5654 | 6.27 | 34° 25.8′ |
| | c = 6.25 Å. | · | * = 0.1136 Å. | $c_{ m ne}^{ullet}$ | $_{\rm st} = 4.02''$ |

Table III.

| Layer Line | 2 e | $	an \mu$ | sin μ | I | μ | |
|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|--|--|
| 1 | 0.3 | 0.0438 | 0.04379 | 16.2 | 2° 30.5′ | |
| 2 | 0.58 | 0.0848 | 0.08455 | 16.8 | 4° 50.8′ | |
| 3 | 0.89 | 0.1301 | 0.1291 | 16.5 | 7° 24.5′ | |
| 4 | 1.16 | 0.1695 | 0.1671 | 17.0 | 9° 37.2′ | |
| 5 | 1.46 | 0.2133 | 0.2086 | 47.0 | 42° 25.0′ | |
| 6 | 1.79 | 0.2618 | 0.2532 | 16.83 | 44° 40.0′ | |
| 7 | 2.12 | 0.3100 | 0.2970 | 16.73 | 47° 43.4′ | |
| 8 | 2.46 | 0.3595 | 0.3383 | 16.75 | 19° 46.5′ | |
| 9 | 2.83 | 0.4130 | 0.3815 | 16.75 | 22° 26.6′ | |
| 40 | 3.19 | 0.4665 | 0.4230 | 16.60 | 25° 0.6′ | |
| 11 | 3.58 | 0.5235 | 0.4640 | 46.83 | 27° 38.0′ | |
| 12 | 4.03 | 0.5900 | 0.5080 | 16.75 | 30° 33.0′ | |
| 43 | 4.50 | 0.6580 | 0.5500 | 16.8 | 33° 31.0′ | |
| 15 | . 5.55 | 0.8050 | 0.6270 | 47.0 | 38° 50.0′ | |
| b | = 16.84 Å. | $b^* = 0.0420 \text{ Å}.$ | | b* | $b^{*}_{\rm net}=0.372^{\prime\prime}$ | |

From the above values of the unit lengths and the angle beta the volume of the unit cell is calculated and then the number of molecules per unit cell which is found to be 8.

The next step in the analysis of the crystal is the determination of the indices of the planes present and a search for any systematic absences among these indices. Planar indices were obtained from two sources, the Laue patterns which were taken along the a, b, and c axes of the crystal respectively, and the Weissenberg patterns representing the equatorial layer line of rotation about the a and c axes and the first layer lines of rotations about a, b, and c respectively.

The indices obtained are used in determining which of the 230 possible space groups is present in the crystal.

A consideration of the observed reflections shows that the only systematic halving or absence is the halving of the 010 spacings. This limits the space group to C_2^2 , C_2^1 or $C_{2\lambda}^2$, $C_{2\lambda}^1$ in the hemimorphic and holohedral classes respectively, with the probability in favor of the former of each pair. These two space groups have 2 or 4 as the maximum number of asymmetric molecules per unit cell indicating that the complex molecule is a polymer containing 2 or $4 \, AgNO_3$ -Urea groups.

The structure of Urea has been quite definitely settled1) as being that of space group V_d^3 (which is the same as D_{2d}^3 in Astbury and Yardley's tables2) the molecule having the symmetry C2, which reduces the eight possible molecules per unit cell to two.

Silver nitrate has been investigated by Zachariasen3). He found it to be orthorhombic, with eight molecules per unit cell and to be of one of the space groups $V_1 - V_4$ $(Q_1 - Q_4)$.

The compound of silver nitrate-urea is thus seen to fulfill Hertel's definition of a molecular compound which requires a crystalline structure, produced by the combination of two different molecules in a stoichiometrical ratio, and independent of the crystal structures of the individual compounds; in contrast to mixed crystals.

The external structure of the complex crystal indicates the holohedral class so the correct space group is probably C_{2h}^2 and the true molecule is $(AgNO_3\text{-Urea})_2$ or $(AgNO_3\text{-Urea})_4$. In the latter case the molecule must have a plane and a center of symmetry. A plausible structure fulfilling the symmetry requirements of this space group is that two silver ions (acting as in $Ag(NH_3)^+_2$) link together two urea molecules into a ring which acts as an asymmetrical unit in the cell, somewhat as follows:

$$O \\ \parallel \\ NH_2-C-NH_2 \\ NH_2-C-NH_2 \\ \parallel \\ O$$

However a detailed analysis of intensities is now being made in the effort to ascertain the actual structure of the associated complex molecule. The results will be presented in a second paper.

Summary.

A method for aligning single crystals for X-ray diffraction patterns using only readily available optical instruments in conjunction with X-ray patterns is described.

¹⁾ Beckerand Jancke, Z. physikal. Ch. 99, 242. 1921; H. Mark and K. Weissenberg, Z. Physik 16, 1. 1923; Hendricks, J. Am. chem. Soc. 50, 2455. 1928; R. W. G. Wyckoff, Z. Krist. 75, 529. 1930.

²⁾ Astbury and Yardley, Trans. Roy. Soc. London (A) 24, 221. 1924.

³⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, Skrifter Norske Videnskaps-Akad, Oslo I. Nat.-Naturw. Klasse 1928, No. 4.

The molecular compound of silver nitrate-urea in 1:1 ratio has been prepared and analyzed by the X-ray method.

The density of the crystal was found to be 2.84, and the lattice dimensions to be, a equals 10.23 Å, b equals 16.84 Å, c equals 6.25 Å. The number of molecules per unit cell is eight. The space group is either C_2^2 or C_{2h}^2 , most probably the latter.

The symmetry requirements of the space group permit only two or four molecules per unit cell making imperative the combination of at least two silver nitrate-urea complexes into a larger complex molecule.

Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois.

Received January 6th, 1934.

Kürzere Originalmitteilungen und Notizen.

The Structure and Twinning of AgCN Crystals.

By C. D. West in Cambridge (Mass.).

(With 4 Figure.)

Brackken¹) correctly gave the lattice constants of AgCN as follows: trigonal symmetry, hexagonal axes a=5.99, c=5.26, c/a=.877, Z=3, volume per formula = 54.7, density = 4.05, in agreement with the reported density 3.94 or 3.99. Brackken calculated a set of rhombohedral axes $(a=4.60, \alpha=81^{\circ}14')$ that can in no way be reconciled with the hexagonal elements, the correct values being a=3.88, $a=101^{\circ}14'$, Z=1. Natta and Vecchia²) failed to notice this error but used the impossible rhombohedral axes to calculate the improbable volume 46.8, density 4.72 on which some of their argument is based.

In confirmation of Brackken's dimensions and structure for AgCN I

have assembled optical and x-ray photographic data.

Experimental.

While Brackken recrystallised his material from alkali carbonate solution in the form of needles, I obtained from aqueous NH_3 solution crystalline AgCN of a different habit but quite suitable for the purpose. Merwin³) describes AgCN as probably uniaxial with a strong positive birefringence, the principal indices being 1.685 and 1.93. I was able to confirm the lower index and the strong positive character and further observed the typical uniaxial cross on a number of crystals.

From NH_3 solution at ordinary temperatures the crystals are invariably twinned on the rhombohedron face (110). The twin appears as a kite-shaped plate from the common (1 $\overline{1}$ 0) face, with the longer diagonal [001] marking the trace of the twinning plane (110). Each individual of the twin is apparently made up of a layer of needles grouped parallel to the threefold axis. The threefold axes of the two individuals intersect at an angle 54° measured under the microscope in agreement with calculation. The twinning law was confirmed by x-ray oscillation photographs about the common orthogonal axes [110] and [001].

From hot NH_3 solution, on the contrary, all crystals have (112), another rhombohedron, for the twinning plane. The twin appears as a plate from the common (112) face elongated parallel to [111]. The two individuals are joined on (110) and part easily; this plane divides the plate lengthwise and when the microscope is focussed on its trace the two (uniaxial) optic axes are seen to

⁴⁾ H. Brackken, Kgl. Norske Vidensk Selskabs Forh. II 1929, p. 123.

²⁾ G. Natta, O. Vecchia, Gazz. 63, 439-48. 1933.

³⁾ A. N. Winchell, Artificial Minerals 1931, p. 164.

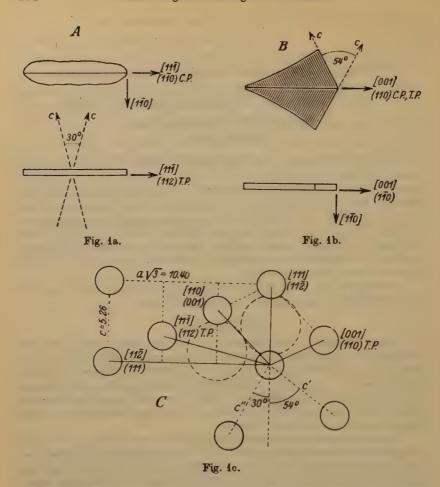


Figure 4. The twinning and structure of AgCN. In this figure, [uvv] denotes a translation in the plane of the paper, (hkl) shows the trace of a plane normal to the paper, both symbols referring to rhombohedral axes. CP and TP denote planes of composition and of twinning respectively. Hexagonal axes are indicated by a and c, and the reflection of c across the twinning plane is shown.

- A: AgCN twinned according to (112) law, top and side views.
- B: AgCN twinned according to (110) law, top and side views.
- C: Portion of (110) net of AgCN showing important planes and translations.

Spherical CN ions (radius r=1.92) are sketched in with centers at $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ showing how they would contact on the 001 translation and would overlap spherical Ag ions (r=.95) on the 111 translation; actually the groups are not spherical and the structure is not ionic.

emerge in the same field. The angle of intersection as measured is about 28° in agreement with the calculated value of 30°. The twinning law was confirmed by oscillation photographs of parted individuals and of twins about the common orthogonal axes [111] and [110].

All reflections on the several powder photographs as well as on the oscillation photographs are in entire accord with the above stated unit in respect to spacing and intensity. Powder photographs were made of material precipitated from solution, of recrystallised material, and of a specimen heated to 490° during the exposure; the latter photograph shows only a slight expansion of the lattice without any perceptible change in the axial ratio c/a.

Discussion.

On the one hand the symmetry for AgCN proposed by Braekken is confirmed by the observed optical symmetry, on the other hand the chain character of his lattice is supported by the extreme positive birefringence. The structure is quite comparable to the chain lattices of the tetragonal mercurous halides or even of trigonal COS; these all have unduly short interatomic distances in the direction of the chains, a principal symmetry axis, and a strong positive birefringence (it is predicted that the observed strong birefringence of COS is positive in character).

Thus if the principal axis of AgCN is found to be a polar axis the correct structure will undoubtedly place Ag in 000, C in uuu and N in vvv, that is, all three atoms in C_{3v}^5 (a) as proposed by Braekken. If the axis is found to be not polar an increase in the [111] translation and a change of space group will be necessary. The polarity of the axis would be easiest detected by other than x-ray methods. For example, a single crystal with all the Ag-C-N bonds all similarly oriented would act like a macroscopic permanent electric dipole.

Summary.

The chain lattice of AgCN, as confirmed by x-ray and optical data, places Ag at the points of a simple rhombohedron with a=3.88, $\alpha=101^{\circ}11'$, and with C and N on the threefold axis. These values correct a previous discrepancy in the lattice constants. Crystals of AgCN from aqueous NH_3 solution are described.

Chemical Laboratory of Harvard University.

Received November 26th, 1933.

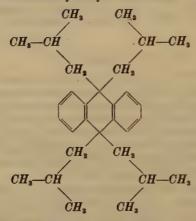
Die Kristallform

des 9.9.10.10-Tetra-isobutyl-dihydro-anthracen C30H44.

Von Fritz Spaenhauer in Basel.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

Das 9.9.10.10-Tetra-isobutyl-dihydro-anthracen



wurde von G. Hugel in Straßburg¹) neu dargestellt. Da es ein sehr gutes Kristallisationsvermögen besitzt, wurde es mir von Herrn Prof. Hugel zur kristallographischen Bearbeitung zur Verfügung gestellt. Nachstehend soll das Ergebnis dieser Untersuchung mitgeteilt werden.

Kristallklasse: Triklin pinakoidal

$$a:b:c=0.9435:1:1.0739$$

 $a=118^{\circ}34', \beta=111^{\circ}48', \gamma=72^{\circ}04'.$

Winkeltabelle.

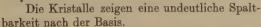
| 100:001 | 74° 27′* | 100:010 | 99° 12′* | 004 : 0T4 | 59° 45′* |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100:101 | 36° 00′ | 400:440 | 49° 31' | 010:010 | 55° 04′ |
| 101:001 | 38° 27′ | 110:010 | 49° 41′ | 440:004 | 58° 22′ |
| 001 : T01 | 54° 39'* | 040: 400 | 80° 48′ | 004 : TTO | 424° 38′ |
| TO1: TO0 | 50° 54′ | 010:001 | 65° 44'* | | |

Die Kristalle können die Größe eines Zentimeters erreichen, sind aber meist kleiner. Sie sind beinahe immer tafelig nach der Basis ausgebildet; die Verzerrung ist im übrigen ziemlich verschieden. Die Kristallflächen lassen Korrosionserscheinungen erkennen; das Reflexionsvermögen ist deshalb im allgemeinen schlecht. Bei 14 gemessenen Kristallen wurden folgende Formen

¹⁾ G. Hugel et M. Lerer, Synthèse des 9.10Tetra-alcoyl-dihydro-anthracène. Bl. Soc. chim. France 53, 4933.

gefunden: 001, 400, 010, 401, 401, 410, 011. Von diesen Pinakoiden ist die Basis am häufigsten, sie tritt bei allen gemessenen Kristallen auf; die übrigen

können z. T. fehlen. Am seltensten ist das Querpinakoid 101, es konnte nur bei einem Individuum eingemessen werden. Fig. 1 gibt das Habitusbild eines Kristalls mit sämtlichen beobachteten Formen, Fig. 2 die stereographische Proiektion.



Optisches. Die Substanz ist in fast allen organischen Immersionsflüssigkeiten löslich, so daß es nicht möglich war, die drei Hauptbrechungsindizes nach der Immersionsmethode zu bestimmen. Es konnten nur mit Hilfe des Kristallrefraktometers die beiden Brechungsindizes auf der Basis gemessen werden, nämlich $n'_{\alpha}=4.548$ und $n'_{\gamma}=4.603$.

Entsprechend dem Kristallsystem ist die Substanz optisch zweiachsig. Beim Pulverisieren erhält man am häufigsten Spaltblättchen nach der Basis, die im Konoskop den Austritt einer optischen Achse ganz am Rande

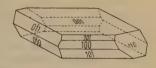
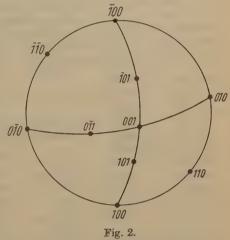


Fig. 1.



zeigen. Der Achsenwinkel beträgt beinahe 90°. Der optische Charakter ist wahrscheinlich positiv, konnte aber wegen des großen Achsenwinkels nicht ganz sicher bestimmt werden.

Mineralogisch-petrographisches Institut der Universität Basel.

Eingegangen den 14. Dezember 1933.

Die Gitterkonstanten von α - Fe_2O_3 .

Von Rudolf Brill in Oppau.

Die Notiz von S. Katzoff und Emil Ott¹) gab mir Veranlassung, die Bestimmung der Gitterkonstanten von α -Fe₂O₃ zu wiederholen, zumal da die Differenzen, die zwischen den von den genannten Verfassern und den von mir angegebenen Werten²) bestehen, auf eine Verschiedenheit der untersuchten Präparate zurückgeführt und somit reell sein könnten. Denn Katzoff und Ott untersuchten ein durch Fällung hergestelltes und nachträglich auf 1000° erhitztes Präparat, das sehr scharfe Interferenzlinien mit Aufspaltung des K_{α} -Dubletts ergab, während meine Angaben an einem aus Fe(CO)₅ durch

¹⁾ Z. Krist. 86. 311. 2) Z. Krist. 83. 323.

Verbrennen hergestellten Fe₂O₃ gewonnen wurden, das unschärfere Linien

ohne Dublettaufspaltung zeigte1).

Wie ich in meiner früheren Veröffentlichung erwähnte, hatte ich der Berechnung der Gitterkonstanten Messungen zugrunde gelegt, die von Herrn Dr. G. Mayer ausgeführt waren. Ich habe nun die gleiche Aufnahme, die Herr Mayer ausgewertet hatte, nochmals photometrieren und vermessen lassen. Die Nachprüfung ergab, daß die früheren Messungen fehlerhaft waren²). Die richtigen Zahlen sind in der nachstehenden Tabelle enthalten.

| Gemessener Winkel | $40^4 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2}$ | $10^4 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2}$ der Eich-Interferenzen von α -Eisen, berechnet | Korrektur | $10^4 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2}$ korrigiert | Indizes |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------|--|-------------|
| 29° 0,6′ | 2352 | 2287 | 65 | | |
| 32° 40,2′ | 2835 | | 63 | 2772 | 220 |
| 35° 17,4′ | 3337 | | 60 | 3277 | 321 |
| 41° 1,5′ | 4308 | | 53 | 4255 | 340 |
| 42° 9,6′ | 4505 | | 51 | 4454 | 211 |
| 42° 50,8′ | 4624 | 4574 | 50 | | |
| 47° 51,1′ | 5497 | | 39 | 5458 | 433 |
| 50° 32,7′ | 5962 | | 33 | 5929 | 2 20 |
| 56° 1,8′ | 6878 | 6860 | 18 | | |
| 61° 27,6′ | 7717 | | 4 | 7713 | 420 |
| 66° 34,8′ | 8420 | | + 8 | 8428 | 532 |
| 72° 48,0′ | 9126 | 9147 | + 21 | | |

Die neue Auswertung nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate ergab: a=5,4149 Å, $\alpha=55^{\circ}$ 15,2′. Eine zweite Bestimmung an einer neu hergestellten Aufnahme ergab die Werte: a=5,4139 Å, $\alpha=55^{\circ}$ 14,3′. Als Mittel ergibt sich also: a=5,4144 Å, $\alpha=55^{\circ}$ 14,7′. Diese Werte stimmen befriedigend mit denen von Katzoff und Ott überein.

Die Lage der Interferenzen ist auf den Photometerkurven ausgezeichnet definiert. Es wurden nur solche Interferenzen verwendet, die zwischen den 4 Eich-Eiseninterferenzen liegen und außerdem eindeutig indizierbar sind (also nicht Koinzidenzen zweier verschiedener Interferenzen sein können). Als Gitterkonstante für α -Eisen wurde der Wert $a_w=2,859_3$ Å und als Wellenlänge, da keine Dublett-Aufspaltungen vorhanden sind, ein Mittel aus $Fe-K_{\alpha_1}$, und $-K_{\alpha_2}$ gewählt.

Unter Berücksichtigung des Umstandes, daß das Intensitätsverhältnis $\frac{I_{a_1}}{I_{a_2}}=2$ beträgt, ergibt sich aus den von Siegbahn angegebenen Werten als Mittel: $\lambda=1,9337.$

Eingegangen am 20. Januar 1934.

¹⁾ Über die Beeinflussung der Gitterkonstanten durch Teilchengröße vgl. die Arbeiten von Glocker und Wüst einerseits, sowie Schmid und Siebelandererseits.

Ersetzt man die (falsche) Indizierung 410 durch 420, so wird dadurch das Resultat nur unerheblich beeinflußt.

Röntgenographische Bestimmung der FeAl3-Struktur.

(Vorläufige Mitteilung.) Von E. Bachmetew in Moskau.

Als Untersuchungsobjekt dienten $FeAl_3$ -Monokristalle, die sich in Lunkern beim Erstarren einer Fe-Al-Legierung beim Vorhandensein von nicht mehr als 40 Gewichtsprozent Fe gebildet hatten.

Auf Grund der nach dem Laue-Verfahren in drei zueinander senkrechten Richtungen, sowie auch in manchen anderen Richtungen aufgenommenen Röntgenogrammen wurde festgestellt, daß das Raumgitter von $FeAl_3$ zu der rhombischen Symmetrieklasse V_h gehört.

Die Bestimmung des Identitätsabstandes wurde mit Hilfe des Drehkristallverfahrens in drei Grundrichtungen der rhombischen Symmetrie durchgeführt.

Die Ergebnisse der Identitätsbestimmung nach den Achsen [400] und [040] sind in den Tabellen I und II angeführt.

Tabelle I. Drehkristallaufnahme Nr. 4327.

Drehachse [100] K-Strahlung Fe. $\lambda_{\alpha} = 1,9345$ Å; $\lambda_{\beta} = 1,7527$ Å D-Kam. = 57,15 mm \pm 0,05%

| n | λ | 2 e mm | I Å | I Mittl. Å |
|----|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1. | β | 6,50 7, 2 0 | 15,50 ₉ 15,47 ₇ | |
| 2. | β | 43,26 44,74 | 15,51 ₁ 15,49 ₁ | |
| 3. | β α | 20,55 23,11 | 45,53 ₉ 45,48 ₁ | $ \begin{cases} I_{[100]} = 15,48_5 \text{ Å} \\ \pm 0,25^0/_0 \end{cases} $ |
| 4. | β β | 28,92 33,08 | 15,52 ₇ 15,44 ₆ | ± 0,25% |
| 5. | β | 39,53 45,71 | 15,40 ₅ 15,48 ₅ | |
| 6. | $\begin{cases} \beta \\ \alpha \end{cases}$ | 53,15 64,53 | 15,44 ₂ 15,50 ₅ | |
| | | | | 3T 4007 - |

Tabelle II. Drehkristallaufnahme Nr. 1227a.

Drehachse [010] (Wachstumsrichtung des gegebenen Kristalls) K-Strahlung Fe. $\lambda_a = 1{,}9345$ Å; $\lambda_{\beta} = 1{,}7527$ Å.

D-Kam. = 57,15 mm $\pm 0.05\%$.

| n | λ | 2 e mm | I Å | I Mittl. Å |
|------|--------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. { | β | 12,63 | 8,12 ₉ 8,11 ₈ | |
| ** | а В | 14,02 27,42 | 8,10 ₃ | $I_{[010]} = 8,11_1 \text{ Å}$ |
| 2. | a | 31,01 | 8,113 | ± 0,12% |
| 3. | β | 48,78 58,64 | 8,09 ₉ 8,40 ₄ | |
| 1 | α | 00,02 | | 12* |

Trotz mehrmaliger Versuche ist es bis jetzt nicht gelungen, mit Hilfe dieses Verfahrens den Identitätsabstand nach der Achse [001] zu bestimmen.

Es wurde eine spezielle Kammer zur Schwenkaufnahme konstruiert, die es ermöglichte, den Goniometerkopf mit einem auf irgendeiner Achse justierten Kriställchen nach der Drehaufnahme gemeinsam mit dem Kristall in die spezielle Kammer zu übertragen und die Schwenkachse senkrecht oder in irgendeinem Winkel zur gemessenen Drehachse anzubringen. Auch in dieser Kammer ist es nicht gelungen, den Identitätsabstand nach der Achse [001] festzustellen.

Auf Grund der Laue-Aufnahme wurde festgestellt, daß in der Ebene (010) im Winkel $\pm 17^{\circ} 58'^{1}$) zur Achse [001] sich eine rationale Richtung befinden muß. (Wir bezeichnen sie vorläufig mit »[D]«.)

In unserer Kammer wurden Schwenkaufnahmen des Kristalls um diese Richtung gemacht und die Identitätsperiode zu 12,5 Å bestimmt. Dieser Identitätsabstand wurde mit 12,58 Å auf Grund der Berechnung mehrerer Interferenzpunkte auf den Nullinien des Drehröntgenogramms um [100] und [010] bestimmt. Endlich wurde eine Reihe von Kristallen entdeckt, deren Maximalwachstumsrichtung gerade die Richtung »D« war.

Aus der Drehaufnahme ähnlicher Kristalle wurde der Identitätsabstand (nach 5 Schichtlinien) $I_{[D]}=12{,}52_6\,{\mathring{\rm A}}^2)$ festgelegt.

Hieraus könnte man $I_{[001]}=14,91_5$ Å annehmen. Dann ist der Inhalt der Elementarzelle $V\approx 4500$ ų, so daß sich in der Zelle etwa 24 Moleküle $FeAl_3$ befinden würden.

A. Osawa nimmt bei der Untersuchung des Zustandsdiagramms Fe-Al, deren Ergebnisse während der Durchführung unserer Untersuchungen veröffentlicht wurden³), für FeAl₃: 15,804 × 8,088 × 11,870 ų mit 26 Molekülen FeAl₃ in der Zelle an.

Die von uns erhaltenen Zahlen $15,485 \times 8,111 \times 11,915$ ų geben eine ziemlich nahe Übereinstimmung. Es scheint uns aber unwahrscheinlich, daß wir experimentell [001] nicht feststellen konnten, falls die Größenordnung dieses Abstandes 11-12 ų) sein sollte.

Es ist wahrscheinlicher, daß die Identitätsperiode in der Richtung [001] doppelt oder viermal so groß ist.

Im letzten Fall wird die von uns mit [D] bezeichnete Richtung [101] sein.

In unserer Kammer war es leicht, die Identitätsperiode in der Richtung [140] festzustellen. Das Ergebnis beweist, daß die Ebene (001) zentriert ist.

Unter der Voraussetzung, daß der Identitätsabstand nach der Achse [004] 47 Å ist, wird die Translationsgruppe $FeAl_3$ als $\Gamma_r^{\prime\prime}$ (allseitig flächenzentrierte) bestimmt werden.

¹⁾ Nach Groth ist der Winkel $\beta = 107^{\circ}41'$, d. h. $107^{\circ}41' - 90^{\circ} = 17^{\circ}41'$.

²⁾ Es ist möglich, daß die Schichtlinien sehr schwacher Intensität noch nicht gefunden worden sind und der Identitätsabstand in dieser Richtung $42,52_a \times 2$ Å ist.

³⁾ Sci. Rep. Tôhoku Imp. Univ. 22, Nr. 4, p. 814-815. X, 33.

⁴⁾ Eine genauere Prüfung dieser Zahl wird von uns durchgeführt.

Mit Hilfe einer Debye-Aufnahme (Fe-Antikathode) sind über 45 Interferenzlinien festgestellt worden. Außer einer Reihe mit den Ergebnissen der Untersuchungen von W. L. Fink und K. R. van Horn¹) übereinstimmenden Linien wurden auch mehrere andere Interferenzlinien erhalten.

Wir machen noch ergänzende Experimente und Berechnungen in dieser Richtung. An den Arbeiten beteiligen sich N. G. Newostjanoff und

J. M. Golowtschiner.

Röntgenographisches Laboratorium WIAM. (Wissenschaftliches Forschungsinstitut für Aero-Materialien), Moskau. 13. 1. 1934.

Eingegangen, 6. Februar 1934.

Examples of the

"Rutile in Quartz" Phenomenon in Artificial Crystals.

By H. E. Buckley in Manchester.

(With 2 figures.)

I. Introduction.

It is not uncommon to find, among minerals, examples of one substance

enveloping long prisms or needle-like clusters of another substance.

Quartz, for example, is known to envelop rutile, the latter in needle-like or sometimes in hair-like habit; göthite is also often found in quartz while rutile may be found occasionally in other minerals besides quartz. References to any textbook of Mineralogy will provide many examples of these kinds. It is well known that when a substance is about to crystallise, it may be influenced by the presence of other substances in its neighbourhood. Thus, if any crystalline matter with which it has some affinity is near, it may be constrained to deposit itself in an oriented manner, i. e. with some face or edge parallel to a face of edge of the already existing crystal. The study of this is a broad subject parallel growths, overgrowths etc. and is outside the scope of so short a note as this.

But while a substance may crystallise in oriented fashion, as just mentioned, usually when there is some good agreement in the dimensions and nature of certain corresponding faces, it may, once crystallisation has begun, grow on in spite of all kinds of obstacles presenting themselves at its surfaces. Many artificial crystals include particles of dust or large foreign objects and, especially when grown rapidly, innumerable bubbles of solution. This is particularly well shown if the solution is coloured with KMnO4 or a dye; by this means it can be shown that KClO3 regularly includes within its outer boundaries long narrow tubes parallel to edge [110-001] and the contents of these can usually be drained, leaving long cavernous spaces in the crystal filled with air. In a similar manner, KNO3 has ribbon-like spaces running the whole length of the crystal parallel to 010. The author once found a

¹⁾ Trans. Am. Inst. of Met. Division 1931, 383-395.

crystal of K-Alum, grown overnight and completely overgrowing a large particle of saw-dust which had fallen into the solution. In view of such examples as these, showing the adaptability of a substance in crystallising, it is not surprising to find examples where another crystal or even a whole bunch of crystals has been overgrown, apparently without any detriment to the external development of the larger crystal. As there do not seem to be many examples of this latter phenomenon reported, it was thought that one or two which have been found repeatable over and over again would be worthy of description.

II. The Inclusion of the Crystals.

The habit of K_2SO_4 has already been studied¹). Its modifications do not concern us in this note, though the present observations were due to research



Plate 1. Safranine-resorcinol in Potassium Sulphate. ×12.

on the influence of various impurities on it. One of these impurities, Safranine (Safranine Extra G, etc. Colour Index No. 841), has been found to alter the growing crystals of K_2SO_4 so that 110 and 010 are much enhanced.

⁴⁾ H. E. Buckley, Z. Krist. 81, 157, 1932.

But if an excess of a phenolic substance be added to the solution, the modifying influence of the Safranine for K_2SO_4 crystals is annulled, the latter presenting their ordinary appearance as though grown from a pure solution. When Safranine is used alone, the K_2SO_4 crystals may be profoundly modified, the latter being deeply tinted, (indicating inclusion of dye but in a manner not easy to specify). Further, the Safranine does not appear to form good crystals of itself even when present in excess.



Plate 2. Safranine-phenol in Potassium Sulphate. ×12.

When we use about .03 Safranine and .3 to .5 gm resorcinol to 10.0 gm of K_2SO_4 , there is no habit modification. The resorcinol seems to form a double compound, of a loose molecular kind, with the Safranine and this has not the potency, of the dye used alone, for inducing habit-change; nor is it so soluble, for if the preparation be examined some hours after, needle-like clusters will have appeared on sides, top and bottom, presumably by gentle cooling to the temperature of the thermostat (here about 23° C.). No K_2SO_4 crystals are yet present. The following day, or whenever the latter crystals make their appearance, they will be found to have included most of the tufts of Safranine-resorcinol. Plate 1 shows this. When phenol is added instead of resorcinol, similar tufts are formed, only thinner and these also

are enveloped in the larger crystals of K_2SO_4 (plate 2), the tufts being presumably Safranine-phenol. One or two other dyes were found to be effective, though not showing the same facility as the two above-mentioned (e. g. Neutral Red.). With reference to the existence of the loose molecular compound, cited above, it is of interest to note that Bismarck Brown, which has a habit-modifying influence similar to Safranine, is just as effective in the presence of excess phenol or resorcinol, while another dye tested, Ponceau 2 R, likewise suffers no ill; in both the latter examples a loose coupling between dye and phenol would scarcely be expected.

Other readily prepared inclusions are: (a), $KClO_4$, usual habit or dendritic (due to action of Biebrich Scarlet), in K-Alum, and (b), K-H-Tartrate in K-Alum. In (b), some face of K-H-T. is parallel to the upper 111 face of the alum. This is simply due to the small crystals sinking gently from the surface-film and resting with a face flat on 111 of alum. 010 of K-H-T. is round, almost spherical.

The Crystallography Department, The University, Manchester. 20 Dec. 1933.

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Strukturbestimmung von p-Azoxyanisol.

(Freiburger Dissertation.)

Von

F. Würstlin in Freiburg i. Br.

(Mit 4 Textfiguren.)

Zusammenfassung.

Es wird eine Kristallstrukturbestimmung des festen p-Azoxyanisols ausgeführt. Sie führt zur Raumgruppe C_{2h}^4 im Gegensatz zu Bernal und Crowfoot, die eine Raumgruppe C_{2h}^5 fordern. Die Bedingungen sind am besten zu erfüllen durch ein in der Azoxygruppe geknicktes Molekül.

- 1. Die Kristallstrukturbestimmung des p-Azoxyanisols hat Interesse, weil das p-Azoxyanisol ein typischer Vertreter der organischen Verbindungen mit einer flüssigen kristallinen Phase ist. Bekanntlich sind die flüssigen Kristalle ein Aggregat von Gebieten, innerhalb welcher eine Parallelorientierung der Moleküle vorhanden ist. Diese Gebiete nennt man Schwärme. Die einzelnen Gebiete selbst unterscheiden sich dann voneinander durch die verschiedene Richtung der Achsen. Über ein größeres Gebiet kommt daher der Querabstand der Moleküle in jeder beliebigen Richtung vor und gibt Anlaß zu dem Auftreten eines gleichmäßig geschwärzten Ringes im Debye-Diagramm. Es ist nun wahrscheinlich, daß auch im Elementarkörper des festen Kristalls die Moleküle parallel liegen und daß ihr Querabstand nur wenig von dem im flüssigen Zustand verschieden ist. Der Vergleich der Röntgendiagramme der festen und der kristallinflüssigen Phase könnte daher Anhaltspunkte liefern für die Lage der Moleküle im festen Kristall¹).
- 2. Das uns zur Verfügung stehende Mercksche Präparat war noch stark verunreinigt durch p-Azoanisol, was sich schon äußerlich in der rötlichen Färbung des Präparates zeigte. Deshalb wurde es wiederholt in einer Mischung von Salzsäure und Eisessig gelöst und auskristalli-

¹⁾ Während der Ausführung dieser Untersuchung ist mir eine Arbeit von D. Bernal and D. Crowfoot bekannt geworden. Trans. Faraday Soc. 29, 4032—4049, 1933.

siert. Da sich hierbei immer nur sehr kleine Kristalle ergaben, wurde versucht, durch Auskristallisieren aus anderen Lösungsmitteln größere Kristalle zu gewinnen. Als das beste erwies sich Toluol, aus dem die Kristalle bei langsamem Verdunsten ausgeschieden wurden. Die Kristalle waren nach der b-Achse langgestreckte Tafeln. Die Tafelebene wählte ich als Basisfläche (001), eine andere stets gut ausgebildete Fläche der Zone [010] als das Orthopinakoid (100). Der Winkel zwischen diesen beiden Flächen ergab sich durch goniometrische Messungen zu:

$$(100): (001) = \beta = 107^{\circ} 30'.$$

Die Kantenlängen des Elementarkörpers wurden röntgenographisch bestimmt. Es wurden Drehkristallaufnahmen um die drei makroskopisch beobachteten Hauptachsen mit horizontalem Spalt gemacht, so daß man die Schichtlinienabstände sehr genau messen konnte (Unsicherheit höchstens 0.5%). Es ergaben sich die Werte:

$$a = 16.0 \text{ Å}$$
 $b = 8.08 \text{ Å}$ $c = 20.5 \text{ Å}$.

Daraus erhält man das Achsenverhältnis:

$$a:b:c=1,98:1:2,54.$$

Würde man die Diagonalflächen (101) und (101) als Basis bzw. Orthopinakoid wählen, so würde man das Achsenverhältnis:

$$a:b:c=2.71:1:3,66$$
 und den Winkel $\beta=104^{\circ}30'$

bekommen. Die Kristalle des p-Azoxyanisols sind goniometrisch vermessen von Schwantke¹). Er fand:

$$a:b:c=1,3699:1:1,8647$$
 und den Winkel $\beta=107^{\circ}30'$.

Das Achsensystem stimmt mit dem von mir gefundenen bei der zweiten Orientierung, abgesehen von einem Faktor 2, überein. Woher die Abweichung des Winkels β kommt, kann ich allerdings nicht erklären. Dieses Achsensystem wird auch in der Arbeit von D. Bernal und D. Crowfoot (loc. cit.) benützt. Im folgenden werde ich jedoch die von mir gewählte Achsenorientierung beibehalten:

$$a = 16.0 \text{ Å}$$
 $b = 8.08 \text{ Å}$ $c = 20.5 \text{ Å}$ $\beta = 107^{\circ} 30'$.

Man kann aus den für dieses Achsensystem geltenden Flächenindizes h, k, l die Indizes für das Bernalsche Achsensystem h', k', l' nach folgenden Formeln ausrechnen:

$$h' = \frac{1}{2}(h + l), k' = k, l' = \frac{1}{2}(h - l).$$

¹⁾ P. Groth, Ch. Kryst. (1919) S. 72, Schwantke, Ber. Dtsch. chem. Ges. 23, 1745, 1890.

Das Volumen meiner Elementarzelle berechnet sich zu a b c sin $\beta = 2530$ Å³. Das spezifische Gewicht wurde nach der Schwebemethode bestimmt als s = 1,348 (Fehler höchstens $2^0/_{00}$). Aus diesen Zahlen und aus dem Molekulargewicht M = 258 erhält man als Zahl der Moleküle im Elementarkörper 8,01, also innerhalb der Fehlergrenzen genau 8.

Da das monokline System noch drei Kristallklassen umfaßt, so wurden die Kristalle auf Piezoelektrizität geprüft. Piezoelektrische Erregbarkeit¹) kann nur auftreten, wenn kein Symmetriezentrum vorhanden ist. p-Azoxyanisol erwies sich als nicht piezoelektrisch. Wie auch Schwantke gefunden hat, gehören die Kristalle also in die monoklin-prismatische Kristallklasse; der Elementarkörper hat sowohl eine Symmetrieachse als auch eine Symmetrieebene.

Im monoklinen Kristallsystem sind ferner zwei Translationsgruppen möglich, die einfach primitive Translationsgruppe Γ_m und die flächenzentrierte Translationsgruppe Γ_m' , bei der die Flächenmitten des Elementarparallelepipeds Gitterpunkte enthalten, die mit den Eckpunkten des Elementarkörpers translatorisch nicht identisch sind. Die Zuordnung kann entschieden werden durch Drehkristallaufnahmen um die Flächendiagonalen und Raumdiagonalen. Es gelang aber nur, die Diagonale [110] zu vermessen. Die entsprechende Fläche (001) ist nicht zentriert. Drehaufnahmen um [011], [101] und [111] wurden nicht ausgeführt, da die Orientierung wegen der Flächenarmut zu schwierig war. Die Translationsgruppe ergibt sich aber, wie wir sehen werden, bei der Raumgruppenbestimmung. Später wurde außerdem noch eine Drehaufnahme [101] gemacht, die eine unzentrierte Fläche (010) ergibt.

3. Zur Raumgruppenbestimmung ist eine umfassende Netzebenenstatistik notwendig. Zuerst wurden Äquatoraufnahmen für die 4 Drehungsachsen [100], [010], [001] und [110] mit einem Böhm-Weissenbergschen Goniometer gemacht. Aus diesen Aufnahmen bekommt man die genaue Indizierung der Flächen (0kl), (h0l, (hk0), (hhl) und außerdem die zu ihnen gehörenden Glanzwinkel. Um die andern Reflexe (hkl) zu gewinnen, wurden noch gewöhnliche Drehkristallaufnahmen um dieselben Achsen mit einer runden Lochblende gemacht; die Drehkristallkamera hatte einen Durchmesser von 56,75 mm. Leider konnte man aus dem Schwärzungsverhältnis der so erhaltenen Reflexe keine sicheren Schlüsse auf die Reflexionsintensitäten ziehen, weil sie sehr stark durch die Form der Kristalle beeinflußt waren. Deshalb wurde mit einem feinen Kristall-

¹⁾ A. Hettich, Z. Physik 65, 506. 1930.



Fig. 4. De by e-Diagramm des festen p-Azoxyanisols.

pulver in einem Markröhrchen noch ein De bye-Diagramm hergestellt, welches in Fig. 1 wiedergegeben ist.

In der folgenden Tab. I sind die sämtlichen Reflexe aufgeführt, die auf den verschiedenen Drehkristallaufnahmen zu ent-

decken waren. Die Glanzwinkel sind auf dem Debye-Diagramm, soweit die Flächen hier als Ringe deutlich erkennbar sind, nachgemessen worden. Für die Flächen, welche auf dem Debye-Diagramm nicht deutlich hervortreten, mußte ich mich natürlich auf die bei der betreffenden Drehkristallaufnahme (mit weit geringerer Genauigkeit!) gemessenen Glanzwinkel beschränken. Die Intensitäten wurden den Schwärzungen im Debye-Diagramm entsprechend numeriert. Auffallend ist, daß einige Flächen stark hervortreten: (212), (222), (111), (022). Daß der zuletzt genannte starke Reflex von (022) und nicht etwa von (122) herrührt, kann man mit Sicherheit behaupten, weil der Reflex (122) auf den Drehkristallaufnahmen immer nur schwach ist. Die Reflexe, welche hinter dem letzten starken Reflex (222) folgen, sind auf dem Debye-Diagramm nicht mehr nachgemessen worden; ihre Intensität liegt durchweg unter 1 und sie folgen so dicht, daß man die Ringe meistens nicht mehr trennen kann. Der Reflex (608) zeigt auf den Goniometeraufnahmen die von D. Bernal und D. Crowfoot1) zuerst beobachtete Eigentümlichkeit, daß er im Gegensatz zu andern scharfen Reflexen deutlich verschmiert ist.

Tabelle I. Tabelle der beobachteten Reflexe.

| Flä | she | $\sin \theta/2$ | $\sin \theta/2$ | Intensität ²) | Flä | che | $\sin \vartheta/2$ | $\sin \theta/2$ | Intensităt ²) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| h' h' l' | hhl | ber. | beob. | Debye-Aufn. | h' h' l' | hhl | ber. | beob. | Debye-Aufn. |
| .40T | 002 | 0,079 | 0,084) | | 110 | 111 | ,120 | ,120 | 3 |
| 010 | 010 | ,095 | | nicht zu sehen | 111 | 012 | ,123 | ,124 | s. schwach |
| 101 | 200 | ,101 | ,106 | | 111 | 240 | ,139 | ,140 | 4 |
| 002 | $20\bar{2}$ | ,108 | ĺ | | 012 | $24\bar{2}$ | ,142 | ,144 | nichtzu sehen |
| 111 | 110 | ,108 | ,108 | 1 | 200 | 202 | ,146 | ,146 | 2 |
| 011 | 44T | ,109 | | . , | 112 | 113 | ,448 | ,148 | s. schwach |

¹⁾ D. Bernal and D. Crowfoot l. c.

²⁾ Geschätzt.

Tabelle I (Fortsetzung).

| Tal | , | | 0/0 | Tabelle 1 (1 | | | | ain 9/0 | Intensität1\ |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Flä | | | | Intensität¹) | | | | | Intensität ¹) Debye-Aufn. |
| h' k' l' | nki | ber. | beob. | Debye-Aufn. | $\frac{h' \ k' \ l'}{}$ | nĸı | ber. | beob. | Debye-Aum. |
| $20\bar{2}$ | 004 | ,158 | ,157 | 2 | $41\overline{4}$ | 018 | ,329 | ,336 | |
| 211 | 113 | ,171 | ,171 | s. schwach | 033 | 333 | ,329 | ,332 | |
| 210 | 212 | ,173 | ,173 | 5 | 231 | 331 | ,331 | ,339 | |
| 3 1 3 2 1 2 | 310 | ,179 | ,180 | 4 | 232 | 430 | ,349 | ,360 | |
| $21\bar{2}$ | 014 | ,184 | ,183 | 4 | 402 | 602 | ,350 | ,355 | |
| 020 | .020 | ,190 | ,189 | 2 | 134 | $33\bar{5}$ | ,354 | ,357 | |
| $\frac{1}{2}2\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 | ,197 | ,206 | s. schwach | 50 T | 406 | ,354 | ,363 | |
| 202 | 400 | ,202 | ,243 | s. schwach | $32\bar{5}$ | 228 | ,356 | ,352 | |
| 1 2 3 | $12\overline{2}$ | ,206 | ,204 | | 323 | 620 | ,358 | ,353 | |
| 121 | 022 | ,206 | ,204 | . 3 | 330 | 333 | ,360 | ,367 | |
| 30 I | 204 | ,211 | ,210 | s. schwach | 107 | $60\overline{8}$ | ,368 | | verschmiert! |
| 124 | 220 | ,216) | ,215 | 2 | $33\bar{3}$ | 036 | ,370 | ,380 | |
| 004 | $40ar{4}$ | ,216 | | | 040 | 040 | ,380 | | |
| 022 | $22\overline{2}$ | ,219 | ,223 | nichtzu sehen | $\frac{5}{2}3\frac{5}{2}$ | 530 | ,381 | ,389 | |
| 212 | 410 | ,223 | ,230 | michtzu Benen | $50\overline{5}$ | 0010 | ,394 | ,394 | |
| $20\bar{4}$ | 206 | ,227 | ,229 | 4 | 235 | 337 | ,394 | ,394 | |
| $30\bar{3}$ | 006 | ,236 | ,240 | | 727 | 720 | ,400 | ,414 | |
| 312 | 115 | ,237 | ,239 | nichtzu sehen | 404 | 800 | ,403 | ,421 | |
| 301 | 402 | ,238 | ,239 | | 107 | $80\overline{6}$ | ,403 | ,410 | |
| 220 | 222 | ,240 | ,240 | 4 | 515 | 0110 | ,405 | ,408 | |
| 323 | 320 | ,244 | ,252 | | 426 | 2210 | ,410 | ,416 | |
| $12\overline{3}$ | $22\overline{4}$ | ,248 | ,250 | | 414 | 840 | ,415 | ,426 | |
| 105 | 406 | ,260 | ,264 | | 143 | $44\bar{2}$ | ,428 | ,435 | |
| 314 | 117 | ,272 | ,277 | | 242 | 440 | ,430 | ,443 | |
| 222 | 420 | ,277 | ,287 | | 008 | 808 | ,431 | ,438 | |
| 402 | 206 | ,284 | ,291 | | 516 | 1111 | ,433 | ,426 | |
| 321 | 224 | ,284 | ,288 | | 604 | 2010 | ,435 | ,435 | |
| 030 | 030 | ,285 | , | | 600 | 606 | ,436 | ,448 | |
| 024 | $42\overline{4}$ | | ,302 | | 044 | $44\overline{4}$ | ,437 | ,446 | |
| 204 | $60\overline{2}$ | | ,302 | | 336 | 339 | ,445 | ,443 | |
| $\frac{1}{2}3\frac{1}{2}$ | 130 | | ,301 | | 507 | $20\bar{1}\bar{2}$ | ,451 | ,449 | |
| 400 | 404 | | ,297 | | 545 | 540 | ,455 | ,466 | |
| $22\bar{4}$ | 226 | | ,296 | | 602 | 804 | ,475 | ,481 | |
| 131 | 032 | | ,300 | | 440 | 444 | ,480 | ,486 | |
| $30\bar{5}$ | 208 | | ,307 | | 527 | 2212 | ,490 | ,485 | |
| 303 | 600 | | ,304 | | 703 | 4010 | ,495 | ,498 | |
| $32\overline{3}$ | 026 | | ,311 | | 246 | 448 | ,499 | ,498 | |
| $\frac{323}{41\overline{3}}$ | 117 | | ,309 | | 437 | 3311 | | | |
| | | | ,347 | | 253 | 55Ī | | | |
| 404 | 008 | · · · · · | ,325 | | 347 | 4410 | | | |
| 525 222 | 520 | | ,328 | | 060 | 060 | | | |
| 233 | 330 | | | | 550 | 5 55 | | | |
| 232 | 034 | | | | 300 | 300 | , | () | |
| 313 | 610 | ,327 | ,327 | | 1 | | | | |

¹⁾ Geschätzt.

Aus der Tabelle ergeben sich folgende Auslöschungsregeln:

Es fehlen alle Flächen:

- 1) $(u\ 0\ 0)$ 2) $(0\ 0\ u)$ 3) $(u\ 0\ u)$ 4) $(u\ 0\ g)$ 5) $(g\ 0\ u)$
- 6) (0 u u) 7) (0 g u) 8) (u u g) 9) (g g u).

Über das Auftreten der Reflexe (0 u 0) ließ sich aus den Aufnahmen mit CuK_a Antikathode nichts sicheres sagen. Der Reflex (010) wurde nämlich nicht beobachtet; er würde aber auch zu nahe am Primärfleck liegen; von (030) dagegen trat eine schwache Spur auf, doch könnte der Fleck auch der (020)-Reflex von beigemischter Chromstrahlung sein. Die Möglichkeit wäre immerhin vorhanden, da das verwendete Röntgenrohr auf der Kathode einen Chromstahlstrahlenschutz trug. Es wurde deshalb noch eine Goniometeraufnahme um die Drehachse [100] mit $Ni\ K_a$ -Strahlung gemacht. Es ist hier sicher keine Strahlung vorhanden, deren Wellenlänge das 1,5 fache der Wellenlänge von $Ni\ K_a$ ist.

Die folgende Tabelle II enthält die Auswertung der Flächen (0 k 0) mit den geschätzten Intensitäten:

Tabelle II. Tabelle der gefundenen Flächen (0k0).

| Fläche | Linie | $\sin \vartheta/2$ berech. | $\vartheta/2$ | $\sin \theta/2$ beob. | I |
|--------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 010 | Ni Ka | 0,103 | 6 | 0,10 | 4 |
| 020 | Ni Kβ | 0,184 | 40,2 | 0,477 | 4 |
| 020 | Cu Ka | 0,490 | 44,0 | 0,191 | 4 |
| 020 | Ni Ka | 0,206 | 12,0 | 0,208 | 5 |
| 020 | Fe Ka | 0,238 | 14,0 | 0,242 | 3 |
| 020 | Cr Ka | 0,283 | 16,3 | 0,284 | 3 |
| 030 | Ni Ka | 0,308 | 18,3 | 0,314 | 2 |
| 040 | Ni Ka | 0,410 | 24,5 | 0,415 | 4 |
| 060 | Ni Ka | 0,615 | 24,2 | 0,612 | 3 |
| 060 | Ni Kβ | 0,552 | 38,1 | 0,562 | 4 |
| 080 | Ni Ka | 0,820 | 55,5 | 0,824 | 2 |

Die Reflexe $(0\ u\ 0)$ sind also nicht ausgelöscht, aber sie sind wesentlich schwächer als die $(0\ g\ 0)$. Von den monoklinen Raumgruppen lassen sich nun alle ausschließen bis auf C_{2h}^{4}), die auf ein einfaches Gitter führt. Die Raumgruppe C_{2h}^{4} besitzt folgende Symmetrieelemente²):

- 1. Digyren | [010] durch 000, \(\frac{1}{2}\)00, 00\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)0\(\frac{1}{2}\).
- 2. Gleitspiegelebenen || (010) mit der Gleitkomponente $\frac{1}{2} c^3$) durch 0 0 0, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0.

Schleede-Schneider, Röntgenspektroskopie u. Kristallstrukturanalyse
 240. 1929. 2) Rinne-Schiebold, Nomenklatur der Kristallklassen S. 59. 4929.

³⁾ Nicht auszuschließen sind die Gleitkomponenten $\frac{1}{2}a$ oder $\frac{1}{2}(a+c)$; die Symmetriezentren liegen dann in $\frac{1}{4}00$ bzw. $\frac{1}{4}0\frac{1}{4}$ und den entsprechenden Lagen. Die Strukturdiskussion ist nur für die oben genannte Aufstellung durchgeführt worden.

3. Symmetriezentren

in
$$00\frac{1}{4}$$
, $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{4}$, $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$
 $00\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{3}{4}$, $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$.

Die Herren Bernal und Crowfoot geben eine höhere Symmetrie an, ihr Elementarkörper enthält nur vier Moleküle. Daß diese höhere Symmetrie aber nicht ganz vorhanden ist, folgt daraus, daß von mir mit Sicherheit mehrere Reflexe beobachtet sind, denen im Bernalschen Elementarkörper gebrochene Indizes mit dem Nenner 2, zugleich in der a- und c-Achse, zuzuordnen wären, nämlich:

Reflexe: (410) (340) (420) (42 $\overline{2}$) (320) (430) (520) (330) (530) (720) (540) n. Bernal: $(\frac{1}{2}4\frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2}4\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}2\frac{1}{2})(\overline{2}2\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}2\frac{3}{2})(\frac{3}{2}2\frac{3}{2})(\frac{1}{2}3\frac{1}{2})(\frac{5}{2}2\frac{5}{2})(\frac{3}{2}3\frac{3}{2})(\frac{5}{2}3\frac{5}{2})(\frac{7}{2}2\frac{7}{2})(\frac{5}{2}4\frac{5}{2})$

Um dieses Ergebnis sicherzustellen, habe ich noch eine Schichtlinienaufnahme mit der Drehungsachse [101] gemacht. Außer den stark hervortretenden Schichten 2, 4, 6 sind die Schichten 1, 3, 5 in der Tat auch vorhanden, allerdings schwächer als die ersteren. Für die Länge der Abschnitte auf [101] ergibt sich aus der Aufnahme 22,0 Å \pm 3% in Übereinstimmung mit der Rechnung.

4. Die in der Debye-Aufnahme stark hervortretende (212) Fläche deutet darauf hin, daß diese Netzebene die größte Atomdichte besitzt. Da die größten Atomgruppen in dem Molekül die beiden Benzolringe sind, ist es wahrscheinlich, daß diese in der Ebene (212) liegen. Ein solcher starker Ring mit demselben Glanzwinkel ist es auch, der bei Röntgenaufnahmen der anisotropen Schmelze des p-Azoxyanisols auftritt. Die folgende Tab. III enthält die Ausmessung der beiden entsprechenden Ringe:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & & & \\ p\text{-Azoxyanisol} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ \text{kristallinflüssig} & & 9.9 & 0.472 \end{array}$

Beim Anlegen eines Magnetfeldes zeigt sich bei der anisotropen Schmelze des p-Azoxyanisols im Röntgenbild ein Faserdiagramm nach der Feldrichtung, das in der Parallelorientierung der Molekülachsen zu den Kraftlinien seine Erklärung findet¹). Die aus dem Ringdurchmesser und der Wellenlänge der Röntgenstrahlen zu berechnende Identitätsperiode entspricht danach dem mittleren Querabstand der Moleküle.

Im festen p-Azoxyanisol sind 8 Moleküle im Elementarkörper. Aus der Symmetrie des Elementarkörpers (S. 190) ist zu schließen, daß in dem Zwischenraum zwischen zwei Netzebenen (010) zwei Schichten von Molekülen eingeordnet werden müssen. Da der Netzebenenabstand 8,08 Å beträgt, müssen die Schichten sehr eng aufeinanderliegen. Dafür

¹⁾ W. Kast, Ann. Physik 4, 83, 418. 1927.

gibt es nur die eine Möglichkeit, daß die Moleküle ungefähr senkrecht zur b-Achse orientiert sind, also die Molekülachsen parallel zur Ebene (010) liegen. Wegen der Übereinstimmung der Winkel für (212) und dem des flüssigen Ringes nehmen wir an, daß die Netzebenenabstände (212) mit dem Querabstand der Moleküle identisch sind, die Benzolringe also in (212) und die Moleküle parallel zur Schnittlinie [101] der Flächen (010) und (212) liegen.

Zur selben Lage der Moleküle im Kristallgitter kommt man auf Grund der sog. »smear lines«. Nach Bernal und Crowfoot und wie ich bestätigen konnte, ist der Reflex der Ebene (608) (nach meiner Indi-

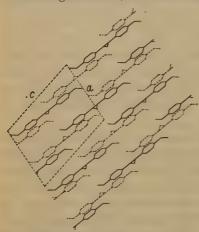


Fig. 2. Die (010) Ebene des Bernalschen Elementarkörpers. Die gestrichelten Moleküle liegen in y=0, die ausgezogenen in $y=\frac{1}{2}$.

zierung) stets stark verbreitert. Dies erklärt sich, wenn man annimmt, daß die Längsrichtung der Moleküle auf dieser Ebene senkrecht steht. Denn es ist eine allgemeine Wahrnehmung, daß Moleküle von länglicher Form einer kleinen Verschiebung in ihrer Längsrichtung wenig Widerstand entgegensetzen und daß daher eine zu dieser Richtung senkrechte Netzebene sehr leicht etwas verwackelt ist. Die Normale zu der Ebene (608) weicht nur wenig von der Richtung [101] ab. So sind Bernal und Crowfoot zu dem in Fig. 2 dargestellten Gitter gelangt. Die Ebenen der Benzolringe sind als etwas geneigt gegen (010) angenom-

men. Die Form der Moleküle ist noch unsicher, Bernal und Crowfoot nehmen an, daß die beiden Stickstoffatome mit den paraAchsen der beiden Benzolringe einfach eine gerade Linie bilden und daß das Sauerstoffatom der Azoxygruppe symmetrisch liegt.

Man muß nun auf Grund meiner Beobachtungen, die die Raumgruppe C_{2h}^4 ergeben haben, das Bernalsche Gitter abändern, so daß ein Gitter geringerer Symmetrie entsteht. Das ist auf folgende Weise möglich. An Stelle der Schraubenachsen der Raumgruppe C_{2h}^5 müssen Drehachsen treten. (Fig. 3.) Man erhält dann aber ein Gitter, in dem die Identitätsperioden nur $\frac{1}{2}(a+c)$ und $\frac{1}{2}(a-c)$ sind. Um zu der größeren Identitätsperiode zu gelangen, müssen daher die Moleküle noch so angeordnet werden, daß die Gruppen 1 und 6, sowie 2 und 5 nicht voll identisch sind. Eine

solche Anordnung bringt aber bei Beibehaltung des von Bernal benutzten Molekülmodells die Schwierigkeit mit sich, daß die Verkettung der benachbarten Moleküle durch ihre Dipole uneinheitlich und teil-

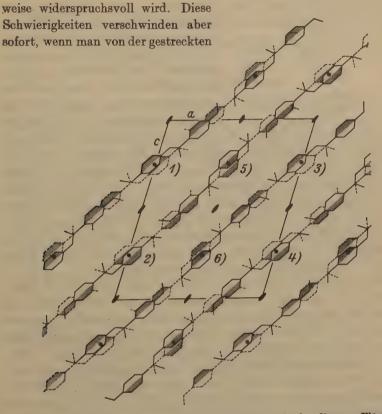


Fig. 3. Die (010) Ebene des neuen Elementarkörpers, in der die a-c-Fläche eingezeichnet ist. Die Ebene der gestrichelten Moleküle hat von der der ausgezogenen Moleküle einen Abstand $\frac{1}{2}b$. Zwischen beiden ist eine Gleitspiegelebene mit der Gleitkomponente $\frac{1}{2}c$. Ebenso liegen zwischen beiden Ebenen die Symmetriezentren (kleine Kreise). Parallel zur b-Achse durchstoßen dann noch die zweizähligen Achsen die Ebene (010). Die Benzolringe liegen teils in den Ebenen (212) teils in (212), und zwar so, daß die schraffierten Hälften nach oben zeigen.

Form der Moleküle abgeht, indem man die Bindung N=N gegen die Längsachse knickt, wie es auch auf Grund des Verhaltens der Moleküle im elektrischen Feld von Kast¹) bereits gefordert wurde (Fig. 4). Die so dargestellte Anordnung der Fig. 3 entspricht allen Forderungen des

¹⁾ W. Kast, Z. Physik 71, 39. 1931.

Röntgenbefundes. Die Symmetriezentren bedingen Molekülgruppen von zwei Molekülen. Die symmetrische Kopplung dieser zwei erfolgt dabei in der Art, daß die elektrischen Momente der N=0-Gruppen wechselweise mit den Momenten je einer Endgruppe $C-O-CH_3$ unter- bzw.

Fig. 4. Modell des p-Azoxyanisol-Moleküls.

übereinanderliegen. Die Moleküle sind hier ebenso wie die Symmetriezentren parallel zur Diagonalen der a-c-Ebene gezeichnet. Auf diese Weise kommen die beiden äußeren Benzolringe eines Molekülpaares unter bzw. über die äußeren Benzolringe des nächsten zu

liegen. Dabei müssen die $O-CH_3$ -Dipole der freien Enden mit den Kopplungsstellen der benachbarten Molekülpaare in Kraftwirkung treten, da dort der N=O-Dipol überwiegt. Eine solche Molekülgruppe 1 geht dann durch die Digyre in die Molekülgruppe 2 über. 1 selbst ist dann wieder mit 3 identisch, ebenso wie 2 und 4. 1 und 6 weisen nur kleine Unterschiede auf (die N=O-Bindungen der beiden Molekülpaare haben entgegengesetzte Richtung), wie es auch nach der S. 190 angeführten Schichtlinienaufnahme zu erwarten ist. Die vollständige Identität in Richtung 1—6 ist erst bei dem doppelten Abstand erreicht.

Es ergibt sich also wieder eine kettenartige Anordnung für die Moleküle külpaare, aber mit dem Unterschied gegen Bernal, daß die Moleküle parallel zur Diagonalen der a-c-Ebene liege, und zwar so, daß die Benzolringe in der einen Kette in (212) und in der nächsten in (212) liegen. Diese Lage erklärt die starke Intensität der Reflexe (212) ebenso wie die Übereinstimmung des Ringes (212) mit dem Ring der anisotropflüssigen Phase zwanglos und ist auch in guter Übereinstimmung mit der Beobachtung der »smear lines«, da die Achse [101] nahezu senkrecht auf (608) steht.

Es ist mir eine angenehme Pflicht, meinem hochverehrten Lehrer, Herrn Geheimen Regierungsrat Professor Dr. Mie, für die Anregung zu dieser Arbeit und für die liebenswürdige Unterstützung bei der Ausführung zu danken. Auch Herrn Professor Dr. W. Kast möchte ich für seine wertvollen Ratschläge danken.

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Eingegangen am 19. Januar 1934.

The Crystal Structure of Hexamethylethane and of Cubic Hexachloroethane.

By

C. D. West in Cambridge (Mass.).

It is known that CH_4 and its simple tetrasubstitution products CX_4 (for example, X = Cl, Br, I, CH_3 , NO_2) are characterized by high symmetry of the molecules, as shown by the absence of a dipole moment, among other evidence; by polymorphism in the solid state, as shown by the optical studies of Wahl and by discontinuities in the specific heat curve (CH_4, CCl_4) ; by high symmetry of the high temperature modifications, as shown by optical isotropy and confirmed by X-ray crystal structure determinations; and by relatively high melting points, a property directly related to symmetry. The present note reports some optical and X-ray data for two substituted ethanes, C_2Cl_6 and $C_2(CH_3)_6$, which may be of interest for comparison with the foregoing methanes.

Experimental.

 C_2Cl_6 is trimorphous 1, 2); the equilibrium temperatures and volume changes have been reported as follows:

orthorhombie ≠triclinic ≠cubic ≠liquid

Temperature 43° 71° 185°

 Δv , cc/kgm. 9.7 28.0

If the density of the orthorhombic form is taken as 2.09, an upper limit of 1.94 for the density of the cubic form may be calculated from the foregoing values if the continuous thermal expansion is neglected.

The vapor of this compound has a camphoric odor.

Gossner's optical data for the orthorhombic form were supplemented as follows: The (100) plates fracture readily without definite cleavage. Biaxial negative with $a=1.590\parallel c, \gamma=1.668\parallel b, \gamma-\alpha=.078,$ $2~{\rm E}=66^\circ,~2~{\rm V}=38^\circ.$

The X-ray structure of the orthorhombic phase of C_2Cl_6 has been studied by Yardley³) along with several other isomorphous hexasubstit-

¹⁾ B. Gossner, Z. Krist. 38, 151. 1904.

²⁾ P. Bridgman, Pr. Am. Acad. Arts Sci. 51, 55. 1916.

³⁾ K. Yardley, Pr. Roy. Soc. London (A) 118, 449, 485. 1928.

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uted ethanes. An X-ray powder photograph was taken at 80° in Mo radiation. Symmetry cubic: a=7.43, Z=2, calculated density 1.90, body centered lattice.

 $C_2(CH_3)_6$, hexamethylethane, is reported to have a discontinuity in the specific heat curve at $-125^{\circ 1}$). This compound, which likewise has a camphoric odor, has not previously been described crystallographically. The solid is plastic and isotropic with n=1.480; it sublimes readily in a closed vessel to give well formed rhombic dodecahedrons. By suspension a density of .81 was found. A sample was sealed into a glass tube and powder photographs obtained.

Symmetry cubic: a = 7.69, Z = 2, calculated density .83, body centered lattice. The intensities correspond roughly to those of the preceding compound (see Table I).

Table I. X-Ray Data, Cubic Ethane Derivatives.

| C_2Cl_6 at 80° | | 80° | $C_{3}(CH_{3})_{6}$ | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------|---------------------|------|-------|---------------|--|
| hkl | a | Intensity | hkl | а | Inter | nsity Osc. | |
| 110 | 7.40 | st | 440 | 7.70 | vst | vst | |
| 200 | | absent | 200 | 7.70 | m | st | |
| 211 | 7.40 | m | 211 | 7.71 | mw | mst | |
| 220 | 7.48 | W | 220 | 7.69 | w | m | |
| 310 | 7.41 | w . | 340 | 7.69 | m · | mst | |
| 222 | 7.43 | w . | 222 | 7.65 | vw | · st | |
| 324 | | absent | 321 | | | absen | |
| 400 | 7.45 | · w | 400 | | | w, st | |
| 411 | | | 330 | | | w | |
| 330 | 7.42 | w | 411 | | | mst | |
| 420 | 7.40 | · w | 420 | | | mw | |

After standing several days in the sealed tube the specimen had recrystallised and was presumably a single crystal. After orienting the crystal by X-ray methods oscillation photographs were taken about the cube edge. These photographs exhibit equatorial symmetry and confirm the unit deduced from powder data.

Discussion.

The following summary suggests that the substituted ethanes will form a series parallel to the methanes in respect to the properties noted in paragraph 1.

¹⁾ Parks, Huffman, Thomas, J. Am. chem. Soc. 52, 1032, 1930.

| | Symmetry of Solid | Transition in Solid |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| C_2H_6 | hexagonal close packed | 1) |
| C_2Cl_6 | cubic | 71°, 43° |
| $C_2(CH_3)_6$ | cubic | — 12 5° |

The C_2Cl_6 molecule has zero dipole moment²). It is reasonable to suppose that the C_2X_6 molecule, whatever its configuration, has not more than one principal axis of rotational symmetry. The stated cubic structural unit requires the molecule to have at least four intersecting threefold axes. A possible escape from this dilemma is the assumption that in the cubic modification there is a large degree of thermal vibration approaching a rotation of the molecules as units, which permits them to simulate a higher degree of symmetry than they actually possess. Such an apparent increase in the symmetry of a structural unit on heating a crystal through a polymorphic transition has been reported in several cases during the last few years. If this explanation be true the stated structural units of the foregoing ethanes may be regarded as correct and a discussion of the intensities of individual reflections would be of little value. Conversely, if the molecules did not thus simulate the symmetry of a sphere (or of a regular octahedron at the least) the stated structural units would be only pseudo-units.

Other hexa-substituted ethanes are isomorphous with C2Cl6 and some of them, like it, invert to isotropic forms at higher temperatures; it may be expected that these phases will have the foregoing structure. The substituted ethanes are thus not only similar in their properties, they afford examples of the isomorphous replacement of CH_3 by Cl or Br. While Grimm3) found only a few cases of this isomorphous replacement among the carbon compounds and failed to include the present instance in his compilation, to my mind further experiment would probably show it to be not uncommon.

Summary.

 $C_2(CH_3)_6$ and C_2Cl_6 are cubic and apparently have the same structure above their respective transitions at -125° and 71°. X-ray data may be interpreted on the basis of a body centered packing of roughly spherical molecules. The cube edge of the unit (or pseudo-unit) containing two formulas is: $C_2(CH_3)_6$, a = 7.69; C_2Cl_6 at 80°, a = 7.43.

Chemical Laboratory, Harvard University.

Received January 22 nd, 1934.

¹⁾ Ethane crystals have not been studied below - 206°.

²⁾ C. P. Smyth, Dielectric Constant and Molecular Structure, 1931.

³⁾ H. Grimm and others, Z. physikal. Ch. (B) 14, 217. 1931.

Crystal Structures of some Hydrated Compounds. I. $LiClO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, $LiI \cdot 3H_2O$, $Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.

By

C. D. West in Cambridge (Mass.).

(With 1 figures.)

The observed existence of the tabulated hydrates as solid phases, which afford another example of the general similarity (long recognised by chemists) of lithium to metals of the second group, suggests a similarity in the structural functions of the complexes $Li_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$ and $Mg \cdot 6 H_2O$. It also suggests that the Li^+ ion is coordinated to either three or six water molecules in these crystals. An examination by X-ray methods of the crystal structures of some of these hydrates has therefore been undertaken. The present report will recount some observations on the structures of $LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$, $LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$, and also of $Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3 H_2O$; following papers will deal with hydrates of the formula $Me(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$, where Me is Mg, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Zn and Cd, which form an interesting hitherto unstudied isomorphous series (except the Cd compound); and further with the structure type $MeX_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$ (where Me is an alkaline earth, and X a halogen) previously described by Herrmann¹).

| Substance | MP | Substance | MP |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| $LiCl \cdot 3H_2O$ | — 15° | $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | 118° |
| $LiBr \cdot 3H_2O$ | 3 | $MgBr_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | 15265 |
| $LiI \cdot 3H_2O$ | 73 | $MgI_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | > 190 |
| $LiClO_3 \cdot 3H_2O^2$ | 8 | $Mg(ClO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | 35-40 |
| $LiClO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ | 95 | $Mg(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | 147 |
| $LiMnO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ | | $Mg(MnO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | |
| $LiNO_3 \cdot 3H_3O$ | 30 | $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ | 90 |

Melting points are taken from International Critical Tables or from Mellor's Comprehensive Treatise, except as noted.

¹⁾ Z. Herrmann, Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 187, 231, 1930; 196, 79; 197, 212, 339, 1931.

²⁾ L. Berg, Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 166, 231, 4927; 181, 431, 4929.

$LiClO_4 \cdot 3H_2O.$

According to Groth, $LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$ crystallises in the hexagonal system in prisms $10\overline{1}0$ terminated by $10\overline{1}1$, with the axial ratio c/a=.704 and density 1.84. While the symmetry class is not assigned, neither of two observers remarked any departure from holohedral symmetry. A redetermination of the density by the suspension method gives 1.89 + .01.

From Laue, oscillation, and powder photographs in Mo radiation the symmetry is D_{6h} and the lattice constants are:

Hexagonal, a = 7.71, c = 5.42, c/a = .704, Z = 2, density = 1.90. Absent reflections hh.l with l odd.

A reasonable structure has been developed in the space group C_{6v}^4 and has been tested by comparisons of calculated and observed intensities of reflections. The structure lacks a horizontal plane of symmetry.

The following arrangement in C_{6v}^4 was assumed.

- a) 2 Li in 00z.
- b) 2 Cl in $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}0$; $2 O_I$ in $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}w$.
- c) $6 O_{II}$ in $u\bar{u}v$; 6 Aq in $u'\bar{u}'v'$.

The ClO_4^- ion was assumed to be a regular tetrahedron with the Cl-O distance 1.50; this requires that $w=100^\circ$, $u=120\pm38^\circ$, $v=-33^\circ$, and leaves only u' and v' as variables if the lithium atoms are neglected.

The first step in the structure determination is to find values of u and u' that will give agreement between observed intensities and calculated structure amplitudes in the prism zone (reflections hk.0). The structure amplitudes are calculated from the following F-curves.

| | $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0$ | .1 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .5 |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| \overline{Li} | 2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| Cl | 10 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 6.8 |
| 0 | 40 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 |

Table I shows that satisfactory agreement is obtained with the values $u = 158^{\circ}$, $u' = 45^{\circ}$.

The second step is to match the intensities of general planes (hk.l) by a suitable choice of v'. Table I shows that satisfactory agreement is obtained with the c-parameters $z=90^\circ, w=100^\circ, v=-33^\circ, v'=180^\circ$. The structure is thus completely determined.

While the lithium atom contributes very little to the intensity of the diffracted beams, nevertheless its a-parameters may be regarded as

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certain. This follows from the fact that in the hexahydrated divalent perchlorates, which have the same projection of the structure on the basal plane as $LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$, the metal atoms can be located from intensity considerations on the axes corresponding to 00z. The c-parameter is a guess.

With these values of the variables the following interatomic distances are calculated:

Li—6 Aq 2.14.

Aq—Aq 2.88, 3.18 octahedron edges.

 O_{II} — O_{II} 3.16, O_{II} — O_{I} 3.10 in different tetrahedrons.

 $Aq = O_{I}$ 3.04, $Aq = O_{II}$ 2.94, 3.28.

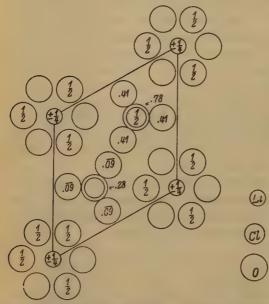


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure of $LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$ on (001). a = 7.71, c = 5.42.

Atoms not numbered are at zero height, the heights of the others are indicated as fractions of the c-axis.

This structure, represented in Figure 1, places 6 waters at the points of a flattened octahedron about each lithium atom. Successive octahedrons along the (00z) axis share faces parallel to the basal plane.

Summary: The hexagonal unit of $LiClO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ with c = 5.42, a = 7.74, Z = 2, has the atoms in the following positions of space group C_{6e}^4 :

- a) 2 Li in 00z, $z = 90^{\circ}$.
- b) 2 Cl in $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}0$; $2 O_1$ in $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}w$, $w = 100^{\circ}$.
- c) $6 O_{II}$ in $u\bar{u}v$, $u = 458^{\circ}$, $v = -33^{\circ}$. 6 Aq in $u'\bar{u}'v'$, $u' = 45^{\circ}$, $v' = 480^{\circ}$.

| Table I. | Oscillation | Photographs | of LiClO | $\cdot 3H_2O$. |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|

| hk | $\sin \theta/\lambda$ | 4 = 0 | 1 = 1 | | | 1 = 4 |
|------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| •••• | for $hk \cdot 0$ | F I | F I | F I | F I | F I |
| 00 | | - | 0 a | 56 st | 0 a | 25 st |
| 10 | .075 | 12 m | 3 0 vst | 15 m | 21 st | 7 a |
| 11 | .430 | 38 st | 0 a | 5 w | 0 a | 17 st |
| 20 | .150 | — 7 mw | 48 vst | . 18 st | 31 vst | 18 mst |
| 21 | .498 | 31 st | 24 st | 19 st | 40 mst | 9 mst |
| 30 | .225 | 3 w | 43 mw | 10 m | 24 mst | 18 mst |
| 22 | .260 | 37 st | 0 a | 13 m | 0 а | 23 st |
| 34 | .270 | 7 w | 16 st | 11 m | 19 st | 14 mst |
| 40 | .300 | — 23 m | 13 m | 18 mst | 15 mst | 7 w |
| 32 | .327 | 1 a | 48 mst | 8 a | 14 mst | 9 w |
| 41 | .342 | 24 st - | 9 m | 5 m | .5 w | 17 st |
| 50 | .375 | 16 m | 12 w | 46 mst | 3 w | 7 m |
| 33 | .390 | 50 st | 0 a | 32 st | Ó a | 17 st |
| 42 | .396 | 7 w | 16 m | 6 w | 43 mst | 3 а |
| 51 | .417 | 4 w | 18 st | 9 m | 17 st | 43 mst |
| 60 | .450 | 7 m | 6 a | 5 mw | | |
| 43 | .455 | 11 mst | 44 mst | 9 m | | |
| 52 | .467 | 15 st | 8 mw | | | |
| 61 | .490 | 11 mst | 8 m | | | |

$LiI \cdot 3H_2O$.

The structure of $LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$ has been examined by Hendricks with the following results²):

Hexagonal, C_{6v}^4 or D_{6h}^4 , a=7.45, c=5.45, c/a=.731, Z=2 ($LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$).

 $2I \text{ in } \frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}0; 60 \text{ in } u\bar{u}v.$

Absent reflections hh.l with l odd.

These conclusions I have confirmed with oscillation and powder photographs, and a basal Laue photograph, all in *Mo* radiation. For these exposures suitable specimens were sealed into glass tubes.

The similarity between $LiClO_4 \cdot 3$ Aq and $LiI \cdot 3$ Aq suggests that the water molecules occupy similar positions in the two crystals. To test

¹⁾ There is evidence that the Li^+ ion is coordinated to six water molecules in aqueous solution. Thus Schreiner and Schreiner (Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 166, 219. 1927) from electromotive force measurements. While Bernal and Fowler (J. chem. Physics 1, 515. 1933) state from evidence of crystallography and heats of solution that it is tetrahydrated, their calculations point to a larger number. See also the following section of this paper.

²⁾ S. Hendricks, Am. J. Sci. 15, 403. 1928.

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this point I have compared observed and calculated intensities for the iodide; and the results, while not so conclusive as in the preceding case, assuredly do not conflict with such a structure.

An estimate of u may be obtained from the relative intensities (on c-axis oscillation photographs) of reflections hk.0 when $2h + k \neq 3m$, on which the oxygen lattice has an appreciable effect. By the usual methods u may be restricted to the range $50 \pm 5^{\circ}$ in the region $30^{\circ} < u < 90^{\circ}$. The fact that the intensities repeat themselves as 1 varies by 2 suggests that v = 0 or $\frac{1}{2}$. The observed intensity $50.1 \sim 50.0$, whereas in general $hk.1 \gg hk.0$ (with $2h + k \neq 3m$), shows that $v = \frac{1}{2}$. The tabulated intensities are calculated with $u = 51^{\circ}$, $v = 180^{\circ}$. These values give satisfactory agreement between calculated and observed intensities on a powder photograph, while the omission of the oxygen lattice from the calculated amplitude gives a definite conflict. No structure with the iodines in hexagonal close packing will account for the observed intensity of 30.1, which was found, in agreement with Hendricks, to be unduly strong.

This structure differs from the foregoing $LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$ only in the substitution of spherical iodine atoms for tetrahedral ClO_4 groups. The same substitution of ClO_4 for I has previously been observed, for example, in several cobaltammines and also in the cubic alkali compounds $MeI-MeClO_4$.

For the lithium ions, which cannot be located by intensity data, three sets of points are available; these are $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}0$ (as proposed by Hendricks), 000, 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 00 $\frac{3}{4}$. A parallel option was found in the similarly constructed crystal $LiIO_3^{-1}$) which differs in composition from the present compound by the substitution of oxygen for water. If Li is at 00 $\frac{1}{4}$, 00 $\frac{3}{4}$ the Li—O coordination in the two compounds will be the same; accordingly this point is to be preferred if the iodate structure is accepted. This places each Li at the center of a nearly regular octahedron of oxygens at a distance 2.14, the successive octahedrons along the c-axis sharing faces as in the iodate, with the Li—Li distance in this direction c/2 or 2.72. Each Li is also at the center of a flattened iodine octahedron at a distance 4.50. Each iodine is surrounded by twelve oxygens at a distance 3.70—3.75.

If this structure is correct, it can no longer be considered isostructural with the triethyl ammonium halides. It has been stated 2) that here the nitrogens are in $\frac{1}{3}$ between halogens on the same c-axis; such a change

¹⁾ W. H. Zachariasen, F. Barta, Physic. Rev. 87, 1626, 1931.

²⁾ S. B. Hendricks, Z. Krist. 67, 472, 1928.

in position probably accounts for the increase in axial ratio (c/a = .87 as compared to .73 for the iodide).

Summary: There are two formulas of $LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$ in the hexagonal unit a = 7.45, c = 5.45, c/a = .731. This unit is similar to that of $LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$. Evidence is presented that the atomic positions in space group C_{6v}^4 are

 $2 Li \text{ in } 00\frac{1}{4}.$

 $2I \text{ in } \frac{1}{4}\frac{2}{3}0.$

6 Aq in $u\bar{u}v$ with $u = 51^{\circ}$, $v = 180^{\circ}$.

This structure also resembles that of $LiIO_3$ from which it differs in composition only by the substitution of water molecules for oxygen atoms.

Table II. c-Axis Oscillation Photographs of LiI · 3 H2O.

| $hk \cdot 0$ | | Intensity | | 7.7. 4 | (77) | Intensity | | |
|--------------|------|-----------|------|--------|--------------|------------|-----|--------------|
| | (F). | W | H | | $hk \cdot 1$ | (F) | W | H |
| 10.0 | 32 | m | at | | 10.1 | 72 | vst | mst |
| 20.0 | 63 | mst | mst | | 20.1 | 103 | vst | \mathbf{m} |
| 21.0 | 48 | mst | | | 21.4 | 56 | st | |
| 31.0 | 33 | m | | | 34.4 | 62 | st | |
| 40.0 | 45 | w | w | | 40.1 | 72 | st | mst |
| 32.0 | 18 | 0 | | | 32.1 | 58 | mst | |
| 50.0 | 40 | w | vw | | 50.4 | 41 | mw | w |
| 42.0 | 33 | vw | | | 42.1 | 59 | m | |
| 51.0 | 34 | w | vw · | | 51.1 | 53 | m | mw |
| 43.0 | 24 | ő | | | 43.1 | 42 | w | |

The second column gives values of (F) calculated for the oxygen parameters $u=51^{\circ}$, $v=180^{\circ}$, and for the iodine positions as stated, with the use of the scattering curves of James and Brindley. The fourth column gives the intensities published by Hendricks, which in some respects deviate from the present intensities as given in the third column.

$Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O.$

From Laue, oscillation and powder photographs the symmetry of this crystal is that of C_{6h} , the departure from D_{6h} being only apparent in a few weak spots with 1 odd on a basal Laue photograph. The lattice constants are

Hexagonal, C_6^6 or C_{6h}^2 , a = 7.28, c = 9.64, c/a = 1.32, density = 2.91, Z = 2.

From literature c/a = 1.325, density = 2.91¹), symmetry class not assigned.

Characteristic absences 00.1 with 1 odd.

¹⁾ Wulff, Z. Krist. 77, 84. 1931.

On oscillation and Laue photographs reflections with 1 odd are relatively weak or absent; this at once indicates that Ba lies in 00u, $00u + \frac{1}{2}$ precisely in the positions proposed for Li in the preceding compounds. A pseudo unit with c' = c containing one formula of $Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ will be similar to the unit containing two formulas of $LiClO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ after removal of half the water, a substitution of Ba for 2Li, and a consequent contraction along vertical and horizontal axes such that c/a decreases from .70 to .66. This morphological similarity was remarked by Wyrouboff.

c a

| | | | o _j a |
|---------------------------|------|------|------------------|
| $2 LiClO_4 \cdot 3 H_2O$ | 5.42 | 7.71 | .704 |
| $2LiI \cdot 3H_2O$ | 5.45 | 7.45 | .731 |
| $Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ | 4.82 | 7.28 | .662 |

Optical Examination.

The refractive indices of the following lithium salts were measured by the immersion method with the use of a white light source.

| | ω | 8 | ωε |
|--|-------|-------|------|
| $LiI \cdot 3H_2O$ | 1.655 | 1.625 | .030 |
| LiClO ₄ · 3H ₂ O | 4.483 | 1.448 | .035 |
| $Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O^1)$ | 1.533 | 1.532 | .001 |

Thus these two lithium salts are optically as well as structurally similar.

After long standing in the presence of its saturated solution, well formed short thick colorless prisms of $LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$ were found. These presented the faces $10\overline{10}$, a pyramid $\hbar 0\bar{\hbar}l$, and probably a second pyramid in another zone; the Laue photograph previously referred to was obtained with one of these prisms.

Crystals of $LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$ are plastic and have no cleavage. Basal sections obtained by cutting with a sharp edge always give a distorted interference figure due to deformation; cleavage sections of the perchlorate give a perfect uniaxial negative cross.

 $LiNO_3 \cdot 3 \; H_2O$ crystallises in biaxial negative prisms with parallel extinction. The principal indices are 1.523, 1.490 and 1.365, with β parallel to the prism axis, and with 2 V $\sim 55^{\circ}$.

Some of the foregoing photographs of $LiI \cdot 3 H_2O$ were prepared at the Ryerson Laboratory of the University of Chicago, where I had the privilege of discussing these structures with Professor W.H.Zachariasen.

Chemical Laboratory Harvard University, Cambridge (Mass.). Received January 22nd, 1934.

¹⁾ Data of Wulff, Z. Krist. 77, 84. 1931.

Röntgenuntersuchungen über einige Zucker und Zuckerderivate. I.

Von

H. Brækken, C. J. Koren und N. A. Sörensen in Trondheim.

1. [cis] α -Methyl-xylosid.

Diese Verbindung wurde von Reuter¹) als monoklin-sphenoidisch beschrieben:

$$a:b:c=1,2772:1:0,8020; \beta=111^{\circ}46'.$$

Eine röntgenographische Untersuchung ist von Cox^2) ausgeführt worden. Er fand folgende Gitterkonstanten:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 11,28 \text{ Å} \\ b = 6,72 \text{ Å} \\ c = 11,02 \text{ Å} \end{array} \right\} \ a:b:c = 1,678:1:1,639,$$

was mit den oben angeführten kristallographischen Daten schwer verträglich ist. Wir haben deshalb die Kristalle neu untersucht.

Die von Reuter und Cox verwendeten Kristalle waren aus Aethylacetatlösung erhalten. Unsere Kristalle waren teils aus Aethylacetat (nach Fischer), teils aus Methylaethylketon (nach Hudson) auskristallisiert. Bei unseren Röntgenuntersuchungen wurden nur die letzteren verwendet. Um die kristallographischen Daten sicher festzulegen, wurden neue Winkelmessungen ausgeführt. Dieselben ergaben, daß die Kristalle monoklin-sphenoidische Kombinationen folgender Formen sind: a {100}, c {001}, q {011}, m {101}, p {101}, o {211}. Die Kristalle geben schlechte Reflexe. Besonders unscharf war (211), weil die Kristalle während des Wachsens auf dieser Fläche ruhten. Die Winkelmessungen sind in Tab. I enthalten.

¹⁾ Reuter, N. Jb. Min. 1, 169. 1899.

²⁾ J. chem. Soc. London 1982, 2535-43.

Tabelle I.

| Winkel | Anzahl der Messungen | Gemessen | Berechnet |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a:c | 25 | 68° 19′ | |
| c: q | 14 | 57° 06′ | _ |
| c : m | 40 | 56° 25′ | - |
| (c-a) : (c-q) | 9 | ca. 90° | . 90° 0′ |
| c:0 | 12 | ca. 53° | 53° 30′ |
| (c-a) : (c-o) | 12 | ca. 42° | 45° 0' |
| a:b:c= | = 1.642 : 1 : 1.661 | | $\beta = 111^{\circ}41'$ |

Die so gefundenen Achsenverhältnisse stimmen einigermaßen mit den von Cox mitgeteilten, scheinen aber, mit Ausnahme des Winkels β , keine direkte Beziehung zu den von Reuter angeführten Zahlen zu haben. Dies beruht darauf, daß Reuter für den Winkel c: o 37°30' angibt, während wir etwa 53° gefunden haben. (Die Reflexe {211} sind wegen ihrer Unschärfe für eine Bestimmung der Achsenverhältnisse ungeeignet.)

Es wurden Dreh- und Goniometeraufnahmen um die kristallographischen Hauptachsen hergestellt. Tab. II enthält die Auswertung der Schichtlinienabstände.

Taballa II

| Filmumkreis <i>U</i> in mm | Schichtlinien Index h _x | 2s in mm | $a_i = h_x \cdot \lambda \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{U}{2\pi}\right)^2}$ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| | 2 | 20,42 | 44,05 Å } 44,06 Å |
| 004 %0 | 3 | 32,33 | 11,05 Å 11,07 Å |
| 221,50 | 4 | 47,05 | 11,08 Å |
| | 5 | 67,90 | 11,08 Å |
| | 1 | 16,54 | 6,73 Å) |
| 221,50 | 2 | 36,28 | 6,72 Å 6,72 Å |
| | 3 | 66,9 | 6,70 Å |
| | 2 | 20,20 | 11,17 Å) |
| 221,50 | 3 | 31,99 | 41,16 Å \ 41,17 Å |
| | 4 | 46,50 | 41,17 Å |

a:b:c=4,646:1:1,662

Es wurde nicht versucht, den Winkel β röntgenographisch zu bestimmen. Das Volumen der Elementarzelle ist 771,41 Å3. Das spezifische Gewicht ist von C. N. Riiber nach der Schwebemethode zu 1,405 bestimmt worden. Die Basis enthält 4,002 ~ 4 Moleküle. Das röntgenmässig berechnete spezifische Gewicht ist 1,404.

Als einzige systematische Auslöschung wurde beobachtet, daß (0k0) in ungeraden Ordnungen verschwindet, was auf die Raumgruppe C_2^2 (oder $C_{2\lambda}^2$) deutet.

2. [trans] β -l-Methyl-arabinosid¹).

Die verwendeten Kristalle wurden aus Aethylacetat auskristallisiert. Sie sind meistens Kombinationen der Formen a {100}, b {110}, c {101}; bisweilen treten auch andere Flächen auf. Die Kristalle zeigen deutliche rhombisch-bisphenoidische Symmetrie. Die Ergebnisse der Winkelmessungen sind in Tab. III enthalten.

Tabelle III.

| Anzahl der Messungen | Gemessen | Berechnet | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| 38 | 61° 16′ | - | |
| 15 | 60° 57′ | _ | |
| 48 | 57° 28′ | 57° 28′ | |
| 27 | 76° 26′ | 76° 28′ | |
| 26 | 64° 06′ | 64° 03′ | |
| 14 | 89° 53′ | 90° 00′ | |
| | 38 15 18 27 26 | Messungen 38 61° 16′ 15 60° 57′ 18 57° 28′ 27 76° 26′ 26 64° 06′ | |

a:b:c=1,8240:1:1,0132.

Es wurden Drehaufnahmen und Goniometeraufnahmen um [100] [010] und [001] hergestellt. Die Auswertung der Schichtlinienabstände ergab die Gitterkonstanten:

$$a = 16,98 \text{ Å}, \qquad b = 9,29 \text{ Å}, \qquad c = 4,71 \text{ Å}.$$

Die Kristalle reflektieren gut und geben bei großen Abbeugungswinkeln $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ -Dublette, die sich für eine genauere Bestimmung der Gitterkonstanten eignen. Da die Drehaufnahmen viele Koinzidenzen enthielten, wurden besondere Schwenkaufnahmen für deren Auflösung hergestellt.

Dieselben ergaben:

$$a = 16,985 \text{ Å}, \qquad b = 9,321 \text{ Å}, \qquad c = 4,715 \text{ Å}$$

 $a: b: c = 1,8224: 1:0,5085.$

Als kristallographische c-Achse ist also die verdoppelte wirkliche c-Achse gewählt worden.

Das Volumen der Elementarzelle ist 746,40 Å³. Das spezifische Gewicht ist 1,449. Die Basis enthält 3,994 = 4 Moleküle. Das röntgenmäßig berechnete spezifische Gewicht ist 1,451.

Nachdem vorliegende Arbeit abgeschlossen war, haben Cox and Coodvin
 Krist. 85, 462. 1933 eine Röntgenuntersuchung über diese Substanz veröffentlicht.
 Ihre Ergebnisse decken sich mit den unsrigen.

Die Indizierung der Goniometeraufnahmen zeigt, daß die Reflexe (h00), (0k0), (00l) nur in geraden Ordnungen auftreten. Mit der makroskopisch bestimmten Symmetrie führt dies auf die Raumgruppe V^4 .

3. [cis] α -l-Methyl-arabinosid 1).

Die Kristalle waren durch Auskristallisieren in der Kälte aus 80% Alkohol erhalten. Die monoklinen Kristalle sind meistens Kombinationen der Formen a {100}, b {110}, b {110}, d {102}, f {011}, g {001}; bisweilen tritt auch e {111} auf.

Tab. IV enthält die Ergebnisse der Winkelmessungen.

Tabelle IV.

| Winkel | Anzahl der Messungen | Gemessen | Berechnet | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------|------------|--|
| a:g | 28 | 64° 06′ | desidentin | |
| a:b | 43 | 46° 18′ | | |
| a:d | 9 | 45° 47′ | | |
| (a-b) : (a-g) | 35 | ca. 90 | 90° 0′ | |
| (a-f):(a-b) | 16 | ca. 53 | 52° 34′ | |
| a:f | 16 | са. 69 | 69° 0′ | |

a:b:c=4,1626:4:0,7627. $\beta=415^{\circ}54'$

Die Gitterkonstanten wurden nur aus den Schichtlinienabständen bestimmt:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = 8,96 \text{ Å} \\ b = 7,73 \text{ Å} \\ c = 5,94 \text{ Å} \end{array} \right\} \ a:b:c = 4,458:4:0,769.$$

Das Volumen der Elementarzelle ist 370,4 ų. Mit dem spezifischen Gewicht 1,466 berechnet sich die Molekülzahl der Basis zu Z=2,005. Das röntgenmäßig berechnete spezifische Gewicht ist 1,462.

Es wurden Goniometeraufnahmen um die kristallographischen Hauptachsen hergestellt und ausgewertet. Als einzige systematische Auslöschung wurde gefunden, das (0k0) in ungeraden Ordnungen ausgelöscht ist. Dies deutet auf die Raumgruppe C_2^2 oder C_{2h}^2 , wobei erstere wohl als die wahrscheinlichere anzusehen ist.

¹⁾ Cox and Goodvin, Z. Krist. 85, 462. 1933 haben die Substanz vorläufig untersucht und geben für den Winkel β und das Achsenverhältnis a:b Zahlen, die den unsrigen naheliegen.

4. [trans] β - α -Galaktose (Stabil) 1).

Die Kristalle sind früher von E. Berner²) kristallographisch untersucht worden. Er beschreibt sie als monoklin prismatisch:

$$a:b:c=0.827:1:0.775; \qquad \beta=106^{\circ}25'.$$

Für die Röntgenuntersuchung standen gute Kristalle zur Verfügung. Die Kristalle hatten ein rhombisches Aussehen, und eine Laueaufnahme parallel zur b-Achse zeigte, daß die Kristalle tatsächlich rhombisch sind.

Die Gitterkonstanten wurden aus Schichtlinien-Abständen bestimmt:

$$a = 12,50 \text{ Å}, b = 7,67 \text{ Å}, c = 7,75 \text{ Å}; a:b:c = 1,630:1:1,010.$$

Das Volumen der Elementarzelle ist 742,6 ų. Das spezifische Gewicht ist 1,584. Dies ergibt für die Molekülzahl der Basis Z=4,00. Das röntgenmäßig berechnete spezifische Gewicht ist 1,583.

Die Goniometeraufnahmen zeigen, daß (h00), (0k0), (00l) in ungeraden Ordnungen ausgelöscht sind. Dies deutet auf die Raumgruppe V^4 .

5. [cis] α^3)-l-Methyl-rhamnosid.

Dieser Stoff ist von Reuter⁴) kristallographisch untersucht worden. Die Kristalle werden als rhombisch bisphenoidisch beschrieben, mit dem Achsenverhältnis:

$$a:b:c=0.6206:1:0.5637.$$

Herr Ing. J. Minsås stellte gute Kristalle zur Verfügung, welche dieselbe Entwicklung wie die von Reuter untersuchten hatten.

Die Gitterkonstanten wurden aus den Schichtlinienabständen bestimmt:

$$a = 8,26 \text{ Å}, b = 13,31 \text{ Å}, c = 7,54 \text{ Å}; a:b:c = 0,6206:1:0,5665.$$

Das spezifische Gewicht ist 1,418. Die Elementarzelle hat ein Volumen von 828,95 ų und enthält 4,00 Moleküle. Röntgenmäßig berechnet sich das spezifische Gewicht zu 1,418.

Die Auswertung der Goniometeraufnahmen ergab, daß (h00), (0k0), (00l) in ungeraden Ordnungen ausgelöscht sind. Dies deutet auf die Raumgruppe V⁴.

Eingegangen den 11. November 1933.

¹⁾ N. A. Sörensen hat gefunden, daß [trans] β — α -Galaktose dimorph ist. Eine labile Modifikation ist isoliert worden, aber nicht in guten Einkristallen.

²⁾ J. chem. Soc. London 1928, 2179.

³⁾ Privatmitteilung von Prof. C. N. Riiber.

⁴⁾ Z. Krist. 35, 389. 1902.

Recherches cristallographiques sur les cyanures doubles.

(4e Communication.)

Etude cristallographique du nickelocyanure de baryum $BaNi(CN)_4.4H_2O.$

Par

H. Brasseur, A. de Rassenfosse et J. Piérard à Liége. (Avec 5 figures.)

(III too o lightoon)

I. Introduction.

Dans l'étude des platinocyanures cristallisés et des composés analogues que nous avons entreprise, notre attention a été attirée par l'isomorphisme probable du platinocyanure de baryum $BaPt(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O , du nickelocyanure de baryum auquel on attribue la formule chimique $BaNi(CN)_4$. 3 H_2O et du palladocyanure de baryum $BaPd(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O .

La constatation de cet isomorphisme résulte de la similitude des compositions chimiques et des éléments cristallographiques. D'après Groth¹) citant Handl²), Keferstein³), Weselsky⁴), Schabus⁵), Murmann et Rotter⁵), De Sénarmont²) et Rammelsberg⁵), les cristaux de ces cyanures cristallisent dans le système monoclinique. On trouve pour les caractéristiques cristallographiques les chiffres rassemblés dans le tableau I suivant:

Tableau I.

| Formule | a | : b: | c | β | (110):(110) | (110):(011) | (100):(011) | (011):(011) |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| BaPt(CN)4.4H2O | 0.8677 | : 1:0 | .4788 | 103° 42′ | 80° 11′ | 83° 49′ | 77° 36′ | 49° 43′ |
| BaPd(CN)4.4H2O | 0.8534 | : 1:0 | .4857 | 103° 38′ | 80° 00′ | 83° 37′ | | 50° 33′ |
| BaNi(CN)4.3H2O | 0.8713 | : 1:0 | .4959 | 104° 38′ | 80° 16′ | 84° 00′ | 76° 50′ | 54° 05′ |

- 1) Groth, Ch. Kryst. 1, 404.
- 2) Handl, Ber. Wien. Akad. 82, 246. 4858.
- 3) Keferstein, Pogg. Ann. 99, 282, 4856.
- 4) Weselsky, Ber. dtsch. chem. Ges. Vol. 2, p. 589. 1868.
- 5) Schabus, Ber. Wien. Akad. 4, 569. 1850.
- 6) Murmann et Rotter, Ber. Wien. Akad. 34, 184. 1859.
- 7) De Sénarmont dans Rammelsberg, Suppl. Kryst.-Chemie p. 109. 1857.
- 8) Rammelsberg, Handb. der kryst.-phys.-Chemie 2, 21. 1882.

La composition chimique du platinocyanure et du palladocyanure est connue avec exactitude; celle du nickelocyanure de baryum a été étudiée par Weselsky¹) qui donne pour ce composé la formule BaNi(CN). . 3 H₂O. Handl²) en a fait une étude cristallographique soignée, mais il admet la formule obtenue par Weselsky. Groth³) considère la composition chimique comme douteuse et suggère la formule BaNi (CN)4.4 HOO pour des raisons inconnues mais qui semblent résulter de la constatation de l'isomorphisme des trois sels précédents. En résumé, il ne subsiste aucun doute en ce qui concerne les proportions relatives de Ba, Ni, CN, mais le nombre des molécules d'eau de cristallisation est sujet à vérification. Il était donc intéressant de déterminer d'une façon précise le nombre des molécules d'eau de cristallisation et de vérifier par une recherche nouvelle que ce nombre est bien celui prévu par extrapolation des platinocyanure et palladocyanure au nickelocyanure en tenant compte de l'isomorphisme mis en évidence par les études cristallographiques précédentes.

D'autre part, il était nécessaire de confirmer sur la base de nouvelles mesures les résultats obtenus par Handl²) en 1858 et d'établir l'existence de cet isomorphisme d'une façon définitive. Dans ce but, nous avons étudié quelques cristaux parmi les mieux constitués présentant des faces à reflets aussi bons que possible. L'étude du cristal au moyen des rayons X devait nous permettre également, par comparaison avec les résultats obtenus dans une recherche antérieure ⁴), de prolonger dans le domaine des dimensions réticulaires la démonstration de l'existence de l'iso-

morphisme signalé.

II. Préparation et détermination du nombre des molécules d'eau de cristallisation.

Pour préparer le nickelocyanure de baryum, nous n'avons pas utilisé le mode de préparation préconisé par Weselsky¹) qui consiste à faire réagir l'acide cyanhydrique sur une suspension de BaCO₃ dans une solution de NiSO₄ suivant le processus

 $NiSO_4 + 2 \ BaCO_3 + 4 \ HCN = BaNi(CN)_4 + BaSO_4 + 2 \ H_2O + 2 \ CO_3$

mais nous avons préféré, après essai préalable, dissoudre directement du cyanure de nickel dans une solution de $Ba(CN)_2$.

En opérant à froid et en utilisant une agitation vigoureuse de la solution, on peut obtenir un précipité de $Ni(CN)_2$. 7 H_2O qui, après lavages par décantation, se laisse filtrer commodément.

¹⁾ Voir note 4, p. 210. 2) Voir note 2, p. 210. 3) Voir note 1, p. 210.

⁴⁾ Brasseur et de Rassenfosse, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liége. (3) 18, 4.

Le cyanure de baryum a été obtenu par saturation à froid d'une solution d'hydroxyde de baryum au moyen d'acide cyanhydrique. Après évaporation dans le vide sec, on obtient le monohydrate relativement stable.

La solution jaune de $BaNi(CN)_4$, évaporée rapidement à l'abri de CO_3 afin d'éviter la transformation

$$BaNi(CN)_{\mathbf{4}} + H_{\mathbf{3}}O + CO_{\mathbf{3}} \lessgtr BaCO_{\mathbf{3}} + 2 \ HCN + Ni(CN)_{\mathbf{3}}$$

donne par cristallisation troublée une poudre cristalline jaunâtre que nous avons purifiée par cristallisations successives.

Pour obtenir des cristaux réguliers et assez volumineux, nous avons procédé à une évaporation lente en nous entourant des précautions décrites dans une note précédente¹). Nous avons pu ainsi obtenir des individus d'une grande régularité. La couleur en est d'un jauneorangé. Ces cristaux présentent sur la face (011) un reflet violacé. Nous avions espéré par analogie avec le $BaPt(CN)_4$ pouvoir remplacer ce composé par le nickelocyanure dans la fabrication des écrans radioscopiques. L'essai réalisé fut négatif.

La détermination du nombre des molécules d'eau a été réalisée directement par déshydratation du sel à 120° — 125° C. après avoir étudié attentivement la température à laquelle on peut commencer à craindre la décomposition du complexe. Quatre opérations successives donnent: 3.92, 3.97, 3.96 et 3.95 dont la moyenne: 3.95 nous permet de conclure par voie chimique à la présence de 4 molécules d'eau dans la molécule du sel cristallisé. La formule définitive serait donc $BaNi(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O .

N'ayant pas trouvé de renseignement sur la solubilité de ce composé, nous l'avons déterminée par la méthode habituelle. Les valeurs trouvées sont les suivantes:

III. Etude goniométrique du BaNi(CN)4 · 4H2O.

Pour la mesure précise des angles formés par les faces présentes sur les cristaux, un certain nombre de ceux-ci ont été sélectionnés pour le nombre des faces et les reflets de ces dernières.

1. Cristal n° 1. Ce cristal, allongé suivant l'axe des c, présente un faciès prismatique bien défini. Il est terminé d'un seul côté de l'axe des c. La figure 1 montre le cristal étudié en projection sur un plan perpendiculaire à l'axe des c. On remarque la présence des faces (010), (110), (100) et de la forme nouvelle (112) qui n'a pas été observée jusqu'à présent. On trouve les angles suivants:

2. Cristal n° 2. Ce cristal est également prismatique allongé suivant l'axe des c. Il est terminé des deux côtés de l'axe des c et présente les faces (110), (010), (100), (011) et la face nouvelle (I12). La notation de cette dernière a été obtenue

en tenant compte de la relation zonaire visible sur les figure 2 et 3.

Les angles mesurés sont les suivants:

$$(110):(1\overline{1}0) = 80^{\circ} 26'$$

 $(\overline{1}10):(011) = 84^{\circ} 09'$

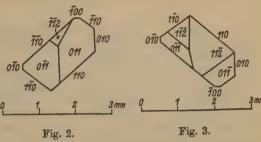
$$(110):(011) = 62^{\circ} 54'$$

 $(011):(0\overline{1}1) = 51^{\circ} 12'$

$$(011):(011) = 31^{\circ}12^{\circ}$$

 $(011):(\overline{1}12) = 20^{\circ}35'$

$$(110):(\bar{1}12)=83^{\circ}27'$$



3. Cristal n° 3. Comme le cristal n° 1, ce cristal est limité par des faces d'un seul côté de l'axe c. Le faciès est celui des cristaux prismatiques étudiés jusqu'à présent. On trouve les

formes (010), (110), (100) et (011).

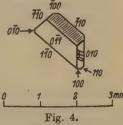
Les angles observés sont les suivants:

$$(110):(1\overline{1}0) = 80^{\circ} 00'$$

$$(110):(011) = 63^{\circ} 10'$$

 $(011):(011) = 51^{\circ} 03'$

Le cristal est représenté figure 4.

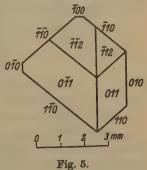


4. Cristal n° 4. Le faciès obtenu pour ce cristal limité d'un seul côté de l'ax des c apparaît dans la figure 5. Bien que prismatique, ce cristal constitue en quelque

sorte une transition entre les précédents et les petits cristaux sans direction privilégiée d'allongement que nous avons obtenus lors de cristallisations rapides. On retrouve encore les formes habituelles (010), (100), (110) et (011); de plus, on observe ici encore la forme (112) décrite précédemment. Les angles mesurés sont les suivants:

$$(440):(1\overline{10}) = 80^{\circ} 20'$$

 $(440):(014) = 62^{\circ} 57'$
 $(014):(0\overline{14}) = 50^{\circ} 50'$
 $(041):(\overline{142}) = 49^{\circ} 31'$
 $(440):(\overline{142}) = 82^{\circ} 58'$



IV. Caractéristiques cristallographiques déduites des mesures précédentes.

Si l'on tient compte des mesures effectuées sur tous les cristaux précédents et qu'on leur attribue la même valeur, la moyenne de ces mesures doit être retenue comme valeur définitive pour un angle déterminé. On trouvera dans le tableau II suivant les angles obtenus de cette façon et, en regard, les valeurs correspondantes données par Handl.

Tableau II.

| | Brasseur, de Rassenfosse | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Handl | et Piérard | Calculés | | | | |
| (110): (1 10) | 80° 46′ | 80° 16′ | 80° 16′(*) | | | | |
| (I10): (011) | 84° 00′ | 84° 09′ | 84° 09′ | | | | |
| (110): (011) | | 62° 59′ | 62° 59′(*) | | | | |
| (011): (011) | 51° 05′ | 51° 01′ | 51° 03′(*) | | | | |
| (011): (100) | 76° 50′ | 76° 36′ | 76° 38′ | | | | |
| (011): (112) | - | 19° 37′ | 19° 19′ | | | | |

On voit que, pour les angles qui ont pu être mesurés avec quelque précision, l'accord entre nos mesures et celles de Handl est très bon. Nous avons pourtant repris la détermination de l'angle β et des rapports a/b et c/b en partant des angles

$$(110): (1\overline{1}0) = 80^{\circ}16'$$

 $(110): (011) = 62^{\circ}59'$
 $(011): (0\overline{1}1) = 51^{\circ}03'.$

Les valeurs que nous obtenons ainsi pour ces constantes sont différentes de celles données par Handl et concordent mieux avec les rapports des paramètres déduits des mesures de a, b, c au moyen des rayons X. D'autre part, les valeurs calculées pour les angles (\$\overline{1}10\$): (011); (011); (100), (011): (\$\overline{1}12\$) à partir des paramètres corrigés sont en bon accord avec les valeurs mesurées, comme le montre le tableau II précédent.

Les constantes cristallographiques définitives sont donc

$$a:b:c=0.8722:1:0.4940,$$

 $\beta=104^{\circ}50'.$

Quant aux mesures relatives à la forme (I12), elles sont, par suite de l'exigüité des faces et du manque de définition de la réflexion, affectées d'erreurs relativement élevées.

Les relations zonaires qui ont servis à la détermination des caractéristiques de cette forme sont toutefois indiscutables de sorte que ses caractéristiques peuvent être considérées comme étant établies avec certitude.

En résumé, l'étude goniométrique du nickelocyanure de baryum permet, par la comparaison de ses constantes cristallographiques avec celles du palladocyanure et du platinocyanure, de confirmer l'isomorphisme des trois composés, isomorphisme que les travaux de Handl faisaient prévoir.

V. Etude ræntgenographique.

Dimensions de la maille-unité. L'étude du BaNi(CN)₄.
 4 H₂O au moyen des rayons X étend cette confirmation au domaine des dimensions réticulaires.

Pour la détermination des longueurs des axes de la maille-unité et des intensités qualitatives des réflexions sur différents plans réticulaires, le cristal n° 2 a été utilisé. On procède par la méthode du cristal tournant d'angles limités (45°). La longueur d'onde des rayons X utilisés est celle de la raie K_a du cuivre ($\lambda = 4.539$ Å) et l'impression se fait sur un film cylindrique placé à 10 cms. de l'axe de rotation du cristal. Pour l'obtention précise de ces axes, nous avons employé concurremment avec la méthode habituellement appliquée, un moyen qui se révèle d'une grande commodité lorsque l'image centrale du cristal n'est pas impressionnée d'une façon parfaite sur le film et que, par suite, la distance qui sépare l'image centrale d'une réflexion est mal définie. Il consiste à déterminer les distances réticulaires principales d_{100} , d_{001} , d_{001} à partir des distances qui séparent deux réflexions d'ordres quelconques m et n sur la ligne de taches équatoriale. On montre facilement que, si l est la distance (mesurée sur le film) entre ces deux réflexions, il existe entre la distance réticulaire cherchée d, la longueur l, les nombres m et n et la longueur d'onde λ la relation

$$tg \, \theta_n = \frac{\sin \frac{9}{\pi} \, l}{\frac{m}{n} - \cos \frac{9 \, l}{\pi}}$$
où $\sin \theta_n = \frac{n \, \lambda}{2 \, d}$

et où n est l'ordre de la réflexion la plus rapprochée.

Cette méthode offre le grand intérêt de permettre un nombre élevé de déterminations de la distance réticulaire d indépendantes l'une de l'autre et indépendantes de la position de l'image centrale du cristal sur le film.

En appliquant la méthode classique et celle que nous venons d'indiquer, nous avons obtenu pour les grandeurs des axes les valeurs suivantes:

$$a = 11.715 \text{ Å} \pm 0.5\%$$

 $b = 13.481 \text{ Å} \pm 0.5\%$
 $c = 6.629 \text{ Å} \pm 0.5\%$

Le rapport des paramètres est alors

$$a:b:c=0.8690:1:0.4940.$$

L'angle β obtenu est, aux erreurs d'expériences près, celui qui est fourni par les mesures d'angles.

Le nombre de molécules de $BaNi(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O contenues dans la maille-unité se détermine à partir de la formule classique

$$N = \frac{V \times d}{M \times 1.64}$$

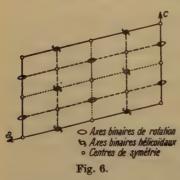
La densité d étant inconnue, nous l'avons déterminée par la méthode du pycnomètre en choisissant comme liquide étalon le benzène pur et sec dont la densité à 20° C est 0.879 et dans lequel le composé est insoluble.

En opérant sur des cristaux ou fragments assez volumineux, on obtient des valeurs discordantes. En opérant sur une poudre cristalline très fine et homogène, obtenue en broyant lentement des cristaux ordinaires, nous avons trouvé les chiffres suivants à 20° C: 2.383, 2.382, et 2.384.

La densité est ainsi d=2.383 à 20° C; le nombre des molécules contenues dans la maille-unité est égale à 3.95 c'est-à-dire 4 et la densité calculée est alors d=2.448.

2. Groupe de recouvrement. Les extinctions systématiques observées sont relatives aux réflexions de caractéristiques (hkl) lorsque h+k+l est impair et aux plans de notation (h0l) pour lesquels h ou l est impair. Les lois qui régissent les extinctions systématiques sont donc identiques à celles trouvées pour le $BaPt(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O . En nous basant sur les résultats des mesures d'angles et les déterminations des faces, nous pouvons admettre l'holoédrie monoclinique du cristal comme nous l'avions fait pour le platinocyanure de baryum. Moyennant cela, le groupe de recouvrement est C_{2h}^6-I 2/a. D'après P. Niggli¹), les éléments de symétrie de ce groupe de recouvrement sont les suivants:

Plans de symétrie avec glissement c/2: $(010)_0$, $(010)\frac{1}{2}$; Plans de symétrie avec glissement a/2: $(010)\frac{1}{4}$, $(010)\frac{3}{4}$; Axes binaires de rotation: $\frac{1}{2}[010]$ $\frac{1}{2}[010]$, $\frac{1}{2}[010]$, $\frac{1}{2}[010]$; Axes binaires hélicoïdaux: $\frac{1}{2}[010]$, $\frac{1}{2}[010]$, $\frac{1}{2}[010]$, $\frac{1}{2}[010]$;



Centres de symétrie:

1. 000, ½½0, 00½, ½½½; 2. ½00, 0½0, ½0½, 0½½;

3. 113, 331, 313, 131;

4. 133, 311, 333, 111.

La figure 6 montre, en projection sur (010) la disposition de ces éléments de symétrie.

¹⁾ Niggli, Geom. Kristal. des Diskontinuums.

Les coordonnées homologues qu'on en déduit sont

$$m \, n \, p, \, m \, \bar{n} \, p + \frac{1}{2}, \, m + \frac{1}{2} \, \bar{n} + \frac{1}{2} \, p, \, m + \frac{1}{2} \, n + \frac{1}{2} \, p + \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\bar{m} \, \bar{n} \, \bar{p}, \, \bar{m} \, n \, \bar{p} + \frac{1}{3}, \, \bar{m} + \frac{1}{3} \, n + \frac{1}{3} \, \bar{p} + \frac{1}{3}$

et le facteur de structure prend la forme générale

$$\mathbf{F} = 8 \ \Sigma \, \mathbf{F}_a \cos \left(h + k + l \right) \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \left[h \, \theta_1 + l \, \theta_3 + (h + k) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \cos \left(k \, \theta_2 + l \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

Lorsque l'une des caractéristiques h, k, l est nulle, cette expression se simplifie. On obtient ainsi

pour les plans de notation
$$(hk0)$$
: $F = 8\Sigma F_a \cos h\theta_1 \cos k\theta_2$

* * * * * * (h0l): $F = 8\Sigma F_a \cos (h\theta_1 + l\theta_3)$

* (0kl): $F = -8\Sigma F_a \sin k\theta_2 \sin l\theta_3 \sin k$ et l

sont impairs et $F = +8\Sigma F_a \cos k\theta_2 \cos l\theta_3 \sin k$ et l sont pairs.

- 3. Intensités qualitatives observées. La recherche des positions des atomes dans la maille-unité étant basée sur la discussion des intensités qualitatives évaluées pour les réflexions observées, il importe de les préciser. Elles sont consignées dans le tableau qui donne en même temps les contributions des atomes de Ba et de Ni aux facteurs de structures telles qu'on les calcule à partir des coordonnées obtenues dans la suite de cette étude.
- 4. Positions des atomes de Ba et de Ni. Comme nous l'avons vu, la maille-unité doit contenir 4 molécules de $BaNi(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O c'est-à-dire

Les positions générales étant octuples, les atomes de Ba et de Ni doivent être placés en des points correspondant à des positions spéciales qui sont quadruples. D'après Niggli, ces positions spéciales sont les centres de symétrie et les points de coordonnées $(0n_4^1)$ c'est-à-dire les points situés sur les axes binaires de rotation.

Ceci précisé, les positions des atomes de Ba et de Ni peuvent encore se déterminer en utilisant l'artifice déjà employé pour les atomes de Ba et de Pt dans l'étude que nous avons faite du $BaPt(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O .

Cet artifice découle de la supposition que les facteurs atomiques de C. N. H. O sont négligeables quand on les compare à ceux des atomes lourds Ba et Ni. En fait, cette supposition ne possède plus ici le même caractère d'exactitude que pour les atomes de Ba et de Pt puisque le facteur atomique du Ni est nettement inférieur à celui du Pt, mais on peut néanmoins l'utiliser en tenant compte que les atomes C, N, O étant en nombre supérieur à 8, on doit considérer pour ces atomes au moins deux groupes de positions indépendantes. La probabilité pour que six tels groupes donnent, aux facteurs de structure, des contributions en accord de phase est faible et, par suite, l'influence de ces atomes, qui pourrait seulement prendre une importance appréciable dans le cas où la concordance de phase existerait, devient très peu marquée dès qu'on considère un groupe d'intensités. En tout état de cause, la supposition reste suffisamment exacte lorsqu'on examine une série de réflexions et les règles qui donnent les variations des intensités dans une série de réflexions possédant deux caractéristiques communes. Cette considération, jointe au souci de faire disparaître l'influence de la variation du facteur atomique avec l'angle de diffusion, nous a conduits à mettre le tableau des intensités de réflexions pour les plans de notations simples sous la forme suivante, approximative, mais plus synthétique.

```
Tableau III.
               (0.2k.0) = f.^1 où k est impair
               (0.4k.0) = m. i.
               (h00)
                        = t. i.
               (002)
                        = t. f.
               (004)
                        = i.
(h10) = t. f.
                         (h02) = t. t. f.
                                                    (042) = m. i.
(h20) = f.
                         (h04) = i.
                                                    (062) = t. t. f.
(h30) = t. i.
                         (011) = f. \lambda m. i.
                                                    (013) = m. i.
(h40) = t. f.
                          (031) = f.
                                                    (033) = f.
(h50) = i.
                          (051) = i.
                                                    (053) = i.
(h60) = f.
                          (071) = m. i.
                                                    (044) = m. i.
(h70) = t. f.
                          (022) = t. f.
(h80) = t. i.
```

Ceci posé, la recherche des coordonnées des atomes de Ba et de Ni peut s'effectuer de la même façon que celle des atomes de Ba et de Pt dans le $BaPt(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O . On trouve ainsi les diverses possibilités suivantes:

¹⁾ t. i. = très intense; i. = intense; m. i. = d'intensité moyenne; f. = faible; t. f. = très faible; t. t. f. = très très faible.

- A. Les atomes de Ba et de Ni sont situés en des centres de symétrie.
- B. Les atomes de Ba et de Ni sont situés sur des axes binaires.
- C. Les atomes de Ba sont situés en des centres de symétrie et les atomes de Ni sur les axes binaires.
- D. Les atomes de Ba sont situés sur des axes binaires et les atomes de Ni en des centres de symétrie.

Dans le cas A, l'association de l'une des positions 1 ou 2 avec l'une des positions 3 ou 4 donnerait pour le spectre (h00) les intensités approximatives:

$$(200) = t. f.$$

 $(400) = t. i.$
 $(600) = t. f.$
 $(800) = t. i.$

c'est-à-dire $[2(2m+1)\cdot 0\cdot 0] = t$. f.

 $[4(2m+1)\cdot 0\cdot 0] = t$. i. où m est un nombre entier.

Cette distribution des intensités ne cadre pas avec les résultats des observations et l'association qui y conduit doit être rejetée.

L'association de la position 1 avec la position 2 doit également être exclue. Les intensités qu'on en déduirait pour les réflexions (hk0) seraient en effet

(1k0) = t. f.,
$$(2k0)$$
 = t. i., $(3k0)$ = t. f., $(4k0)$ = t. i. c'est-à-dire $(2m+1.k.0)$ = t. f., $(2m.k.0)$ = t. i.

et ces intensités ne sont pas conformes aux résultats observés.

L'association des positions 3 et 4 donne une intensité nulle aux réflexions (hk0) pour lesquelles h et k sont impairs. Ceci n'est pas non plus vérifié et il y a lieu d'éliminer cette possibilité.

Dans le cas B, les réflexions (h02) et (h04) seraient toutes intenses contrairement aux résultats des observations. Le cas B est donc inadmissible.

Dans les cas C et D, la considération des intensités (h00) permet d'écarter immédiatement la combinaison des positions 3 et 4 avec les positions sur les axes binaires. En admettant cette combinaison, on obtiendrait en effet pour le spectre (h00)

$$2(2m+1).0.0 = t. f. et 4(2m+1).0.0 = t. i.$$

La seule possibilité restante résulte donc de l'association des positions 1 ou 2 avec les positions sur les axes binaires.

Dès lors, les coordonnées des atomes de Ba et de Ni se présentent comme suit:

| | θ_1 | θ_2 | θ_3 | æ | y | z |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|---|-----|
| 4Ba(ou Ni) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4Ni(ou Ba) | 0 | θ_2 | 90° | 0 | n | 1/4 |

Il reste à déterminer θ_2 et à éliminer l'option réprésentée par les parenthèses.

La forte intensité des réflexions (h80) conduit à poser

$$\cos 8 \theta_2 = +1$$

c'est-à-dire $\theta_2 = 0.45^{\circ}$, 90° ou 135°

La faible intensité des réflexions (h40) montre que, de ces quatre valeurs, seules $\theta_2 = 45^{\circ}$ et $\theta_2 = 135^{\circ}$ doivent être retenues.

Pour obtenir la valeur définitive de θ_2 , il importe de comparer les intensités des réflexions (h10), (h30), (h50) et (h70). Le tableau IV suivant permet cette comparaison.

Tableau IV.

| Intensité de | $	heta_{	extsf{8}} = 45^{\circ}$ | $\theta_2 = 135^{\circ}$ | Intensité observée |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| h10 | t. i. | t. f. | t. f. |
| h3 0 | t. f. | t. i. | t. i. |
| h50 | t. f. | t. i. | i. |
| h70 | t. i. | t. f. | t. f. |

Pour $\theta_2=45^\circ$, le désaccord entre les intensités calculées et observées est complet; pour $\theta_2=135^\circ$, l'accord est très bon. On peut montrer que, si l'on suppose les atomes de Ba situés aux centres de symétrie et les atomes de Ni sur les axes binaires, les intensités des réflexions (h10) et (h20) devraient être voisines. D'ailleurs, la considération des intensités des autres réflexions permet d'arriver à la même conclusion.

Comme cette conclusion n'est pas confirmée par l'expérience, il y a lieu d'admettre que les atomes de Ba sont situés sur les axes binaires et les atomes de Ni aux centres de symétrie. Finalement, les coordonnées des atomes de Ba et de Ni sont les suivantes:

| | $\theta_{\mathfrak{g}}$ | $\theta_{\mathbf{z}}$ | θ_3 | æ | y | z |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---|-----|-----|
| 4Ba | 0 | 135° | 90° | 0 | 3/8 | 4/4 |
| 4Ni | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ó |

Le tableau V suivant montre la concordance entre les intensités observées et les contributions aux facteurs de structure des atomes de Ba et de Ni.

| _ | | | 77 |
|----|-----|-----|----|
| Ta | .hl | eau | ٧. |

| | | | - | abica | L | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Nota- tions | F calculé | Intensité observée | Nota- tions | F calculé | Intensité observée | Nota- tions | F calculé | Intensité observée |
| 200 | 295 | t. t. i. | 440 | -44 | i. | 013 | -114 | m. i. |
| | | | 640 | 40 | t. f. | 033 | 110 | f. |
| 400 | 257 | t. i. | | 200 | m. i. | 024 | 60 | f. |
| 600 | 224 | t. i. | 450 | | | 044 | 78 | m. i. |
| 800 | 191 | t. i. | 350 | 188 | t. i. | | | m. i. |
| 020 | 96 | m. i. | 550 | 169 | i. | 211 | 134 | |
| 040 | 102 | m. i. | 260 | 70 | t. f. | 411 | 118 | t. f. |
| 060 | 72 | f. | 460 | 64 | f. | 611 | 104 | i. |
| | 83 | m. i. | 170 | -43 | t. f. á. f. | 112 | 204 | i. |
| 080 | | t. f. | 370 | -41 | t. f. | 342 | 185 | t. i. |
| 002 | 101 | | 570 | -38 | f. | 512 | 164 | i. |
| 004 | 202 | t. i. | | | t. i. | 121 | 192 | t. t. f. |
| 110 | 48 | f. á. m. i. | 280 | 205 | | 324 | 176 | t. i. |
| 340 | -48 | t. t. f. | 480 | 204 | | | | t. i. |
| 540 | 47 | t. t. f. | 202 | 96 | | 521 | -455 | |
| 710 | 40 | t. f. | 402 | 85 | | 222 | 73 | |
| 220 | 89 | m. i. | 602 | 81 | | 422 | 65 | |
| 420 | 76 | f. a. m. i. | 204 | 191 | · i. | 123 | 154 | i. |
| | | | 011 | 143 | | 234 | 127 | f. |
| 620 | | | 034 | 134 | | 431 | 114 | m. i. |
| 130 | 225 | | | | | 634 | 404 | m. i. |
| 330 | 207 | t. i. | 054 | 121 | | | 194 | |
| 530 | 180 | t. i. | 022 | 80 | | 132 | | |
| 730 | 158 | t. i. | 042 | 240 |) m. i. | 332 | 43 | |
| 240 | | | 062 | 68 | 5 t. t. f. | 532 | -39 | m. i. |

VI. Conclusions.

Les résultats des recherches qui ont été décrites ci-dessus démontrent d'une façon indiscutable l'isomorphisme du $BaPt(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O et du $BaNi(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O .

La détermination du nombre des molécules d'eau par déshydratation progressive conduit à un chiffre égal à 4 aux erreurs d'expérience près; cette détermination établit définitivement la similitude des compositions chimiques des deux composés.

D'autre part, des mesures d'angles nous permettent de confirmer l'exactitude des constantes cristallographiques obtenues par Handl pour le $BaNi(CN)_4$. $4H_2O$ et, par là-même, l'isomorphisme que l'on déduit de la comparaison des constantes cristallographiques de ces cristaux.

L'étude du nickelocyanure de baryum hydraté au moyen des rayons X prolonge la confirmation de cet isomorphisme dans le domaine atomique. On trouve en effet que les dimensions des axes correspondants sont peu différentes et que le groupe de recouvrement est le même dans les deux

cas. On peut donc résumer par le tableau VI suivant les propriétés cristallographiques des trois cyanures doubles mentionnés précédemment.

| Tableau VI. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---|---------|----------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| | a : | b | : c | `β | a | ь | c | Densité |
| $BaPt(CN)_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ | 0.868: | 1 | : 0.479 | 103° 42′ | 11.89 | 14.08 | 6.54 | 3.03 |
| $BaNi(CN)_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ | 0.869: | 1 | : 0.494 | 104° 50′ | 11.71 | 13.48 | 6.63 | 2.383 |
| $BaPd(CN)_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ | 0.853: | 1 | : 0.486 | 403° 38′ | - | - | _ | - |

Une étude approfondie du palladocyanure de baryum confirmerait sans aucun doute l'isomorphisme qui ressort très clairement de la considération du tableau VI; cette étude sera entreprise prochainement dans ce laboratoire.

Les résultats de la recherche qui constitue l'objet de ce mémoire nous autorisent à affirmer la similitude complète des groupes $[Pt(CN)_4]$ et $[Ni(CN)_4]$ tant comme conclusion de l'isomorphisme observé que comme déduction à partir de la connaissance des coordonnées des atomes de Ba et de Ni, d'une part, de celles des atomes de Ba et de Pt, d'autre part. Ce fait est d'autant plus remarquable que Pt, Ni et Pd font partie de la même colonne du tableau périodique des éléments.

En terminant, nous tenons à remercier le Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique et le Patrimoine de l'Université de Liége qui ont bien voulu favoriser cette recherche.

Résumé.

La maille-unité du $BaNi(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O contenant 4 molécules a les dimensions :

$$a = 11.71 \text{ Å}$$
 $b = 13.48 \text{ Å}$
 $c = 6.63 \text{ Å}$
 $\beta = 104^{\circ}50'$
 $a:b:c = 0.869:1:0.494.$

Le groupe de recouvrement est $C_{2\lambda}^6$ centré.

Les atomes de Ba et de Ni ont les positions suivantes:

$$Ba \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = 0 \\ \theta_2 = 435^\circ \\ \theta_3 = 90^\circ \end{array} \right. Ni \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = 0 \\ \theta_2 = 0 \\ \theta_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

La densité à 20° C est 2.383.

Le $BaNi(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O est isomorphe du $BaPt(CN)_4$. 4 H_2O .

Institut de physique et Institut W. Spring de l'Université de Liége. Reçu le 15 janvier 1934.

Das Kristallgitter von Ammoniumhexafluorosilikat $(NH_4)_2SiF_6$.

Von

B. Goßner und O. Kraus in München.

Die der kubischen Modifikation von Ammoniumhexafluorosilikat zukommende Atomanordnung ist auf Grund einer Untersuchung von R. M. Bozorth¹) bekannt. Die Fluoratome bestimmen die Ecken eines Oktaeders, in dessen Mittelpunkt ein Siliciumatom sich befindet; der Abstand Si—F beträgt 1,72 Å. Diese SiF_6 -Körper wiederholen sich nach der Translationsgruppe Γ'_r (flächenzentrierter Würfel). Die Schwerpunkte von acht NH_4 -Radikalen nehmen in dem Elementarwürfel mit der Kante a=8,38 Å die Orte $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{144} \\ \frac{1}{44} \end{bmatrix}$ usw. ein.

Mit Rücksicht auf die folgende Untersuchung der trigonalen Modifikation des Salzes möge die Atomverteilung in den Netzebenen (144), deren Elementarparallelogramm in einem Rhombus mit einem Winkel von 60° gegeben ist, gekennzeichnet sein. Der Identitätsabstand in einer solchen Ebene ist $a/2\sqrt{2}=5.92$ Å. Zu beiden Seiten einer nur mit Si-Atomen besetzten Ebene liegt im Abstand von 1,24 Å je eine die Schwerpunkte von NH_4 -Radikalen enthaltende Ebene, ferner im Abstand von 0,99 Å je eine Ebene, welche nur Schwerpunkte von Fluoratomen enthält. Innerhalb des Identitätsabstandes in der Richtung [441] wiederholen sich drei Schichten, die ihrerseits jeweils aus den in der beschriebenen Weise besetzten fünf Ebenen sich zusammensetzen. Die Dicke der einzelnen Schicht ist 4.84 Å = $\frac{1}{3}$ a $\sqrt{3}$. Die strukturelle Einheit innerhalb der Schicht besteht aus 1 Si + (3 + 3) F + (1 + 1) NH_4 .

Die zweite Modifikation des Ammoniumhexafluorosilikates wurde bis jetzt²) als hexagonal kristallisierend beschrieben. Die neuen Kristalle wiesen jedoch in ihrer äußeren Form auf die Zugehörigkeit zum trigonalen System hin und zeigten bei teils prismatischem, teils tafeligem Habitus das Prisma {1010} und die beiden Rhomboeder {1011} und {2021}. Die Zugehörigkeit zu diesem System ergibt jetzt endgültig das Laue-

¹⁾ J. Am. chem. Soc. 44, 1066. 1922.

²⁾ Z. Krist. 38, 147. 1903.

Diagramm für (0001). Es besitzt die Symmetrie der Klasse D_{3d} . Die Kristalle zeigten keinen piezoelektrischen Effekt. Somit ist die Zuordnung zur trigonal-skalenoedrischen Klasse eindeutig.

(0001) reflektiert in allen Ordnungen. Der Elementarkörper ist somit in der Gestalt des hexagonalen Prismas gegeben. Die Gitterkonstanten sind

$$a = 5,76 \text{ Å}$$

 $c = 4,77 \text{ Å}.$

Der durch sie bestimmte prismatische Körper enthält ein Molekül (ber. z = 0,996 für die Dichte s = 2,152). Die Konstanten sind aus Reflexionen von (10 $\overline{10}$), bez. (0001) abgeleitet.

Als Raumgruppe bestimmt sich D_{3d}^3 . Die Basis reflektiert in allen Ordnungen, was nur mit D_{3d}^1 und D_{3d}^3 vereinbar ist. Das Laue-Diagramm ist mit seinen Symmetrieebenen senkrecht zu $\{10\bar{1}0\}$ orientiert und für die so bestimmte Richtung ergab sich der Parameter 10,02 Å $(=a\sqrt{3})$. Die Kristalle können dann nicht mehr der Raumgruppe D_{3d}^1 angehören.

Zunächst erkennt man die Tatsache, daß der gefundene Elementarkörper in seinen Dimensionen und in seinem Inhalt mit der oben gekennzeichneten Schicht parallel (111) der kubischen Modifikation identisch ist. Auch die allgemeine Gruppierung der Atome wird ähnlich. Das Si-Atom kommt notwendig nach [000] oder $[00\frac{1}{2}]$. Ein Unterschied ergibt sich nicht, ob wir das eine oder das andere der beiden Symmetriezentren wählen. Si liege somit in [000]. Die oktaedrische Gruppierung der Fluoratome um Silicium erfordert deren Lage auf den Spiegelebenen und somit die Koordinaten

 $[u, \bar{u}, v_1]$, $[2\bar{u}, \bar{u}, v_1]$, $[u, 2u, v_1]$, $[u, u, \bar{v}_1]$, $[2u, u, \bar{v}_1]$, $[\bar{u}, 2\bar{u}, v_1]$. Die beiden NH_4 -Radikale liegen notwendig auf trigonalen Drehungsachsen und zwar in $\left[\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}v_2\right]$ und $\left[\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}\bar{v}_2\right]$.

Mit $v_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ und u = 0.436, bez. $v_1 \sim \frac{1}{5}$ wird die Atomanordnung gleich mit derjenigen, welche bei der kubischen Modifikation innerhalb der oben gekennzeichneten Schicht parallel (111) vorliegt.

Die Reflexionen gerader Ordnung von (0001) haben wesentlich größere Intensität als die anderen. Es ist das in Übereinstimmung mit der Tatsache, daß ein Teil der Netzebenen (0001), nämlich jene mit den Schwerpunkten der NH_4 -Radikale, fast genau im Abstand c/2 aufeinander folgen.

Der Kristall der trigonalen Modifikation ist sonach aus Schichten parallel (0001) aufgebaut; es folgen sich innerhalb dieser Schicht eine Ebene mit den Schwerpunkten von NH_4 -Radikalen, dann eine solche

mit Fluoratomen in dreifacher Anzahl, weiterhin die Ebene mit den Si-Atomen und schließlich wieder eine Ebene mit Fluoratomen und zuletzt noch eine solche mit NH_4 -Radikalen. Dem NH_4 -Radikal liegen mit dem Abstand 2,95 Å am nächsten neun Fluoratome der Schicht. Neun weitere Fluoratome der folgenden Schicht sind mit wesentlich größerem Abstand dem gleichen NH_4 -Radikale benachbart. Diese Anordnung der Atome paßt sich sehr gut der vollkommenen Spaltbarkeit nach (0001) an.

Der Fall der Dimorphie des Ammoniumhexafluorosilikates wird dadurch bemerkenswert, daß eine besonders enge verwandtschaftliche Beziehung zwischen den beiden Gitterarten besteht. Es kommt ihnen eine gleichartige Einheit zu, dargestellt in einer Schicht, die aus fünf von Si-, bez. F-Atomen, bez. von NH_4 -Radikalen gebildeten Netzebenen sich zusammensetzt.

Bei der trigonalen Modifikation ist in dieser Schicht mit der Höhe $c=4,77\,\text{Å}$ und dem Identitätsabstand $a=5,76\,\text{Å}$ innerhalb der Netzebenen (0001) zugleich die strukturelle Einheit dargestellt.

Bei der kubischen Modifikation nimmt die Höhe der Schicht um 1,45 %, der Identitätsabstand in der Ebene senkrecht dazu um etwa 3% zu. Diese Modifikation hat tatsächlich die geringere Dichte. Es folgen nun drei solche Schichten in unmittelbarer Berührung aufeinander und der Identitätsabstand in dieser Richtung wird $3 \times 4,84 = 14,5$ Å, entsprechend der Raumdiagonalen $a\sqrt{3}$ eines Elementarwürfels mit der Kante a=8,38 Å. Die drei Schichten erscheinen gegeneinander parallel ihrer Hauptebene, d. i. senkrecht zur Richtung [0001] der hexagonalen Modifikation, verschoben. Die Verschiebung gegenüber der ersten Schicht beträgt für die zweite Schicht 3, bez. 1 der beiden das Elementarparallelogramm bestimmenden Identitätsabstände; der dritten Schicht kommt eine Verschiebung um 1/3 bez. 2/3 der gleichen Gitterkonstanten zu. Mit anderen Worten: Bezogen auf das Gitter der trigonalen Modifikation findet sich das Si-Atom der ersten Schicht auf der Geraden [0001]00, das der zweiten auf [0001]; und das der dritten auf [0001]; während die einzelnen Gitterelemente sonst parallel gestellt sind. Auf diese Weise fügen sich die drei Schichten, deren Bau einem Kristallgitter der Raumgruppe D^3_{3d} entspricht, zum kubischen Gitter, dem der flächenzentrierte Würfel zugrunde liegt, zusammen.

Eingegangen den 20. Januar 1934.

Die Struktur der Wasserhülle der Stärkemizellen.

Von

N. H. Kolkmeijer und J. C. L. Favejee.

(Mit 3 Textfiguren.)

Die nachstehende Abhandlung enthält unsere ersten Untersuchungen nach dem Debye-Scherrerschen Verfahren über die Frage, ob die Wasserhülle teilweise kristallinisch ist, die nach den modernen kolloidchemischen Ansichten die Mizellen emulsoider Sole umgibt. Wir haben uns zunächst mit dem Studium der Stärke befaßt, wobei sich ergab, daß die genannte Kristallstruktur tatsächlich vorliegt.

Kruyt und Mitarbeiter¹) sind gelegentlich ihrer kolloidchemischen Untersuchungen zu einem ziemlich scharfen Bilde der Wasserhülle der Mizellen emulsoider Sole gelangt. Nach diesen Autoren hat die elektrische Ladung der Mizellenoberfläche zur Folge, daß die angrenzenden polarisierten Wasserdipole sich richten und sich zunächst eine monomolekulare, sodann aber auch eine polymolekulare Schicht orientierter Wassermolekeln — die »konkrete Schicht« — um die Mizelle herum ausbildet. In relativ größerer Distanz verringert sich der elektrische Einfluß der Mizelle, und infolgedessen die Regelmäßigkeit in den Wasserschichten — der »diffusen Schicht« — bis schließlich nur die statistische Unordnung des Dispersionsmittels übrig bleibt.

In einer vorläufigen Mitteilung²) gaben wir unsere Auffassungen betreffs der Struktur der konkreten Hülle, sowie die über die Ergebnisse einer diesbezüglichen röntgenographischen Untersuchung. Wir sprachen dabei die Vermutung aus, daß in dieser Schicht sich eine Kristallstruktur ausbilden könne, indem außer der longitudinalen Struktur in Schichten, auch eine transversale Regelmäßigkeit in jeder Schicht für sich auftritt. Es lag dann wohl auf der Hand dabei an die Struktur einer der Modifikationen des Eises zu denken.

Auf Grund anderer Betrachtungen — des vermutlich sehr hohen Druckes in der Wasserhülle — kam auch Marinesco³) zu dieser Annahme.

¹⁾ H. R. Kruyt, Colloids, New York 1930, p. 180.

²⁾ N. H. Kolkmeijer und J. C. L. Favejee, Nature 132, 602, 1933.

³⁾ J. Chim. physique 28, 54. 1931.

Er glaubt, daß es sich hierbei um die Bildung der Eismodifikation IV von Tammann und Bridgman handelt.

Ohne hier auf unsere Bedenken gegen diese Auffassung näher einzugehen, möchten wir von vornherein betonen, daß das Studium der Stärke¹) uns davon überzeugt hat, daß die konkrete Schicht die in ihren Dimensionen ein wenig geänderte Struktur des gewöhnlichen Eises aufweist. Wir brachten die Stärke das eine Mal in ein dünnwandiges Glasröhrchen, das andere Mal preßten wir sie zu einem Stäbchen, indem wir sie mittels eines Stahldrahtes aus einer Glaskapillare (0,3 mm Ø) herausdrückten. Sodann brachten wir die Kapillare mit dem daran hängenden Stäbchen

Tabelle der Intensitäten der Linien und ihrer Abstände in Millimeter bis zur Filmmitte, sowohl für Stärke (auch die Grenzen der breiten Linien abgelesen), wie für Eis.

| Grenzen | Stärke | | Eis | | Differenz |
|------------|-------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| I | II | III | IV | V | V—III |
| Intensität | Grenzen | Mitte | Intensität | Abstand | |
| st s. st. | 7,0—7,5 | _ | | . — | |
| s. s. st. | 7,95—8,35 | _ | | | |
| s. s. st. | 8,5—8,9 | | | | |
| m. | 9,6 | | _ | ****** | |
| g. g. st. | 10,8—11,3 | 11,08 | s. st. | 10,9 | -0,15 |
| m. | 11,3—11,9 | 11,6 | m. | 11,7 | +0,1 |
| m. — st. | 12,4-12,85 | 12,6 | st. — s. st. | 12,4 | 0,2 |
| schw. — m. | 13,7—14,1 | 43,9 | | | |
| st. | 14,3-45,0 | 14,65 | | · | |
| st. | 15,9—16,75 | 16,3 | m st. | 16,0 | -0,3 |
| schw. | 17,3 | 47,3 | schw. — s. schw. | 47,0 | 0,3 |
| st. | 18,2—19,0 | 18,6 | st. — m. | 19,1 | +0,5 |
| m. | 20,3-21,3 | 20,8 | st. | 20,8 | ±0 , 0 |
| m. — st. | 22,7—23,6 | 23,15 | m. schw. — s. schw. | $22,6 \ 24,0$ 23,3 | +0,15 |
| schw. | 25,4 | 25,4 | s. schw. | 25,3 | 0,1 |
| schw. | 26,3 | 26,3 | schw. — s. schw. | 26,6 | +0,3 |
| | 28,6-29,4 | . 29,0 | schw. | 28,9 | -0,1 |
| s. schw. | 20,0 - 20,1 | | s. s. schw. | 29,8 | ******* |
| | 2) | [34,9] | schw. | 32,6 | +0,7] |
| - | | enoise I | s. s. schw. | 34,7 | - |
| s. schw. | 36,0—36,7 | 36,35 | schw. — s. schw. | 35,8 37,0 36,4 | +0,08 |
| s. schw. | 38,9—39,5 | 39,18 | s. schw. — schw. | 39,1 | 0,08 |

¹⁾ Ein Handelspräparat Reisstärke, dessen Wassergehalt etwa 18% (auf Trockensubstanz berechnet) betrug.

2) Nur einseitig beobachtet. Daraus berechnete Grenzen: 31,5—32,3.

in die Kamera. Ein in dieser befindliches, Wasser enthaltendes Gefäß, beugte dem zu starken Austrocknen des Stäbehens vor. Während der Bestrahlung (Kupferstrahlung mit Ni-Filter, Radius der Kamera 27,6 mm, Diaphragma 0,5 mm bei 60 mm, Agfa-Laue-Film, 48 kV, 15 mA, 4 Stunden bei dem Stäbehen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Stunden bei dem Röhrehen) drehten wir das Präparat¹).

Die Interferenzlinien sind ziemlich breit. Die Ausmessung der Distanzen zwischen den Linien erfolgte mittels einer ‡ mm-Skala und Lupe. In der Tabelle sind verzeichnet: In Spalte I die geschätzten Intensitäten;

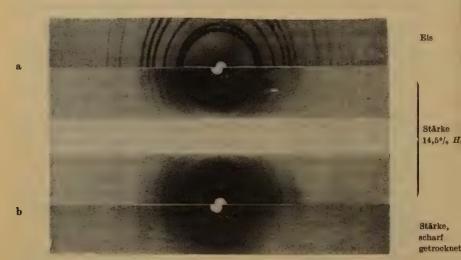


Fig. 1. Aufnahmen von Eis und feuchter Stärke, sowie von feuchter Stärke und scharf getrockneter.

in Spalte II die Distanzen der Grenzen der Linien bis zur Filmmitte in Millimeter; in Spalte III diese Distanzen für die Mitte der Linien; in Spalten IV und V die entsprechenden Ablesungen an einem Film, welcher bei der Aufnahme des gewöhnlichen Eises erhalten wurde²). In Spalte VI

¹⁾ N. H. Kolkmeijer und A. L. Th. Moesveld, Z. Krist. 80, 63. 1931.

²⁾ Es hielt ziemlich sehwer ein geeignetes Eispräparat darzustellen. Folgender Weg führte zum Ziel: Es wurde Luft, welche durch flüssigen Sauerstoff geblasen war, gegen das mit Wasser gefüllte Präparatröhrehen, welches sich in der Kamera befand, geblasen. In dieser Weise bildete sich aber fast immer ein Einkristall von Eis. Erst nachdem Herr Dr. A. L. Th. Moesveld uns ein Eisbekämpfungspräparat zur Verfügung gestellt hatte, welches wir dem zu gefrierenden Wasser zusetzten, waren die gebildeten Eiskristalle klein genug für unsere Zwecke. Vgl. Verslag van het negende Binnenscheepvartcongres te Terneuzen in 1932.

finden sich die Differenzen zwischen den in den Spalten III und V aufgeführten Zahlenwerten. Sowohl die Intensitäten, wie die Beobachtungen der Linienabstände, stimmen befriedigend. Fig. 1a zeigt die Eisaufnahme (oberes Bild), sowie die Aufnahme der Stärke (14,5% H_2O , unteres Bild). Innerhalb der intensivsten Eislinien und auch gerade außerhalb derselben beobachtet man Linien, welche ohne Zweifel mit der Struktur der Stärke zusammenhängen, wie auch die Tabelle ergibt. Mit der am stärksten ausgeprägten Linie der Stärke fällt eine Eislinie annähernd zusammen. Später stellte sich heraus, daß diese aber auch zu der Struktur der Stärke gehörte. Von den 18 Eislinien, welche sich in dem Gebiete der beobachteten Stärkelinien befinden, sind 15 bei diesen letzteren vertreten, 2 s. s. schw. Eislinien sind vermutlich bei der Verbreiterung der Linien verschwunden und die übrigbleibende schw. Eislinie wurde tatsächlich auf einem der Filme auf einer Seite beobachtet.

Nur 6 Linien in der Aufnahme der Stärke sind dieser zuzuschreiben. Das Mittel der Absolutwerte der Differenzen (Spalte VI) ist geringer als 0,2 mm.

Sodann haben wir ein Stärkepräparat, das zuvor in einem Vakuumexsikkator getrocknet war, neben P_2O_5 während einiger Tage im Hochvakuum bei 50° C der Trocknung unterzogen. Die Aufnahme dieses Präparats findet man auf Fig. 1b. Dieselbe läßt sich vergleichen mit der Aufnahme der Stärke (14,5% H_2O), welche sich darüber befindet. Die Eislinien sind fast ganz verschwunden; die Stärkelinien sind ungeschwächt geblieben, soweit sie nicht ursprünglich mit Eislinien zusammenfielen. Statt der Eislinien beobachtet man sehr schwache breitere Linien. Soweit die Genauigkeit der Ablesung es gestattet, lassen diese breiteren Linien sich als Linien höherer Ordnung der sechs stärkeren Stärkelinien identifizieren. (Möglich wäre auch, sie als Eislinien zu deuten, die infolge der Abnahme der Dimensionen der Eisschicht stark verbreitert sind.) In dem Röntgenogramm der feuchten Stärke werden diese Linien von den Eislinien überdeckt.

Wir haben dann sowohl das trockne Pulver wie das lufttrockne unter einer Glocke neben einer bei Zimmertemperatur gesättigten K_2CO_3 -Lösung aufgehoben. Aus der Änderung der betreffenden Gewichte ergab sich, daß das trockne Pulver Wasser aufnahm, das lufttrockne dagegen solches verlor. Die Aufnahmen der so erhaltenen Pulver zeigten, daß das trockne Präparat eine konkrete Eishülle aufweist, das lufttrockne dagegen einen Teil seiner Eishülle verloren hat, ohne daß indes die beiden Präparate identisch geworden waren.

Während also starke Druckabnahme (Abpumpen des Wassers) die Eislinien zum Verschwinden brachte, führte auch Temperaturerhöhung zu demselben Ergebnis. Fig. 2 enthält die Aufnahmen bei Temperaturen von 19, 50, 70 bzw. 90° C eines Stärkepräparates (15% H_2O), welches, zwecks Vorbeugung eines Wasserverlustes, in dem Präparatenröhrchen oben mittels einer Lackschicht abgeschlossen war. Nach jeder Aufnahme

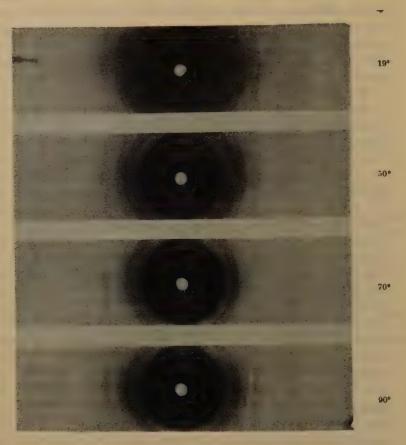


Fig. 2. Aufnahmen feuchter Stärke bei verschiedenen Temperaturen.

machten wir von den betreffenden Präparaten eine Aufnahme bei Zimmertemperatur um uns davon zu überzeugen, daß die Substanz weder eine Zersetzung noch einen Wasserverlust erlitten hatte. Offenbar ist selbst bei 90° C die Eisschicht noch nicht völlig verschwunden, obwohl dieselbe eine starke Abnahme zeigt.

Bei diesen Versuchen wurde Luft, die an einer elektrisch erhitzten Drahtspirale erhitzt worden war, gegen das Präparatröhrchen geblasen. Die Temperatur der abströmenden Luft bestimmten wir mittels eines Thermoelementes. Zuvor war die Zulässigkeit dieser Art der Temperatur-

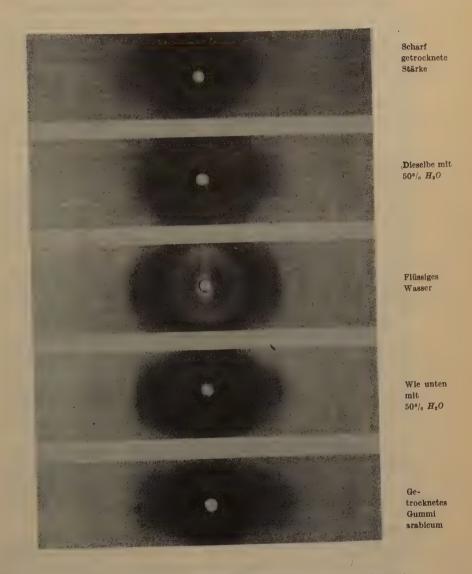


Fig. 3. Belege, daß ein Zusatz von etwa 50% Wasser sich in den Aufnahmen in anderer Weise zeigt bei scharf getrockneter Stärke als bei trocknem Gummi arabicum. Beim letztgenanntem als amorpher Ring, bei der ersten als Linien der Eisstruktur.

messung festgestellt durch Vergleich mit der Messung mittels eines Thermoelementes, welches sich in dem Präparatenröhrchen befand.

Fig. 3 gibt (in der Mitte) die Aufnahme von flüssigem Wasser. Die obere Aufnahme bezieht sich auf die stark getrocknete Stärke, die untere auf getrocknetes Gummi arabicum. Wir wählten diese Substanz wegen ihrer chemischen Ähnlichkeit mit der Stärke. Den beiden trocknen Präparaten setzten wir 50% ihres Gewichtes an Wasser zu. Die betreffenden Aufnahmen findet man als zweite und vierte von oben auf Fig. 3. Es zeigt sich, daß die zugesetzte Wassermenge beim Gummi arabicum genügt, um neben dem Ring der Substanz selbst auch den amorphen Ring des Wassers zu liefern. Dagegen erscheint bei der Stärke nicht dieser amorphe Ring, sondern eine Anzahl Linien, welche sich als Eislinien identifizieren lassen.

Wir glauben annehmen zu dürfen, daß unsere Ablesungen an dem Film, welche in der Tabelle aufgenommen sind, bis auf 0,4 mm genau sind. Dann wäre somit den größeren Abweichungen zwischen den Ablesungen bei der Stärke und dem Eise eine reelle Bedeutung beizulegen. Für diese Abweichungen lassen sich drei Ursachen angeben:

- 1. Die gewaltigen elektrischen Kräfte an der Mizellenoberfläche werden starke Spannungen in dem Eisgitter hervorrufen, und zwar in geringerem Maße, falls man sich von dieser Oberfläche entfernt. Dies, wie auch die zweite Ursache, würde die Breite der Linien erklären.
- 2. An der Außengrenze der konkreten Hülle geht das kristallisierte Wasser allmählich über in weniger geordnetes, somit mehr flüssiges bzw. gasförmiges Wasser.
- 3. Manche Eislinien fallen ungefähr zusammen mit Linien der Stärke: infolgedessen wird die Ablesung ungenau. Dementsprechend haben wir nicht versucht einen Anhalt über die Verzerrung des Eisgitters zu erhalten durch Berechnung der Gitterkonstanten aus den Beobachtungen.

Wir glauben aus dem Vorangegangenen schließen zu dürfen, daß die konkrete Wasserhülle der Stärkemizellen die etwas deformierte Kristallstruktur des gewöhnlichen Eises besitzt. Über eine analoge Beobachtung des einen von uns mit A. N. J. Heyn bei der Cellulose, wird a. a. O. berichtet werden¹).

¹⁾ N. H. Kolkmeyer und A. N. J. Heyn, Proc. Amsterdam, Sitzung vom 27. 4. 1934.

Utrecht, van 't Hoff-Laboratorium, Januar 1934.

Eingegangen am 28. Januar 1934.

The Crystal Structure of Ammonium Beryllium Fluoride, $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$.

By

Ralph Hultgren 1) in Cambridge, Mass.

(With one figure.)

The orthorhombic crystal, $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$, has been investigated by the use of complete rotation and oscillation photographs. It is found that $a_0=5.8$ Å, $b_0=40.2$ Å, and $c_0=7.5$ Å. The atomic arrangement is that of K_2SO_4 , which structure is also assumed by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. This shows that the BeF_4^{2-} group has much the same size and shape as the SO_4^{2-} group, which is to be expected from consideration of ionic sizes.

Crystallographic investigations of ammonium beryllium fluoride $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$, have shown that it is orthorhombic bipyramidal with axial ratios $a:b:c=0.5688:1:0.7367^2$). It is isomorphous with K_2BeF_4 , but not with Na_2BeF_4 .

Well formed crystals of it were made available to me through the kindness of Mr. Charles F. Hill, of this laboratory, who had prepared them in the course of another investigation. The crystals consisted of plates flattened along the c axis and longer along the a axis than along the b. Prominent faces were (001), (010), and (110).

The Unit of Structure and Space-group Symmetry.

Complete rotation photographs were made about all three axes with Mo radiation filtered through zirconia and the size of the unit cell was found to be

 $a_0 = 5.8 \text{ Å}$ $b_0 = 10.2 \text{ Å}$ $c_0 = 7.5 \text{ Å}$

to an accuracy of about 0.1 Å. This agrees well with the axial ratios listed by Groth. If the unit cell contains four molecules, the calculated density is 1.80 g/cm³. This value was roughly verified by weighing a

¹⁾ National Research Fellow.

²⁾ Groth, Chemische Krystallographie, 1, 342.

crystal and computing its volume from micrometer measurements of its dimensions.

Eight oscillation photographs were taken about (010) and two about (100) in such a way that all planes would have the opportunity to reflect. The angle of oscillation was 16° in each case. Reflections were absent from planes (h k 0) with h + k odd, and from (h 0 l) where l was odd. Since the crystallographic symmetry is holohedral, all space groups are eliminated except V_h^1 , V_h^5 , V_h^{13} , and V_h^{16} . The last is the only one which requires both extinctions and is much the most probable. The space group is thus determined to be:

$$V_h^{16} - P m c n$$
.

The Atomic Arrangement.

The following possible positions are provided by this space group:

- (a) 000; \frac{1}{2} 0 0; $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2};$ $0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 001
- (b)
- (c)
- $x y z; \frac{1}{2} x, y, z; x, \frac{1}{2} y, \frac{1}{2} + z; \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} z;$ (d)

The origin of coordinates is here taken at a center of symmetry. Positions (a) and (b) are at centers of symmetry, (c) is on a plane of symmetry, while (d) is the general position. If the Be^{2+} ions are surrounded by four $F^$ ions at the corners of a regular tetrahedron, as seems almost certain, they cannot lie at a center of symmetry, but must lie at (c), on the plane of symmetry. Furthermore, in the BeF_4^{2-} group, two of the F^- ions must lie on the plane in positions (c) and the other two off the plane at (d). The NH_A^+ ions can be shown to lie on the plane from intensity considerations.

Thus it is observed that (200) is slightly stronger than (400), while (600) weakly reflects. If we assume the reasonable value of 4.64 Å for the Be-F distance and place the F- ions at the corners of a regular tetrahedron, then all the x coordinates are fixed except those of NH_A^+ . If these are placed in positions (d), it is found that the calculated intensity from (400) is much greater than (200) except near $x = \frac{1}{4}$. But an atom cannot lie nearer to a plane of symmetry than its own radius, so the position (d) is excluded. The results of calculations for the other positions are shown in Table I.

Table I. Calculated Intensity.

| | Both NH_4^+ at (a) or (b) | One NH_4^+ at (a) or (b); one at (c) | Both NH_4^+ at (c) | Observed Intensity |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| I ₂₀₀ | 128 | 57 | 2060 | - 6 |
| I ₄₀₀ | 2570 | 2570 | 2570 | 5 |
| I ₆₀₀ | 0 | 13 | 50 | 4 |

From Table I it is evident that the NH_4^+ ions lie in two sets of positions (c). The small disagreement of calculated and observed intensities is probably due to the temperature factor, which was not considered. For the scattering factor of NH_4^+ , the values assumed by Pauling¹) were chosen. He assumed $f_{NH_4^+} = f_N + f_{o^-} - f_{o}$. It was later found that unpublished experimental values of Dr. G. A. Morton check these assumed values fairly closely except for small values of $\sin \theta/\lambda$, so no great error is to be anticipated here.

The atomic positions have thus been found to be:

$$NH_4$$
 (1) at $\frac{1}{4}uv$; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}-u$, $\frac{1}{2}+v$; $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}+u$, $\frac{1}{2}-v$; $\frac{3}{4}\bar{u}\bar{v}$

$$NH_4$$
 (2) at $\frac{1}{4}u'v'$; etc.

Be at
$$\frac{1}{4}u^{\prime\prime}v^{\prime\prime}$$
; etc.

$$F$$
 (1) at $\frac{1}{4}u_1v_1$; etc.

$$F$$
 (2) at $\frac{1}{2}u_2v_2$; etc.

$$F \quad (3) \quad \text{at} \quad x \ y \ z; \ \frac{1}{2} - x, \ y, \ z; \ x, \ \frac{1}{2} - y, \ \frac{1}{2} + z; \ \frac{1}{2} + x, \ \frac{1}{2} + y, \ \frac{1}{2} - z; \\ \bar{x} \ \bar{y} \ \bar{z}; \ \frac{1}{2} + x, \ \bar{y}, \ \bar{z}; \ \bar{x}, \ \frac{1}{2} + y, \ \frac{1}{2} - z; \ \frac{1}{2} - x, \ \frac{1}{2} - y, \ \frac{1}{2} + z.$$

Rigorous determination of the atomic coordinates cannot be made because of the large number of parameters involved. However, it is noticed that all the atomic positions agree with those of K_2SO_4 , which structure is also assumed by $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The lengths of the axes are also nearly the same. In $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, $a_0=5.95$, $b_0=10.5$, $c_0=7.73$ Å. It might be expected that $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ would assume this structure since the BeF_4^2 —group ought to be about the same size and shape as the SO_4^2 —group. Also each is isomorphous with its corresponding potassium salt and different from its sodium salt.

It was found that this structure does indeed give reasonably good agreement between calculated and observed intensities when the parameters are varied somewhat. Values of parameters yielding best agreement are given in Table II. along with those of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ for comparison. The agreement between calculated and observed intensities is shown in

¹⁾ Z. Krist. 85, 380. 1933.

Table III. It was felt that this agreement could be improved by further variation of the parameters, as the intensities are quite sensitive, but such changes in the parameters would be small and it was not thought worth while.

Table II. Parameters of Structure.

| Substance | NH | (4) | NH | 4(2) | В | e | F | (1) | F | (2) | F | (3) | |
|-----------------|------|------|-----|------|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Substance | u | v | u' | v' | $u^{\prime\prime}$ | v'' | u_1 | v_1 | u_2 | v_2 | x | y | 2 |
| $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ | .393 | .675 | 325 | 046 | .417 | .263 | .390 | .051 | .573 | .300 | .024 | .353 | .350 |
| $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ | .417 | .685 | 311 | 0 | .417 | .250 | .417 | .056 | .549 | .315 | .045 | .351 | .315 |

Table III. X-Ray Data.

| | | Labi | o III. Z | L-Ivay Da | U Est. | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| Photo- graph No. | hkl | Calc. Int. | Obs. Int. | Photo- graph No. | hkl | Calc. Int. | Obs. Int. |
| 4 | 044 | 45 | 0 | 5 | 202 | 80 | 3 |
| | 021 | 496 | 9 | | 242 | 2234 | 7 |
| | 002 | 299 | 8 | | 222 | 299 | 5 |
| | 012 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | 022 | 336 | 8 | 6 | 4@1 | 448 | 6 |
| | 104 | 93 | 3 | | 424 | 4 | 0 |
| | 114 | 22 | 2 | | 202 | 80 | 3 |
| | 124 | 402 | 2 | | 212 | 2234 | 7 |
| | | | | | 222 | 299 | 5 |
| 2 | 002 | 299 | 7 | | 211 | 578 | 5 |
| | 012 | 0 | 0 | | 224 | 1563 | 8 |
| | 022 | 336 | 6 | | 311 | 12 | 0 |
| | 013 | 3329 | 9 | | 324 | 83 | 2 |
| | 023 | 1277 | 5 | | | | |
| | 004 | 76 | 3 | 7 | 211 | 578 | 2 |
| | 014 | 272 | 6 | | 221 | 1563 | 8 |
| | 404 | 93 | 2 | | 302 | 128 | 4 |
| | 114 | 22 | 4 | | 312 | 0 | 0 |
| | 124 | 102 | 1 | | 322 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 102 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 110 | 440 | 2 |
| | 112 | 23 | 3 | | 130 | 564 | 9 |
| | 122 | 18 | 2 | • | 200 | 1815 | 6 |
| | | | | | 220 | 487 | 3 |
| 4 | 102 | 5 | 0 | | 310 | 77 | 1 |
| | 112 | 23 | 3 | | 400 | 1774 | 5 |
| | 122 | 18 | 4 | | | | |
| | 104 | 93 | 2 | | | | |
| | 114 | . 47 | 4 | | | | |
| | 124 | 102 · | 2 | | | | |

The structure is shown in the diagram. Each Be^{2+} is surrounded by four F^- at the corners of a regular tetrahedron at a distance of 1.61 Å. Half of the NH_4^+ ions are surrounded as follows: $3F^-$ at 2.81 Å, $2F^-$ at 2.92 Å, $3F^-$ at 3.04 Å. The other half have $4F^-$ at 2.79 Å, $3F^-$ at 2.82 Å,

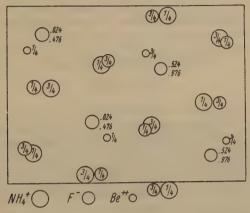


Fig. 1. Structure of (NH₄)₂BeF₄.

and $5F^-$ at 2.98 Å. There is no particular indication of hydrogen bonds between N and F, such as Pauling¹) found for NH_4F , but the data are not sufficiently accurate to exclude them. The interionic distances agree with what should be expected.

I am indebted to Professor B. E. Warren for many helpful suggestions in carrying out this work.

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Received February 3rd, 1934.

¹⁾ loc. cit.

Magnetic Anisotropy in Cobaltammine Crystals.

· By

Lester W. Strock in Göttingen.

(With 4 figure.)

Introduction.

It has recently been reported that crystals of trans-dinitrotetrammine cobalti chloride¹) are strongly magnetic anisotropic. The difference between the magnetic susceptibility parallel with optic $\beta = [100]$ and the other directions is sufficiently great that this crystal, free to rotate about its center, not only rapidly places optic β parallel with the lines of force in a magnetic field of 2000 Gauss, but even crystallises so orientated in a field of such a strength. The direction of orientation for other cobaltammine crystals is reported in this paper.

Most of the 6-fold co-ordination compounds of trivalent cobalt thus far investigated are diamagnetic. The majority of these measurements are due to E. Rosenbohm²) while additional ones were made by P. Ray and H. Bhar³) and by W. Biltz⁴). Sidgwick⁵) advanced the view that their diamagnetism arises from a closed electronic configuration wherein all the sub-levels of cobalt possess their full number of electrons. On this view the co-ordinating groups, by a sharing and transfer of electrons, complete the M-level of cobalt which gives the cobalt atom the electronic configuration of Krypton. Complexes containing the (NO) group are however exceptions to this rule, as they are paramagnetic.

Magnetic Properties of Crystals.

Faraday observed that some crystals possessed different susceptibilities in different directions, and determined the position of the principle magnetic axes in many of them, while Voigt and Kinoshita® measured the actual susceptibility along these axes. The mean susceptibility of a powdered solid in which the crystals are orientated at random, will be

$$\frac{\chi_1 + \chi_2 + \chi_3}{3}$$

where χ_n are the susceptibilities along the three principle magnetic axes. In this paper χ_1 is designated as the direction of the highest algebraic susceptibility, and this

- 1) L. W. Strock, Z. physik. Ch. (B) 28, 235, 1933.
- 2) E. Rosenbohm, Z. physik. Ch. 93, 693, 1919.
- 3) P. Ray and H. Bhar, J. Indian chem. Soc. 5, 497, 1928.
- 4) W. Biltz, Z. anorg. Ch. 164, 251, 4927.
- 5) Sidgwick, J. chem. Soc. (London) 128, 725. 1923.
- 6) W. Voigt and Kinoshita, Ann. Physik. 24, 492. 1907.

direction will tend to place itself parallel with the lines of force in a magnetic field. When the field is homogeneous the crystal will merely orientate χ_1 , parallel with the lines of force, but if non-homogeneous, the entire crystal will in addition, move toward the stronger field when its volume susceptibility parallel with χ_1 is greater than that of the surrounding medium. By immersing a crystal in a suitable medium it is possible to make it behave either paramagnetically or diamagnetically, according as to whether the volume susceptibility of the surrounding medium is lower or higher than that of the crystal. Such an experiment performed by Faraday with potassium ferricyanide is described by W. Voigt¹). This follows from the equation for the translation of a crystal of volume (V) in a non-homogeneous field,

$$Z=\tfrac{1}{2}\,Vk_n\frac{dH^2}{dz}$$

where $\frac{dH^2}{dz}$ is the change in field accompanying the translation (this is the equation for one coordinate axis). When the surrounding medium is air; $k_n = \chi_n$, but $k_n = (\chi_n - \chi_a)$ when the crystal is immersed in a medium of susceptibility χ_a , from which it follows that the sign of the susceptibility of the crystal may change depending upon the value of χ_a . As a result of this a diamagnetic crystal immersed in a liquid whose χ_a is lower than χ_1 of the crystal, will move in the direction of increasing field strength.

The work of K. S. Krishnan²) and his co-workers, published within the past year, is by far the most important advance in applying absolute susceptibility measurements in different directions of a crystal in attempting to find the arrangement of its constituent molecules. These workers determined the magnetic anisotropy between the axes by an oscillation method, which when combined with an absolute measurement in one direction, yielded absolute values for the susceptibilities in the three principle directions. As shown by Krishnan, such magnetic data not only serves as a check on a proposed atomic arrangement, but by suggesting a preliminary orientation of molecules in a crystal, promises to provide a set of preliminary parameters which may later be altered as accurate X-ray data may require.

For those cobaltammines whose crystals can be grown sufficiently large, it is planned to use such quantitative magnetic data in finding some starting point for calculating structures for these compounds.

Method of Examination.

The crystals under examination were immersed in an equal density liquid (Acetylenetetrabromide and benzene) and then placed between the poles of an electromagnet with movable pole pieces. The direction which the crystal placed parallel with the field when the magnet was excited was noted. Plane parallel pole pieces (4 cm in diameter) gave a good homogeneous field between the poles, while the beveled pole edges

¹⁾ W. Voigt, Krystallphysik p. 468-504. Leipzig 1910.

²⁾ K. S. Krishnan, B. C. Guha and S. Banerjee, Phil. Trans. (London) (A) 281, 235. 1932; also 282, 99. 1933.

furnished a strong non-homogeneous field over a considerable area at 2—3 cm from the center. The strength of the central homogeneous field was determined by the Quincke "Steighöhe" method, using $FeCl_3$ solution for weaker fields and water as a magnetic liquid for strong fields. The liquid meniscus with the field excited was always brought to the same position in the field, and the difference in height between this position and the meniscus position with no field was accurately measured. Using water and with a pole separation of 0,8 cm a change in height of h=0.0660 cm was measured by means of a moving microscope mounted on a vertical graduated micrometer screw to an accuracy of \pm 0.004 cm for single readings, and to \pm 0.0002 cm for averages of ten readings. Using the susceptibility of water ($\chi=-0.72\times10^{-6}$) the Field Strength H was found to be 43,400 Gauss for a pole separation of 0.8 cm. In the same field, the ratio h/h' for two liquids is the ratio of their mass susceptibilities. Employing this ratio and using water as a reference liquid,

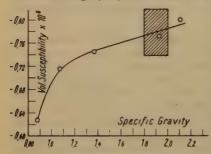


Fig. 1. The volume susceptibility of various mixtures of acetylenetetrabromide and benzene determined by the Quincke method at 22° C. Equal density liquids for the cobaltammines lie within the shaded area.

values for the susceptibility of benzene and chloroform were found which were in agreement with accepted values for these liquids, which served as a check on the reliability of the measurements. Employing the same procedure, the susceptibility of various mixtures of acetylenetetrabromide and benzene were made from pure benzene to one having a specific gravity of 2.12. Figure No. 4 shows the volume susceptibility plotted against the specific gravity of these mixtures.

Only the shaded area of the curve represents mixtures employed in making the orientation observations and shows the volume susceptibility of the equal density liquid to vary only from -0.77×10^{-6} to -0.78×10^{-6} for all the crystals used.

Rosenbohm found the Mean Mass susceptibility of the cobalt-ammines he investigated to range from -0.4×10^{-6} for hexammines to -0.4×10^{-6} for tetrammines. Since crystals of these compounds are magnetically anisotropic the values of χ_1 are still higher than these mean values, and accordingly may approach zero magnetism in air. As an example, trans-dinitrotetrammine cobalti chloride crystals, when

immersed in an equal density liquid ($\chi=0.78\times 10^{-6}$) rapidly moved in the direction of the increasing field strength in a non-homogeneous field, and were therefore paramagnetic with respect to their medium. This would be expected since using Rosenbohm's corrected value ($\chi=-0.124\times 10^{-6}$) for this compound, and the specific gravity (1.898), its volume susceptibility is found to be -0.235×10^{-6} which is higher than χ_a of the liquid.

In order to ascertain whether this apparent paramagnetism was due to notable impurities of iron and nickel, delicate tests were applied for these two elements on lots of well formed crystals of the above compound. A test for small amounts of iron in presence of so much cobalt was difficult, but by coprecipitating it with Al, first added in the form of the sulfate, and running careful blanks an all reagents, the iron was determined colorometrically with potassium sulfocyanide. The amount of nickel found was 0.001-0.0001%, and that of iron 0.04%. Calculating this amount of iron to be present even as strongly paramagnetic $FeCl_3$, the volume susceptibility would be increased to -0.19×10^{-6} as compared to -0.235×10^{-6} for the pure salt. A similar calculation shows that five times this quantity of iron must be present in the form of $FeCl_3$ in order to reduce the susceptibility to zero.

Each compound examined moved to the strongest part of a non-homogeneous field, so that they all have volume susceptibilities along χ_1 higher than -0.78×10^{-6} , but when examined in air their mean susceptibilities were all found to be negative.

Experimental Results.

As discussed above, a crystal free to rotate about a point will place its direction of greatest susceptibility (χ_1) parallel with the lines of force in a magnetic field, and if χ_1 is considerably larger than χ_2 and χ_3 , this orientation will be quite vigorous. Observation on the direction of orientation in a magnetic field of some cobaltammines of known crystal form and optical properties were made and the results are collected into Table I. This table includes the chemical formulae of the compounds, together with some of their optical properties including the estimated apparent optical angle $(2\ E)$. This estimated optical angle shows the cobaltammines, in addition to being strongly double refracting, to be more strongly optically anisotropic in one direction than in the two others. Previously unpublished optical data for some compounds are given below in the text. In column 5 is noted the optical and crystallographical direction which orientates parallel with the lines of force in a magnetic field; this is the

direction of greatest susceptibility and is designated as χ_1 . Most of these observations were made in fields of 3000 Gauss.

Table I. List of Cobaltammines Studied.

| Chemical | formulae | Crystal system | | 2 E | Orientation in magnetic field $\chi_1 =$ | Sp. G. (pycnometer) |
|--|--|-------------------|-----|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| $\begin{bmatrix} (NO_2)_2 \\ Co(NH_3)_2 \end{bmatrix}$ | Cl | Orth. | | 75° 16′ (2 V) | $\beta = [100]$ | 1,898 at 22° |
| a «] | $1,6$ $NO_3 \cdot H_2O$ | Mon. | + | 15—20° | a = [010] | 1,9596 « 23° |
| β « | $1,6$ $NO_3 \cdot H_2O$ | Orth. | . + | 35—40° | $\alpha = [400]$ | 1,9146 « 23° |
| CO. | 1,6 NO ₃ | Tric. | + | _ | see text | 1,9357 « 23° |
| 0 | $_{2}SO_{4}\cdot 3H_{2}O$ | Mon. | | 24° 10′ (2 V) | $\begin{cases} \gamma = [010] \\ \alpha \text{ near } [001] \end{cases}$ | 1,8816 * 22° |
| | ClO ₄ | Orth. | + | 40—45° | $\begin{cases} \beta &= [100] \\ \alpha &= [010] \end{cases}$ | 1,8474 • 22° |
| | ₂ CrO ₄ · H ₂ O | Tric. | ? | | direction not | 2,0135 ¢ 25° |
| $\begin{bmatrix} C_2O_4\\ Co\left(NH_3\right)_4 \end{bmatrix}$ | $_{2}Cr_{2}O_{7}\cdot H_{2}O$ | Mon. | + | 10—15° | a = [010] | 2,0995 * 25°. |
| | ClO ₄ ·H ₂ O | Mon. | + | 30—35° | $\beta = [010]$ | _ |
| * | ClO ₃ | Tri. | + | 60° | β near [010] | - |
| NO. | 2 CrO4 | Tri. | ? | _ | aprox. \(\preceq (001) | 1,9790 * 25° |
| $Co(NH_3)_{\delta}$ | Cl ₂ | Mon. | + | small | β near [100] | 1,832 4 22° |
| * | NO ₃ | Orth. | + | 2530° | $\beta = [100]$ | 1,871 « 28° |
| 4 | (ČlO ₄) ₂ | Orth. | + | 15—20° | a = [010] | 2,275 • 22° |
| Cl * | (NO ₃) ₂ | Mon. | + | small | γ near [001] | 1,799 • 22° |
| Co(NH ₈) ₆ | Cl ₂ | Orth. | + | 45° | $\alpha = [001]$ | 1,802 { Jae- 1,808 { ger |
| | (ClO ₄) ₂ | Orth. | + | 10—15° | no definite | |

Dinitrotetrammines: The chloride of this series orientated more vigorously than any other compound studied. The α and β nitrates likewise readily orientated themselves in a magnetic field, but not quite so rapidly as did the chloride under like condition. The anhydrous nitrate orientated more slowly than did the hydrous nitrates, but because of the needle-habit of these triclinic crystals their exact orientation was not determined. The chemical relations and crystallography of these nitrates will be presented in a different paper.

Carbonato Tetrammines: The crystallography of the sulfate1) of this series has been reported. It should be further added, that the optic plane in these monoclinic crystals is perpendicular to the crystal symmetry plane and lies in the obtuse axial angle 4.5°-5° from [001]. The sign of the optical diffraction is (-), therefore the acute bisectrix is (a) which is nearly parallel with [c]. When placed in a magnetic field the direction perpendicular to (400) rapidly turned from the lines of force, but further orientation of a definite line in (100) was much less rapid. The position of this line depended on the relative thickness of the crystal along [b] and [c] respectively, but for specimens of equal thickness in these directions, the crystal orientated so that a line about midway between [010] and [001] was parallel with the field. This orientation was easily observed for a tabular (100) crystal which was allowed to float on the surface of a slightly more dense liquid. The higher susceptibility appears to lie parallel with [010] but to differ only slightly from [001], which suggests the sulfate to be approximately magnetically uniaxial with its symmetry axis perpendicular to (100). Therefore, the crystal exhibits negative magnetic anisotropy with a small "magnetic angle" about [100] which is close to optic β . The relative order of the susceptibilities are [010] slightly > [001] much > [100].

Crystals of the perchlorate²) are usually tabular on (100). When immersed in a liquid of equal density and brought between the poles of a magnet, these crystals rapidly orientated their thin direction [100] = β parallel with the field, which is therefore the direction of greatest susceptibility. With crystals of such a tabular habit, and where χ_1 is perpendicular to the tabular face, the direction of next largest susceptibility was easily found as follows. A (100) tabular crystal was floated on a slightly more dense liquid over which was carefully flowed a lighter one (benzol). In a horizontal magnetic field the crystal, so immersed, was unable to

¹⁾ L. W. Strock, Z. Krist. 86, 42. 1933.

²⁾ Z. Krist. 86, 270. 1933.

place χ_1 parallel with the lines of force because its tabular face was held parallel with the interfacial surface. Under these conditions the direction of second highest susceptibility placed itself parallel with the field, which was possible since the crystal could easily rotate about an axis perpendicular to the interfacial surface. By this method $[001] = \gamma$ was found to be χ_2 , but it is not known whether χ_2 is closer to χ_1 or to χ_3 .

The chromate¹) forms triclinic crystals which orientate themselves readily in a magnetic field. Because of their asymmetry, the direction of χ_1 was not exactly determined. It lies, however, at about 90° from [001] and nearly parallel with (010).

Oxalato Tetrammines: The dichromate¹) of this series forms small but very perfect monoclinic crystals. The results of an optical examination on the same lot of crystals as first published are here given. These crystals exhibit strong (+) double refraction. The plane of the optic axes is perpendicular to the crystal symmetry plane and lies in the acute axial angle at 6° from [001]. The acute bisectrix is γ which is close to [c], and the apparent optic angle, 2E, is smaller than for all other cobaltammines so far studied — approximately 10° . The crystals rapidly set [010] = α parallel with the lines of force in a magnetic field, which is therefore the direction of χ_1 .

The crystals of the perchlorate¹) are monoclinic, and the optical properties on a new lot of crystals with a different habit from the published ones are here stated. They showed strong (+) double refraction, and the plane of the optic axes is (040). Both axes are visible on (001). The acute bisectrix (γ) lies in the obtuse axial angle at $18^{\circ}-19^{\circ}$ from [c]. The apparent optic angle is approximately 35°. In a magnetic field, these crystals orientated rapidly, placing [040] = β parallel with the field, which is the direction of χ_1 in this compound. No evidence was obtained to suggest the value of χ_2 to be close to χ_1 .

The chlorate¹) of this series forms well developed triclinic crystals. Some previously unpublished optical data for the compound is included in this paper. Like the dichromate and perchlorate the double refraction is strongly (+). The plane of the optic axes is almost parallel with (010). The acute bisectrix is almost perpendicular to (004) and lies in the obtuse angle at approximately 12° from [c]. When viewed on (004), the optic axes are on the extreme edge of the microscopic field, so that the 2E is approximately 60° The crystal rapidly places itself in a magnetic field

¹⁾ L. W. Strock, and T. P. Mc Cutcheon, J. Am. chem. Soc. 53, 2852. 1931.

so that a direction very near to $[040] = \beta$ lies parallel with the lines of force.

The crystal form of the chromate¹) is triclinic, but the distribution of its principle optical directions bear no simple relations to its chosen crystallographic axes. This compound orientates readily in a magnetic field with published (101) almost perpendicular to the field.

Nitropentammines: Crystals of the chloride²) are monoclinic and form very unusual twins which can only result if the symmetry axis of the group be absent. All the crystals of this series studied, show strong (+) double refraction. The plane of the optic axes for the monoclinic members is perpendicular to the crystal symmetry plane, and is practically parallel with (400). The acute bisectrix is γ and almost parallel with [c]. For convenience this same orientation was also used for the two orthorhombic members studied, and is referred to as "Nitropentammine Orientation". The chloride very rapidly places its [100] axis in the direction of a magnetic field, this is, for practical purposes, equal to optic β and therefore the direction of χ_1 . Both types of twins orientated with a line midway between their respective [a] axes parallel with the field.

The chloride-nitrate is well crystallised and has been described by Jaeger³) as orthorhombic wherein (001) is the plane of the optic axes. Optical examination showed that for his orientation, (100) is the optic plane and not (001). When placed in the "Nitropentammine Orientation" Jaeger's [b] and [c] axes must be interchanged, which makes the direction of elongation [b] and transforms the indices of the occurring forms as follows: $120 \rightarrow 102$; $110 \rightarrow 101$; and $011 \rightarrow 011$. These crystals are without a doubt constant twins of some lower symmetry, perhaps monoclinic, which explains the peculiarities mentioned by Jaeger. In addition, four or six of these pseudo-singles frequently combine to form large beautiful twins resembling those of the mineral phillipsite. These twins will be described in a later paper. In a magnetic field these crystals rapidly place $[100] = \beta$ parallel with the lines of force, which is therefore the direction χ_1 . Both types of twins likewise orientate along resultant lines to their respective [a] axes.

The perchlorate⁴) forms orthorhombic crystals of a hemimorphic habit, whose [a] axis is almost twice that of [b]. In a magnetic field the crystal rapidly placed $\alpha = [010]$ parallel with the lines of force.

¹⁾ L. W. Strock and T. P. McCutcheon, J. Am. chem. Soc. 53, 2852. 1931.

²⁾ L. W. Strock, Bl. Acad. Pol., Nr. 5. 1933.

³⁾ F. M. Jaeger, Z. Krist. 39, 554. 1904; see also P. Groth, Ch. Kryst. 2, 139.

⁴⁾ L. W. Strock, Z. Krist. 86, 186. 1933.

Crystals of the nitrate¹) are monoclinic pseudo-tetragonal and usually elongated along $[c] = \gamma$. They orientated very sluggishly in a magnetic field, placing $[001] = \gamma$ practically parallel with the lines of force. The direction of χ_1 is therefore at least near to $\gamma = [001]$, but the magnetic anisotropy is much weaker than for other members of this series.

Chlorpentammine: Jaeger has described crystals of the chloride²) as orthorhombic. The occuring forms are (101) and (011). A reinvestigation leads to an axial ratio which checks with Jaeger's value. All specimens of these crystals were found to be twinned but their exact nature is not as yet determined. They show strong (+) double refraction, with a=c; $\beta=b$; and $\gamma=a$. The optic plane is (010) and the acute bisectrix is $[a]=\gamma$. Angle 2E is approximately 45°. In a magnetic field the crystal rapidly places $\alpha=[001]$ parallel with the lines of force.

Crystals of the perchlorate also show strong (+) double refraction with 2E very small about γ . The habit is needle-formed along β . No definite orientation in a magnetic field was observed for this compound.

From the above observations it is possible to state, that these pentaand tetrammines, in addition to being strongly optically anisotropic, are likewise strongly magnetic anisotropic. Their optical double refraction ranges from 0.027 for carbonato sulfate to the high value of 0.10 for the dinitrotetrammine nitrates. It has been remarked by V. Raman and Bhagavantam³) that strong magnetic anisotropy is always associated with strong optical anisotropy.

This strong magnetic anisotropy, since the crystals are diamagnetic, must be due largely to the anisotropy of the constituent ions, and in most cases to the complex cobalt ion. It is hoped that quantitative magnetic measurements both on the crystals and solutions of these compounds will provide information, which when combined with X-ray studies of the crystals, will make possible a complete determination of their crystal structure.

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It is a pleasure to acknowledge the stimulating advice of Prof. V. M. Goldschmidt, and to thank him for his interest in my work. I am indebted to Dr. R. Mankopff for assistance in measuring the magnetic field strength.

¹⁾ L. W. Strock, Z. Krist. 86, 186. 1933.

²⁾ F. M. Jaeger, Z. Krist. 39, 552, 1904.

³⁾ V. Raman and Bhagavantam, Indian J. Physics 4, 57. 1929.

Abstract.

Cobaltammine crystals of known habit and optical properties, were immersed in an equal-density liquid of acetylenetetrabromide and benzene. While so immersed, the direction which the crystal placed parallel with the lines of force in a magnetic field was noted. This orientation was vigorous for most of the pentammine and tetrammine cobalti salts investigated, so that they exhibit strong magnetic anisotropy, as well as strong optical anisotropy. The direction of largest (algebraic) magnetic susceptibility (χ_1) orientates parallel with a magnetic field, by which means this direction was determined in 17 different crystals.

Previously unpublished optical data are given for the dichromate, chlorate, and perchlorate of the oxalato cobalti tetrammine series, for chlorpentammine cobalti chloride and perchlorate, and for nitropentammine cobalti nitrate-chloride.

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The Oriented Inclusion of Impurities in Crystals.

By H. E. Buckley, D. Sc. in Manchester.

(With 7 figures.)

I. Introduction.

It has long been known that crystals, both naturally occurring as minerals and grown artificially, have on occasion included colouring matter in some way related to their symmetry and geometrical properties. Many references to earlier work have already been given in a previous paper by the author and will not be included here1). Of all these, the only serious effort to bring together the evidence and suggest a possible modus-operandi was by Gaubert²). He decided that at certain concentrations there was a simultaneous crystallisation of dye and crystal, the large crystal under observation growing with lamellae of crystallised dye interleaved. This he named 'Syncrystallisation" and he showed how crystals grown in this way were pleochroic. Not all crystals coloured by dye were capable of syncrystallisation however and Gaubert concluded that in the pleochroic coloured crystals, there was a definite orientation of the lamellae of dye-crystal, with some axis or face-normal parallel to an axis or normal in the bigger crystal. Where this is not possible, it must be concluded that there are no dimensions in the crystal-structures of the two substances sufficiently close. Now although this type of growth is one which, from the title of the present paper, might be discussed here, the author takes this opportunity to state that during his experiments with dyes and crystals of KClO₃ and of K₂SO₄, he did not come across it and has limited the scope of this work to descriptions of oriented inclusion of other types.

In the following short paper, several ways of including a coloured impurity are described. One of these, it may be noted here, is of extreme importance in that it overthrows all previous conceptions of the manner in which an impurity modifies the habit of a growing crystal and this itself seems to provide a sufficient justification for the present work.

II. General Observations on the Colouring of Crystals.

When a crystal grows in the presence of a coloured substance, it may be practically colourless, or slightly or heavily tinted. Rapid growth may cause the inclusion of large, undissolved solid particles, if these be present, or of deeply tinted mother-liquor. In either event, the crystal may appear deeply coloured, sometimes almost black but it is possible that here there is no oriented inclusion at all. Again, a crystal may be deeply tinted although grown in as careful a manner as possible, say, slowly in a thermostat. Thus

¹⁾ H. E. Buckley, Z. Krist. 85, 58, 1933.

²⁾ P. Gaubert, Bl. Soc. Franc. Min. 1905, 28 and ibid 286 (also other papers).

 K_2SO_4 , with certain dyes, appears deeply coloured and the colour seems disseminated all through the interior. It may then be, and so it appears from an inspection under the microscope, that the reason is to be sought in the tendency of the crystals to grow in an oscillatory manner. Then, in the resultant long columns (re-entrant angles) mother liquor is included and provides the colour. When grown in this manner, the crystals may appear "drusy" if the oscillatory growth is of a course nature or they may give a silk-like appearance to the crystals when the repetition is somewhat on a smaller case. The above salt gives examples of the drusy type with Orange II (Col. Index No. 451), Orange R (No. 161), Orange IV (No. 143) and Indian Yellow G (No. 146); Safranine (No. 841) causes the formation of silky crystals as also does Alizarin Yellow 5 G, (No. 122), the latter, however, leaves a considerable part of the crystal free from inclusions. The aforementioned type of inclusion of inpurity does not particularly concern us in the present work, though it was thought worthy of mention as a possibility.

In many other crystals the dye appears to be spread throughout the interior because the rays of light, on entering, are reflected and refracted until they convey a false impression as to the whereabouts of the coloured portions.

Thus, in a crystal of K_2SO_4 , on which $\{021\}$ predominates, it is virtually impossible to decide at a glance where the impurity is adhering, but if a large basal pinacoid, {001} be present, or if the crystal is immersed in a highly refractive oil, so that the rays can emerge normally, or nearly so, it is then seen that the dye is deposited in cones, stretching from a small point near the centre of the crystal to the four {110} faces on the exterior; sometimes it is to the eight faces of {111}. Thus, a first essential in the investigation of the nature of the deposition is to be able to overcome the effect of the bending of light rays and the multiplication of images by reflection. Another feature of the deposition of impurity, this time one which helps the investigator, is that the colouring matter is not always uniformly laid down but just as frequently occurs in bands of lighter and darker shade. The mechanism of this does not concern us here, but it seems probable that the bands correspond with periods of slow and more rapid deposition (of crystal-matter). For, even when a crystal is grown in a thermostat, so long as stirring is not resorted to, the solution will get labile by evaporation at constant temperature and the alternation of "labile" and "metastable" growth will cause the fluctuation in the rate of inclusion of the colouring matter.

And as a rule it is not possible to obtain larger crystals, such as are needed for a study of habit-changes and associated phenomena, when stirring is resorted to. The striations in colour are very helpful, for they show at once the planes on which deposition has taken place. Such striations are seen in plates 4 and 1, K_2SO_4 with Alizarin Red S (Col.Index No. 1034) and $KClO_4$ with Biebrich Scarlet (No. 280).

III. The Different Kinds of Oriented Deposition.

(A.) Deposition accompanied with growth-retardation.

Many impurities, the majority in fact, have no influence on the rates at which the different crystal-faces grow, i.e. the crystal-habit remains

unchanged. When a crystal is grown in a mother-liquor containing a large amount of such impurities, it is able, provided deposition is slow and fairly uniform, to reject practically all the impurity in its neighbourhood though if growth is more rapid, some inclusion will probably take place, for a crystal may on occasion envelop large particles of grit or even crystals of another and unrelated substance. Many other impurities are capable of affecting the crystal-habit and these frequently leave their mark on the crystal in patches of colour. The commonest type is that in which certain planes on the crystal are modified and the dye or other colouring matter is deposited on these planes. Frequently, the very first seed-crystal is formed where the solution has just become labile, e. g. at some point on the surface of the solution. As it has grown fairly rapidly, it may have included a little colour, but if so, it will be in an un oriented manner, no faces being preferred over others. As soon as slower growth sets in, the dye begins to react upon the planes over which it has a preference and at the same time deposits on these planes. As the crystal grows, the surface on which colouring matter is adhering extends also and the consequence is a cone of colour, extending through the crystal from the starting point on the small seed-crystal to the large crystal-planes bounding the completed crystal. This phenomenon has been observed before; Gaubert definitely connects the retardation of the growth of {100} on lead nitrate with the deposition of Methylene-blue thereon. Many examples have been obtained by the author and one or two are included in this paper.

(a) Methylene Blue in Barium nitrate, on 100

(b) Diamine Sky Blue in K or NH₄-Alum., on 100 (observed by W. G. France¹))

(c) Biebrich Scarlet in KClO₄, on 011 (plate 1).

(d) Acid-Fuchsine in K_2SO_4 , on 110 (plate 2).

(e) Naphthol Green in K_2SO_4 , on 001

(f) Amethyst Quartz. In a section cut with edge — (1010 — 1011) normal to it, the layers of Amethyst, parallel to 1011 and the complete freedom of 1010 from deposition arer eadily seen.

In plate 1, the deposition on the four planes of 014 of $KClO_4$ and the avoidance of deposition on the two planes of 004 is very striking, the photograph being taken along the a axis.

(B.) Colour included in small modified crystals growing in parallel position on a larger crystal.

This is not a very common mode, so far as the author's experiments show, and the reasons for it are not obvious, at least, with crystals which have not been grown from added seeds. Plate 3 is a good example of this type. It shows a crystal of K_2SO_4 grown in the presence of Croceine Scarlet 3BX (Col. Index No. 183). (Ponceau 3R, No. 205, behaves similarly.)

At a first glance, it appears as though the dye were included on the 024 faces, the photograph being taken along the a axis, but it is soon found that there are definite striations parallel to {040}, although there is no colouring

¹⁾ W. G. France, Colloid Symposium Annual 7, 59, 1930.

of the latter face. Further investigation showed that there were a large number of fine lamellar crystals (on 010) of K_2SO_4 , in which much dye had been taken up, all pressed together like the leaves of a book and that these could be separated with a knife. A certain amount of dye itself had deposited between the leaves, though not in any obviously crystalline manner. The mechanism of this type of dye-inclusion may possibly be explained by certain

observations made at an earlier date with the same crystals but using Quinoline-Yellow. The effect of this dye is much the same as that of about a hundred other dyes, viz., it causes the crystals to grew as broad leaflets on {010}. When a large crystal, grown from a pure solution and with the common habit of K_2SO_4 , is seeded into a solution containing Quinoline Yellow and K2SO4, saturated with respect to the latter, i.e. from which crystals of modified habit are depositing, the seed does not proceed to grow at once, but probably suffers slight re-solution, as deep striations appear on all the faces, 021, 111, 110 and 010. After a time, new crystals, of the expected lamellar habit appear, growing from the grooves in the 021 planes, but not from the 111 or other faces (Fig. 1). There may be as many as a dozen such new crystals lightly tinted with the Quinoline-Yellow and

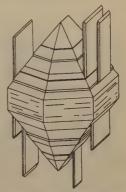


Fig. 1. K_2SO_4 , seeded into a saturated solution containing Quinoline Yellow.

growing in parallel position from points in one 024 face alone. It does not need a great stretch of the imagination to visualise such a crystal finally ending up as a colourless kernel surrounded with a system of parallel-placed lamellae, in the manner just described for K_2SO_4 and Croceine Scarlet 3 BX. The only difficulty is to account for the presence of seeds of colourless (or possibly pale-coloured crystal).

This may be due to the dye. Marc¹) showed that many substances were able to exist in the presence of certain dyes in a highly supersaturated solution. In this case, the first growth would result in the production of relatively big crystal-nuclei and the latter, even in the optimum case, could only include so much dye as the surrounding solution and with a probability that much less than this would be included. Hence, the centre would seem colourless when compared with the dyed portions where oriented adhesion at specific points in the surfaces has had free play.

(C.) Colour is deposited on certain faces but other, independent, faces suffer modification: Habit modification without deposition.

The case of K_2SO_4 with Acid Fuchsine has already been included in a previous section, (A). This is because there is a strong $\{110\}$ effect accompanying the deposition of dye on these faces. But Acid Fuchsine has also

¹⁾ R. Marc, Z. physikal. Ch. 75, 710, 1911 etc.

an effect on 010 without any deposition on 010. In a similar way, although Bismarck Brown affects the 100 faces of K. Alum¹) and ²) and when it deposits on the crystals it does so on the same faces, yet many crystals of K. Alum have been grown in the presence of strong concentrations of this dye



Plate 1. Potassium Perchlorate with Biebrich Scarlet . . on 011.



Plate 2. Potassium Sulphate with Acid Fuchsine . . on 110.



Plate 3. Potassium Sulphate with Croccine Scarlet 3 BX; latter included in lamellar crystals growingom 021.



Plate 4. Potassium Sulphate with Alizarin Red S.; view down c axis.

¹⁾ W. H. France, Colloid Symposium Annual 7, 59. 1930.

²⁾ H. E. Buckley, Z. Krist. 78, 443. 1930.

and suffered strong habit change without absorbing appreciable amounts of colour. These examples led to the suspicion that inclusion of impurity was not a necessary factor in habit-change and this view has been fully substantiated since. For example, the vast majority of dyes containing the sulphonate group cause K_2SO_4 to grow with 040 profoundly modified. Yet, in nearly all cases, there appears to be no deposition whatever on $\{040\}$. There is, in most cases, a slight retarding effect on the 440 planes as well, but on a lesser scale altogether. With one or two dyes, there is a similar minute effect on 444 accompanying the major, 040, effect. But, strange to say, deposition of dye always takes place on $\{410\}$ or $\{411\}$. Plate 4 shows





Plate 5. Potassium Sulphate with Azo Orseille R.; modification on 010, dye laid down on 110.

Plate 6. Potassium Sulphate with Brilliant Congo R.; modification on 010, dye laid down on 111.

the dye, (Alizarin Red S, Col. Index No. 1,034) deposited in alternate light and dark shades on $\{140\}$; plate 6 shows dye deposited on the eight planes of $\{141\}$, (Brilliant Congo R, No. 456). Both these dyes have strong $\{010\}$ effects while any possible $\{140\}$ effect is overwhelmed by the former. The most striking example of all is afforded by K_2SO_4 grown in the presence of Azo Orseille R, (Col. Index No. 34). The crystals shown in plate 5 were obtained from a solution containing 10 gms of salt and .04 to .05 gms of dye. They show clearly the tabular habit of the crystals, lying on $\{010\}$. As $\{010\}$ is practically absent on the pure crystals this is evidence of a marked habit-change. But the dumb-bell shaped zones arise from the inclusion of the dye on the two pairs of oppositely placed 110 planes. A comparison of one of these crystals with the shorter crystal on plate 6 is instructive. The clear spaces opposite 110 planes in the latter are complementary to the coloured

zones in the former. In the one, 410 has greedily adsorbed and included the dye, in the other, 410 has just as surely repelled it. The phenomenon is not rare with K_2SO_4 crystals; with most of the dyes whose molecules are of intermediate size, the deposition is on 410; with large molecules, such as Brilliant Congo R, Diamine Sky Blue A, (No. 520), or D. S. B. F.F., (No. 548) it is on 411; never is it on 010. The latter surfaces indeed are remarkably plane. As an example of this it might be mentioned that most of the crystals shown in plates 5 and 6 give excellent interference lines when viewed in monochromatic light. This is the most exacting test of the optical planeness of crystal or other surfaces it is possible to devise. This latter fact should therefore do away with the possibility of there being, in the cases cited in the present section, any large-scale adsorption of dye on the 010 surfaces followed by a re-solution which removes all the dye.

IV. Conclusion.

The implications of the data presented in the preceding part are not difficult to see. The most far-reaching is that any explanation of habitmodification which is based solely upon the action of particles of impurity, ion or molecule, adhering to surfaces of a certain type, i. e. containing certain groups of an appropriate nature, is insufficient. In a recent publication1), C. W. Bunn gives an able review of habit-variation and advances a theory that the modification is due to two-dimensional crystallisation, the surface of a growing crystal being in places occupied by ions of the strange material, which, with the oncoming cations, form small units which the main crystal finds difficult either to bridge over or to remove. The efforts to do this cause retardation of growth normal to the particular surface. This was approximately the view of the present author, advanced from time to time as will be seen from a perusal of the paper on $K_2SO_4^2$). There, the author states, on page 164, "that the ions which affect the plane do so by virtue of their possessing a triangle of oxygen atoms which can adhere to the plane at points destined for the corresponding triangle of an SO" group".

The idea here implied, is in essence, similar to Bunn's but is not carried so far. In the author's view, impurity ions lie isolated, here and there; Bunn would have many lying together, so forming a crystal-layer of impurity. Although it appears at present impossible to explain the phenomena without recourse to some kind of adsorption and growth-hindering mechanism, it certainly appears as if all such ideas are inadequate.

Perhaps an explanation will be evolved which makes use of this mechanism but with suitable provisos to include the data presented in part III—C, of this paper. As pointed out earlier, there might be a possibility of an adsorption effect followed by a subsequent clearing-out of the particles adsorbed on certain faces. But the exceptional state of perfection of the 040 planes of K_2SO_4 , which are actually the planes under review, renders the likelihood, of such an explanation being the true one, rather slender.

¹⁾ C. W. Bunn, Pr. Roy. Soc. (A) 141, 567, 1933.

²⁾ H. E. Buckley, Z. Krist. 81, 457, 4932.

Many of the phenomena described in the present paper have already been met with in natural minerals. Since it has been shown that all the impurity in a crystal may be concentrated in a fraction of its volume (in the examples shown in plate 5, the volume occupied by the impure portion is probably less than one sixth that of the whole crystal), this may have some bearing on mineral substances with non-stoichiometrical or slightly variable proportions. Thus, the colourless portions of crystals shown in plate 5 are quite pure K_2SO_4 ; if the crystals were powdered, the average amount of impurity would be less than one sixth the proportion to be found if only the coloured-zone portions were analysed.

Another physical fact of some importance is that even in high concentrations of impurity, such as are able to modify the habit profoundly, there are yet crystal faces which repel and rigidly exclude everything except the

ions of the growing crystal-substance.

V. Summary.

1. Impurity may adhere and become included in crystals on certain planes, whose growth rates are at the same time modified.

2. Other methods of inclusion are described.

3. It is shown that adhesion of impurity and modification of crystalhabit may be independent of each other. Many example have been found where dye is heavily included on one type of face and the very strong habit-modification has occurred on entirely independent faces.

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Zur Bestimmung mehrparametriger Kristallstrukturen: Ein graphisches Verfahren auf Grund von Intensitätsschätzungen.

Von Käthe Schiff in Wien.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

Werden die Irtensitäten der Röntgenreflexe geschätzt, so ergeben sich als Beobachtungsmaterial für die Bestimmung der Kristallstruktur ≷Beziehungen zwischen den beobachteten Intensitäten — falls die Intensitäten in Stufen mit bekannten Relativwerten geschätzt wurden, zwischen Vielfachen derselben. Die Aufgabe der Parameterdiskussion besteht nun darin, unter Annahme einer bestimmten Raumgruppe und einer bestimmten Verteilung der Ionen auf die Punktlagen die Intensitäten der Reflexe in ihrer Abhängigkeit von den Parametern der Punktlagen zu berechnen und jene Parameterkombinationen festzustellen, bei denen für die berechneten Intensitäten dieselben ≷Beziehungen gelten, wie für die beobachteten.

Die Anzahl dieser Ungleichungen ist beschränkt und dürfte im Durchschnitt (wenigstens innerhalb eines Kristallsystems) unabhängig von der

gerade betrachteten Kristallstruktur sein; so ist zu erwarten, daß das mit ihnen verträgliche Parametergebiet mit der Anzahl der auftretenden Parameter wächst. Noch stärker vergrößert wird das Parametergebiet, wenn zunächst (um möglichst wenig Parameter gleichzeitig diskutieren zu müssen) die Reflexe nur einer Zone oder gar nur einer Serie und damit nur ein geringer Bruchteil der Ungleichungen in Betracht gezogen werden. So ist es von um so größerer Wichtigkeit für die Bestimmung komplizierterer Strukturen, möglichst den ganzen Inhalt der Ungleichungen zur Einschränkung der Parameterkombinationen zu verwenden. Läßt sich ein Parameter durch Betrachtung einer Zone oder Serie isolieren, so wird diese Aufgabe schon durch die übliche graphische Methode erfüllt: Man trägt die zu vergleichenden Intensitäten oder Vielfache derselben auf der Ordinate als Funktion des auf der Abszisse aufgetragenen Parameters auf, und liest sofort die mit den einzelnen Ungleichungen verträglichen Gebiete und schließlich das mit allen Ungleichungen verträgliche Gebiet ab. Eine mechanische Übertragung dieses Verfahrens auf die Diskussion zweier oder mehrerer Parameter hätte die Notwendigkeit, im 3- oder mehrdimensionalen Raum zu zeichnen zur Folge.

Diese Schwierigkeit wurde in den bisher auf diesem Gebiet erschienenen Arbeiten auf verschiedene Weise umgangen. In manchen Fällen genügte es, die Ungleichungen nicht voll auszuwerten und etwa statt der Ungleichung

die für die Intensitäten zweier Reflexe beobachtet wurde, nur die Ungleichung

$$I_{
m min} < I'_{
m max}$$

zu verwenden; wobei das Zeichen I_{\min} andeuten soll, daß von allen Werten, die I für einen bestimmten Wert eines restlichen Parameters infolge seiner Abhängigkeit von anderen Parametern annehmen kann, der kleinste gewählt wurde; entsprechend die Bedeutung von I'_{\max} . In anderen Fällen kam man durch gewisse Vernachlässigungen zum Ziel. Die Amplituden eines Reflexes lassen sich nämlich ganz allgemein durch eine Summe

$$A = k_1 F_1 \varphi_1(m_1 n_1 p_1) + k_2 F_2 \varphi_2(m_2 n_2 p_2) + \dots$$

darstellen, wobei die Indizes sich auf die verschiedenen Ionenarten beziehen, die k die Anzahl Ionen pro Zelle, die F die Streufaktoren, die φ (im allgemeinen komplexe) stetige Funktionen der Parameter m,n,p bedeuten. Ist nun etwa $k_2F_2\ll k_1F_1$, so kann man in den Parametergebieten, in denen $|\varphi_1|$ nicht zu kleine Werte annimmt, das zweite Glied der Summe gegen das erste vernachlässigen. Doch ist streng darauf zu achten, daß in den Gebieten, in denen $|\varphi_1|\ll |\varphi_2|$ diese Vernachlässigung absolut unstatthaft ist und zu ganz falschen Resultaten führen kann. Etwas ähnliches gilt, wenn man Parameter als durch gewisse physikalische Größen (Ionenradien usw.) gegeben betrachtet. Auch dann ist im speziellen Fall zu untersuchen, welchen Einfluß eventuelle Abweichungen von dem den Berechnungen zugrunde gelegten Wert haben können.

Für gewisse Fälle läßt sich nun ein graphisches Verfahren angeben, das gestattet, den Inhalt der Ungleichungen voll auszunützen oder den Einfluß

eventueller Vernachlässigungen abzuschätzen. Die Voraussetzungen dafür sind gegeben bei Ungleichungen zwischen den Intensitäten

von Reflexen einer Serie, wenn die Raumgruppe ein Symmetriezentrum, eine geradzählige Symmetrieachse normal auf die Serienebene oder eine Symmetrieebene parallel zu dieser besitzt;

von Reflexen einer Zone, wenn alle zur Zonenachse normalen unbekannten Parameter dieselbe Richtung haben und die Raumgruppe ein Symmetriezentrum oder eine geradzählige Achse parallel der Zonenachse besitzt;

von allen Reflexen, wenn nur in einer Richtung unbekannte Parameter vorhanden sind und die Raumgruppe ein Symmetriezentrum besitzt.

Dann werden nämlich die Amplituden dieser Reflexe Summen reeller Glieder, wenn wir den Ursprung in das Symmetrieelement legen; und wir können statt der Ungleichungen zwischen den Intensitäten, die zwischen den Absolutbeträgen der Amplituden betrachten.

Haben wir Abhängigkeit von nur 2 Parametern, s und t, so sind die Amplituden A gegeben durch

$$A = f(s) + g(t).$$

Tragen wir nun auf der Abszisse nebeneinander die Parameter s und t, auf der Ordinate f als Funktion von s und -g als Funktion von t auf, so ist der Absolutbetrag der Amplitude |A| für eine beliebige Parameterkombination $s_n t_m$ durch den Abstand der zugehörigen Kurvenpunkte F_n und G_m in Richtung der Ordinate gegeben (s. Fig. 4).

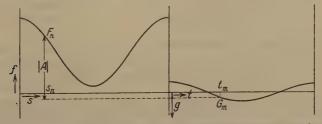


Fig. 1. Graphische Darstellung des Absolutbetrages der Amplitude als Funktion zweier Variabler s und t.

Zum Vergleich zweier Reflexe zeichnen wir ihre Diagramme in der eben geschilderten Weise auf durchsichtiges Papier und legen die Diagramme so übereinander, daß jeder s-Wert des einen Diagramms über dem gleichen des anderen liegt und dasselbe für die t-Werte gilt. Verschieben wir nun das eine Diagramm parallel der Ordinate, so daß nacheinander die zu den Parameterwerten t_1, t_2, \ldots gehörigen Kurvenpunkte G_1, G_2, \ldots mit den entsprechenden G_1, G_2, \ldots des anderen Diagramms zusammenfallen, so geben die Schnittpunkte der Kurven f(s) und f'(s) in jeder der Stellungen jene s-Werte an, für die |A| = |A'| und damit die Grenze zwischen den s-Werten, für die |A| < |A'| und denen, für die |A| > |A'|. Auf diese Weise kann man leicht auf einem Diagramm, das als Abszisse eine s-Achse, als Ordinate eine t-Achse

besitzt, jene Gebiete abgrenzen, die mit einer beobachteten Ungleichung verträglich sind (s. Fig. 2). Besteht eine solche Ungleichung zwischen Vielfachen von Intensitäten, so hat man die entsprechenden Vielfachen von f und -g als Funktionen von s und t aufzutragen. Da die Ungleichungen zwischen den Absolutbeträgen der Amplituden gelten, ist zu beachten, daß nur jene Teile der f- und f'-Kurven verglichen werden können, die beide

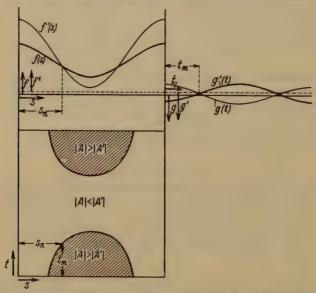


Fig. 2. Die Diagramme für die Amplituden A und A' (s. Fig. 1) während der Auswertung der Ungleichung $|A| \gtrsim |A'|$; darunter das s-t-Diagramm des mit dieser Ungleichung verträglichen Gebietes.

oberhalb bzw. unterhalb des Punktes G_m liegen, der gerade mit G_m' zur Deckung gebracht wurde. Gehen wir also von einer s-t-Kombination aus, bei der dies der Fall ist, so sind immer, wenn eine der Amplituden das Vorzeichen wechselt (also den Wert 0 annimmt), die Ordinaten eines Diagramms mit — 1 zu multiplizieren (das durchsichtige Papier um die s-t-Achse umzuklappen). Durch Vergleich der s-t-Diagramme der verschiedenen Ungleichungen erhält man das ganze, mit allen Ungleichungen verträgliche Gebiet der s-t-Ebene, mit anderen Worten: die Gesamtheit aller s-t-Kombinationen, die zu keiner der benützten Ungleichungen in Widerspruch steht.

Sind drei Parameter derselben Richtung vorhanden, stellen sich also die Amplituden als Summen

$$A = f(s) + g(t) + h(u)$$

dar, so tragen wir, wie oben besprochen, f als Funktion von s, — g als Funktion von t und daneben h als Funktion von u auf. Wir können dann zunächst für jeden Wert von u die Differenz h - h' graphisch feststellen und nach-

einander für verschiedene festgehaltene Werte das mit der Ungleichung verträgliche Gebiet der s-t-Ebene — analog dem oben geschilderten Vorgange — konstruieren; nur dürfen wir jetzt die Punkte G_m und G_m' nicht zur Deckung bringen, sondern müssen den Punkt G_m im Abstand h-h' vertikal über den Punkt G_m' legen, damit die Schnittpunkte der Kurven f und f' wieder die Grenzen des Gebiets angeben. Wir erhalten so das Gebiet im s-t-u-Raum, indem wir diesen durch Ebenen u = const. parallel der s-t-Ebene schneiden. Entsprechend läßt sich die Konstruktion für Ebenen s = const. durchführen. Wegen des Vorzeichens gilt Analoges wie oben.

Bei vier Parametern könnte natürlich die Konstruktion in ähnlicher Weise durchgeführt werden. Doch wird man sich bei drei und mehr Parametern oft mit einem Verfahren begnügen, das weniger zeitraubend ist, aber nicht die volle Auswertung der Ungleichungen gestattet. Es wird insbesondere dann gute Dienste leisten, wenn die Faktoren kF (s. oben) zweier (oder dreier) Summanden groß sind gegen die entsprechenden Faktoren der übrigen Summanden. Dann wird es nämlich wahrscheinlich Reflexe geben, die bei Auswertung der zwischen ihnen bestehenden Ungleichungen eine hinreichende Einengung des verträglichen Gebietes dieser 2 (oder 3) Parameter s, t (u) ergeben, auch wenn von der Abhängigkeit von den übrigen Parametern v, w . . . abgesehen und nur der eventuelle Einfluß dieser Vernachlässigung in Rechnung gesetzt wird. Dies geschieht, indem zunächst der minimale und maximale Wert der Differenz (i(v) + j(w) + ...) — (i'(v) + j'(w) + ..) ermittelt und für beide das mit der Ungleichung verträgliche Gebiet der Parameter s, t, (u) bestimmt wird; wählen wir die äußere der beiden Grenzen, so umschließt diese ein Gebiet, das alle mit der Ungleichung verträglichen s, t, (u)-Kombinationen enthält. Kann auf diese Weise das Gebiet der Parameter s, t, (u) hinreichend eingeengt werden, so können wir nun das Gebiet der bisher vernachlässigten Parameter mit Hilfe derjenigen Reflexe bestimmen, deren Intensitäten von diesem Parametern stark abhängen: Wir konstruieren den minimalen und maximalen Wert der Differenz $(f(s) + g(t) + \ldots) - (f'(s) + g'(t) + \ldots)$ innerhalb des abgegrenzten Gebietes und führen mit diesen die weitere Konstruktion durch. Man erhält so zwar keine volle Auswertung der beobachteten Ungleichungen, wohl aber Gebiete, die sicher alle mit den Ungleichungen verträglichen Parameterkombinationen enthalten.

Eingegangen den 15. Januar 1934.

Fluoreszenzfarben von Mineralen.

Von Hanna und Karl Krejci-Graf in Gmünd, Niederösterreich.

Die Fluoreszenz organogener Substanzen wird in der Fluorographie der Fossilien (Miethe und Born) und in der Erdölgeologie (zur Feststellung freien Bitumens. Bentz und Strobel) praktisch verwendet. Ebenso leuchten in den Kohlen Harze und freies Bitumen (Kerogen) auf.

Die Verf. stellten die Fluoreszenzfarbe von Mineralen unter der Quarzlampe (Hanau) fest. Die Minerale wurden auf Holzkohle gelegt, und in einer Dunkelkammer mit ausgeruhtem Auge nahe am Fenster der Lampe untersucht, evtl. mit Hilfe einer Quarzlinse. Die Fluoreszenzfarben wurden nach Ostwalds hundertteiligen Farbtonleitern festgelegt; diese Art der Festlegung erlaubt detaillierteres und objektiveres Arbeiten als andere Beschreibungen. (Zu berücksichtigen ist, daß die Abgrenzung der Ostwaldschen Farben (gelb, kreß, rot usw.) mit dem Sprachgebrauch nicht ganz übereinstimmt.) Der Farbton, nicht der Grauwert ist von Bedeutung. — Für quantitative Lichtuntersuchungen ist die Quarzlampe zu schwach und nicht genügend lichtdicht; bei schwachen Fluoreszenzen stört zudem der Durchtritt violetten Lichtes durch das Filter. Wegen der Schwäche der Fluoreszenzen war die Anwendung des Mikroskops und Spektroskops nur in wenigen Fällen möglich.

Die folgende Aufzählung bringt zuerst den Mineralnamen, dann (bei den fluoreszierenden Mineralen) das Ostwald-Zeichen (O.-Z.) der Tageslichtfarbe in Klammer, dann (bei farbiger Fluoreszenz) das O.-Z. der Fluoreszenzfarbe. Starke Fluoreszenzen sind durch Kursivdruck, sehr starke durch Fettdruck hervorgehoben.

Nichtleuchtend.

Unter den nichtleuchtenden Mineralen finden sich durchsichtige wie opake; auch äußerst schwache, unbestimmbare Fluoreszenzen wurden hier eingeordnet. Die Anordnung der Minerale folgt hier dem O.-Z. der Tageslichtfarbe; unter »Gelb« finden sich daher auch schmutzig-graubraune Farben usw.

Alle schwarzen und alle metallglänzenden Minerale.

Ferner: Unbunte: Amphibolgruppe, Analeim, Anhydrit, Baryt, Beryll, Brackebuschit, Braunit, Chamosit, Cobaltit, Coelestin, Datolith, Diallag, Diopsid, Dufrenit, Enstatit, Feldspatgruppe, Fluorit (fast schwarz), Gips, Heulandit, Hyalith, Hypersthen, Kerargyrit, Klaprotholith, Korund, Kryolith, Linnaeit, Ludwigit, Mottramit, Opal (gemeiner, auch färbiger), Patronit, Pyroxengruppe, Quarz, Rutil, Smirgel, Thuringit, Turmalin, Umangit, Vivianit, Wollastonit. — Gelb: Andradit, Auripigment, Axinit, Bismit, Carnotit, Cassiterit, Chondrodit, Cordierit, Descloizit, Eisenkiesel, Eisenocker, Elaeolith, Embolith, Francolith, Kerargyrit, Limonit, Minette, Scheelit,

Schwefel, Scorodit, Siderit, Sphalerit, Sulvanit, Tellurwismut, Titanit, Vermiculit. — Kreß: Agricolit, Apatit, Bauxit, Chondrodit, Cinnabar, Cuprit, Grossular, Haematit, Hübnerit, Krokoit, Limonit, Nickelin, Proustit, Realgar, Rhodonit, Siderit, Spessartit, Sphalerit, Vesuvianit (Zinnober). — Rot: Almandin, Cuprit. — Ublau: Altait, Azurit, Chalcanthit, Coelestin, Lazurit, Sapphir, Umangit. — Seegrün: Actinolith, Annabergit, Atacamit, Aurichaleit, Brochantit, Chrysocoll, Chrysopras, Garnierit, Malachit, Prochlorit. — Laubgrün: Cuproscheelit, Epidot, Jadeit, Nephrit, Turmalin.

Chalcopyrit unterscheidet sich von Pyrit und Markasit im unfiltrierten Licht der Quarzlampe besser als im Tageslicht.

Leuchtend.

Die fluoreszierenden Minerale sind nach der Fluoreszenzfarbe gruppiert.

Weiß.

Brucit (b); Calamin (08ie—li); Chrysotil (08ge); Collophanit (e); Gmelinit (a); Hemimorphit (08eg); Natrolith (a); Opal (c); Pectolith (a); Phosphorit (08ec); Scheelit (04ec); Ulexit (a); Verwitterte Feldspäte.

Gelb (00-12).

Achat (04—08ig) 04ge; Anglesit (08ie) 04ga, (c durchs.) 04ca; Antimonocker (04ca) 04ca, 46ec; Aragonit (a Stich 04lc) 04ca; Arsenblei (04ec) 04ca—ea; Auripigment (04ca) 08ga; Baryt (08gc) 04ca, (06ec) 04ca; Bauxit (08gc) 04ca; Calcit (a Stich 04ca) 08ec; Cerussit (e) 04ca, 04la, (04lc) 08na, (04ge) 04ia; Chalcedon (08ge) 04ea, (04ca) 04ec; Chrysolith (96lg) 00li; Dolomit (a) 00ge; Hemimorphit (04ge, 08lg, 08ne) a Stich 04ca; Hornstein (10ng) 08li; Jadeit (c) 04ec; Moosachat (88ec) 04ec; Natrolith (a—08ic) 04ca; Olivin (13lg) 04pl; Opal (c Stich 71), a Stich 04ec; Phosphorit (08ec) 02—08ec; Siderit (08ge) 08le; Smithsonit (a) 04ca, (08ig) 04ec; Strontianit (a Stich 04ec) 04ca; Witherit (a—c) 04—08ca; Verwitterungsprodukte (VP) auf Maucherit (a) 04ec; (24pl) 08ga; VP auf Sphalerit (08ga) 08la; VP auf Vanadinit (04ge) 04ec.

Kreß (13-25).

Apatit (04 durchs.) 17ba; Baryt (c — 04ge) 17ca (von Freiberg Sa.); Bauxit (04ge) 21ie; Carnotit (04le) 21pi; Chalcedon (08ge) 08gc; Colemanit (c—e) 17cc; Holzopal (04ea—13ni) 21ni; Mimetesit (04ca) 13ca; Pyromorphit (96ic) 21lg; Scheelit (10ie) 25le; (13le) 21pi; Senarmontit (c) 21ca; Smithsonit (08ec) 21gc; Sodalith (50ic) 21ia; Strontianit (a) 21ge; Wismutocker (04ea) 21ni; Witherit (a—e) 13ca, (b) 17cc; Wulfenit (04lc) 21ng; Wurtzit (04ec, 08ec) 13ic, (04ec) 13nc, (06ec) 13pe, (13ge) 17ga, (96pi) 17gc, (08ie) 17lg; Zirkon (13ic) 21ni, (13ng) 17ne; VP auf Antimon (04ea) 13ga; VP auf Sphalerit (e) 13na; VP auf Vanadinit (13gc) 25lg; VP auf Wolframit (92ca) 21ea.

Rot (26-38).

Die Eigenfluoreszenz von Calcit und Dolomit ist schwach graubraun. Die oft starken roten Fluoreszenzen beruhen auf einer Mn-Beimischung, die bei den stärksten Fluoreszenzen in der Boraxperle nachzuweisen war. Die Fluoreszenz der reinen

Substanzen wird von Manganchlorid über Manganhydroxyd zu Mangancarbonat zunehmend schwächer, und ist bei Mangansilikat äußerst schwach. Mangansulfat fluoresziert — wohl wegen des SO_4 -Ions — in Ublau.

Alunit (04ca) 29lg, (08ig) 29ni; Antimonocker (04—08ic) 29ng; Aragonit (a) 29ec—ia; Bauxit (15ie) 29lg; Calcit (a — d) (a Stich 04—08ca) (04fe) 29ea—la, 29lc, 29ng; [Sterlingbush, N. Y.] (durchs. wasserklar) 26lc; Cuprotungstit (92le) 29lg; Cyanit (83lg) 33ng; Cyrtolith (08ie) 38ie; Diadochit (04—08gc) 29lg; Diaspor (04ca) 29lg; Dolomit (a) 29la—na; Hydrotalcit (a) 29ge; Krokoit (21pe) 29pg; Pyromorphit (08ig) 29lg; Rhodochrosit, silberhältig (08ie) 29ie; Rubin, synthetisch (29pa) 27na; Scheelit (a) 29ec; (08—13ic) 29lg; Spinell (29na) 29pa; Spodumen (b) 38ia; Stibiconith (02ga) 29lg; Wavellit (96ie) 29ni; Wulfenit (13ic) 29pg.

Veil (38-49).

Hier sind wahrscheinlich auch Minerale verzeichnet, welche nur das violette (46) Licht der Quarzlampe reflektieren; eine sichere Entscheidung hierüber war in vielen Fällen unmöglich.

Agalmatolith (a Stich 04ca) 42-46ca; Amblygonit (b) 46ie; Andalusit (17-21ge) 46ge; Anglesit (b) 42-46gc; Anhydrit (a-c) 46ga; Axinit (08ni) 46ng; Baryt (a) 46gc, 46la, 48ia; (a Stich 21ca) 46lc; Bauxit (06ec) 46ec; (08ig-13nl) 46ne; Bismutit (02ec) 46ie; Borax (b) 46ca; Calamin (c-04ca) 46ic; (08ie-li) 46gc; Calcit (a) 42ea; (c-f) 42ie; Calcit, Marmor (a) 46ic; Cerussit (04-08ge) 46le; Chabasit (a-c) 46ga; Chiastolith (08nl) 46lg; Coelestin (a mit 21ca) 46ic; Datolith (04ge) 46gc; Danburit (04ca) 42-48gc; Desmin (a-04ec) 42ec; Dumortierit (38-42ge) 46ic; Fluorit (c Stich 79ec) 46la; (e Stich 79ca) 46la; (13ec) 46lc; (38ie) 48la; (88ie) 48la; (83-96ge) 48nc; Fowlerit (25gc) 46ic; Fuller-Erde (a) 42gc; Garnierit (83ea) 42—46gc; Gips (b) 46ia; Gmelinit (a) a-46ga; Hemimorphit (b durchs.) 46ia; Hydromagnesit (a) 46ga; Kaolin (a) 42ga-ca; Kryolith (a) 46gc; (c) 48lc; Lepidolith (40ge) 46gc; Leucit (04ec) 42ie; Lithiophilith (08ec) 42ie; Magnesit (a) 46gc; Gelmagnesit (a) 46ca—50ea; Marmor s. Calcit; Phosphorit (08ec—pn) 46ni, 50gc; Piedmontit (13-21ig) 46ic; Pyromorphit (a) 46ca; Pyrophyllit (04ec) 46ca; Rammelsbergit (42ca) 42ic; Rhodochrosit (13ec) 46la; (25ec) 46le; Rhodonit (21ie) 46ic; (21ec-ge) 46lc; Serpentin (88ge, 96nl) 46lc; Staffelit (13ge) 42ng; Talk (a-e) 42ec; (04-08ge) 42ec, 46ca; (79ca) 46ec; Thaumasit (a) 48gc; Titanit (a) 46ga—ia; Türkis (88—92ec) 46gc; Vanadinit (17lg) 46le.

Ublau (50-62).

Brucit (c) 50ca; Calcit [Iserlohn] (durchs. farblos) 50ec; [Caltanisetta, zwischen Schwefel] (a) 50ea; Coelestin (54ig) 54li; Fluorit (b—e) 50ga; (e) 50ia; (a Stich 96ca) 50la [Halsbrücke bei Freiberg]; (83ga) 50ia; Hemimorphit (e) 50gc; Hydrozinkit (a) 58ca; Prophyllit (a—04ec) 58ec; Sillimanit (b) 54ig; Mineral auf Wurtzit und Galenit (04ge) 58ca.

Eisblau (63-75).

Magnesit, amorph (a) 63ea; Scheelit (04ec) a — 63ca; Mineral auf Zinnober (92ec) 71ia; VP auf Zn-hältigem Teallit (a) 75ea.

Seegrün (76-88).

Beryll (96ge) 83ge; Dolomit (unrein) 88ea [Joachimsthal]; Talk (a) 83ca; (88—92ge) 88ge; Torbernit (88lc) 92pa; Wernerit (92ge) 79ec; VP auf Uraninit (a) 83ea.

Laubgrün (89-100).

Colemanit (c—e) 96ca; Garnierit (88pe) 96nl; Jadeit (c) 88ec; (88pa) 92ic, 96pn; (96ca) 96ec; Kalkuranit (00pc) 92la; Natrolith (04ec) 96ca; Phosphorit (04ca—17gc) 92ca; Prehnit (a—96ge) 92ge; Serpentin (00le) 92ie; Talk (a) 92ca; Uransalze (hellfarbige) 92; Willemit (a) 92pa; (08li) 92la; (88ca) 96pa; (92ca) 92pa; (92gc) 92pa; Zoisit (00ig) 92ig; VP auf Uraninit (92ca) 92pa.

Phosphoreszenz (Nachleuchten).

Die meisten Fluoreszenzen sind so schwach, daß ein etwaiges Nachleuchten nicht beobachtet werden kann. Von den starken Fluoreszenzen zeigen die Folgenden ein Nachleuchten:

Aragonit (a—04lc) 04ca [Bilin]; Gmelinit (a) a—46ga; Natrolith (a—08ic) 96—04ca; (04ec) 96ca; Opal (c Stich 71) a Stich 04ec; Phosphorit [Nauru] (04ca—17ge) 92ca; (08ec) 02—08ec; Strontianit [Hamm] (a Stich 04ec) 04ca [stark nachleuchtend].

Fluoreszenz-Spektrum.

Aragonit (a) 29ia: starkes Band in Rot, schwaches breites Band in Grün mit Absorptionsbanden. — Calcit (durchs. farblos) 26lc [Sterlingbush, N. Y.]: unscharfes Band über Rot und Gelb. — Fluorit: Farbbänder von Grün bis Violett. — Rubin, synthetisch (29pa) 27na; und Spinell (29na) 29pa [Ceylon]: breites scharfes Band in Rot. — Uranverbindungen (hellfarbige) und Kalkuranit: breites Farbenband mit 6 — 8 unscharf begrenzten schwarzen Absorptionsbanden. — Willemit: kontinuierliches breites Farbband.

Schlußfolgerungen.

Die Fluoreszenz der Kristalle ist durch die Ionen bedingt (Mn-Chlorid, -Hydroxyd und -Carbonat rot, -Sulfat violett). - In kolloidalem Zustand fluoreszieren Substanzen anders (oft weißlich) als gleiche oder ähnliche Substanzen in kristalloidalem Zustand; wir vermuten, daß die Fluoreszenz der Kolloide eine Moleküleigenschaft ist. - Rhodochrosit fluoresziert äußerst schwach, Calcit mit Mn-Gehalt oft sehr stark; wir vermuten, daß das stellvertretende Ion eine Deformation erfährt und gleichzeitig die Gitternachbarschaft durch seinen Einbau etwas stört. Manchen Mineralen (Fluorit, Willemit) ist die Fluoreszenz stets, unabhängig von Fundort und Tageslichtfarbe, eigen (nur bei fast schwarzen Fluoriten verdeckt die Eigenfarbe die Fluoreszenz); wir vermuten in Analogie zu den isomorphen Mischungen Gitterspannungen, bewirkt durch einen Unterschied zwischen den physikalischen Bedingungen bei der Entstehung und bei der Untersuchung. Die häufigere und stärkere Fluoreszenz vieler Laboratoriumsprodukte verglichen mit den entsprechenden Mineralen läßt sich vielleicht als Unausgeglichenheit des Gitters deuten, die normalerweise mit der Zeit behoben wird.

Zukünftige Aufgaben.

Untersuchungen mit stärkeren Lampen, und der Coolidgeschen Elektronenröhre. Quantitative Festlegung von Farbe und Intensität von Fluoreszenz, Phosphoreszenz, Spektrum. Bestimmung des Farbwertes der einzelnen Ionen (Vertikalreihen des periodischen Systems) allein und in Verbindungen, besonders auch in Gelen und isomorphen Mischungen; quantitative Bestimmung der Beziehung zwischen Konzentration der Substanzen und Intensität der Fluoreszenz, optimale Verdünnung (z. B. in der Reihe Calcit-Mn-Calcit-Rhodochrosit).

An Schnelligkeit und Billigkeit, besonders auch beim Aufsuchen winziger Mineralkörner, ist die Fluoreszenzanalyse kaum zu übertreffen.

Eingegangen den 15. Januar 1934.

The Crystal Structure of Ilmenite.

By

Tom. F. W. Barth and E. Posnjak.

(With 2 figures.)

Although no determination of the crystal structure of ilmenite $FeTiO_3$, has been published, several authors have expressed the opinion that its atomic arrangement is closely related to that of various structurally isomorphous sesquioxides such as Al_2O_3 , Ti_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , which are all known to crystallize in the so-called corundum type.

The reason for this supposition is that the X-ray diffraction patterns of ilmenite and of the said sesquioxides are very similar, e. g., the similarity between a Laue photograph of ilmenite and one of hematite (Fe_2O_3) is so pronounced that the two can be differentiated only by very accurate spacing measurements.

In the present paper a complete determination of the atomic arrangement of ilmenite, based on an evaluation of new experimental data, will be given. The result thus obtained verifies the assumption that the crystal structure of ilmenite is intimately related to the corundum type.

The writers are indebted to Dr. W. F. Foshag of the U. S. National Museum for the loan of various crystals of ilmenite, and also to Prof. C. Palache, Harvard University, for specimens of small crystals of ilmenite from Quincy, Massachusetts, representing original material crystallographically described by Warren and Palache¹).

Crystals of the corundum type have been shown to be isomorphous with the space group D_{3d}^6 ; and yet important crystallographic data place ilmenite in the point group C_{3i} . In this point group there are only two space groups, one with hexagonal and one with rhombohedral axes, and since it can be shown that the unit cell of ilmenite is a rhombohedron, only the second space group, C_{3i}^2 , can be isomorphous with crystals of ilmenite.

¹⁾ Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. 47, 165. 1911. Zeitschr. f. Kristallographie. 88. Bd.

However, a space-group determination from purely röntgenographic data of the usual kind would very likely give a different result. As just stated, Laue photographs of ilmenite are practically identical with those of hematite and exhibit a holohedral trigonal symmetry. Moreover, analyses of Laue photographs and powder spectrograms using space-group criteria in combination with chemical considerations seem definitely to indicate that ilmenite is isomorphous with D_3^7 . But since the crystallographic evidence of external face development is so very definite in favor of the point group C_{34} one must assume that this is the true symmetry of ilmenite, and that the Laue and powder reflections in this case record only an apparent symmetry produced by special numerical values of the parameters of the constituent atoms.

In the unit rhombohedron of ilmenite there are two molecules of $FeTiO_3$, and the positions of the atoms in the cell must be as follows:

It is a point of great interest that for a certain set of numerical values of these 5 parameters a structure which is very similar to that of hematite is produced. The ideal case arises, as already pointed out by Ewald and Hermann¹), if x, y, and z for oxygen be taken equal to $\frac{7}{12}$, $-\frac{1}{12}$, and $\frac{3}{12}$, respectively, and if u for Fe and Ti be taken equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$, respectively. Such a structure would be identical with that of hematite except that every other Fe-atom in the hematite structure is replaced by a Ti-atom.

A region around these positions was therefore investigated, and excellent agreement between calculated intensities and those estimated from powder spectrograms was obtained. Through these calculations the holohedral symmetry of the Laue photographs could also easily be explained, for it can be shown that among all the possible X-ray reflections from ilmenite, except some very faint ones the calculated relative intensities of which are less than 1, only the reflections from the rhombohedrons, (210), can disclose the hemihedral symmetry of the mineral.

In this symmetry class there is for each rhombohedron a corresponding rhombohedron with interchanged indices; for example, the right rhombohedron, (210), and the left rhombohedron, (120). These two rhombohedrons are identical as to spacing and angles, but are different

⁴⁾ P. P. Ewald and C. Hermann, Strukturbericht 4934, S. 300.

physically, and the calculated intensity of the X-ray reflection from the right rhombohedron, (210), is 3 times as strong as that from the left rhombohedron, (120).

Similar in principle are the conditions for all other rhombohedrons in ilmenite; the physical difference between two such rhombohedrons is strongly evinced in the habit of the crystals and was thus easily recognized by crystallographers, who have therefore placed the mineral in the rhombohedral class. But it is a peculiar fact that in ilmenite the special F-values and the special form of the structure factor make the difference of the X-ray scattering power of two such rhombohedrons almost negligible in the great majority of cases; the hemihedral symmetry is therefore not readily evinced in the X-ray spectrum, and since the rhombohedron, (240), having a spacing of 2.3 Å, cannot be brought into positions for reflection on an ordinary Laue photograph, the only criterion of the hemihedral symmetry will be missing in such photographs, and the result of the most careful analysis of the Laue data must necessarily be misleading. Ilmenite thus clearly illustrates the danger of reliance on Laue and powder data alone in the determination of an atomic arrangement.

In order to demonstrate the difference in scattering power of (210) and (120) oscillation and X-ray goniometer spectrograms were prepared. On the oscillation spectrogram the reflections from 110 and 220 could

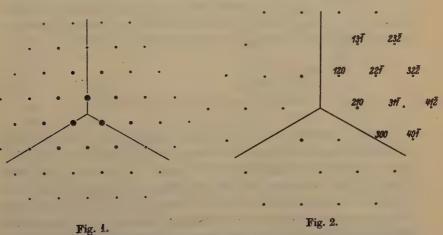


Fig. 1. Reciprocal lattice of the fourth layer-line of ilmenite. The perfect apparent holohedral symmetry with the rhombohedral axes in the pseudosymmetry plane is easily noted.

Fig. 2. Reciprocal lattice of the third layer-line of ilmenite. The hemihedral symmetry is evinced by a few reflections only.

be used as comparison standards, and, in good agreement with the powder spectrograms, the relative intensities of 110 and 220 could be taken as 4 and 6 respectively. Between these two spots a very weak reflection from the left rhombohedron, 120, occurs, the observed intensity of which is not more than 1. Since the sum of the intensities from the right and from the left rhombohedron makes 4, as demonstrated by the powder spectrogram, the reflected intensity from the right rhombohedron, (210), alone must be about 3. This is also shown directly by a Weissenberg photograph of the third layer-line. On it the spot, 210, is seen to be 2 or 3 times as strong as 120 (see Fig. 2).

The same photograph also shows that 31T is absent, whereas 13T is present. This whole layer-line is extremely weak, however; indeed, none of the reflections belonging here except (210) is visible in the powder spectra, and thus the faintness of 13T makes the absence of 31T very inconspicuous. However, it is in agreement with the calculations (see Table I) and furnishes another indication of the correctness of the space-group determination.

These additional X-ray data bring the internal symmetry of ilmenite into perfect agreement with the external symmetry. The apparent discrepancy was thus due only to the inadequacy of the previous data. The study of the face-development and structure of ilmenite illustrates thus the superiority of the X-ray goniometer method as compared with the Laue method. The best agreement between calculated and observed intensities was found with the following parameter values (see Table I):

$$\begin{array}{l} u_{Fe} = 0.358 \\ u_{Ti} = 0.142 \\ x = 0.555 \quad y = -0.055 \quad z = 0.250. \end{array}$$

Table I constitutes the proof of the correctness of the proposed structure of ilmenite. As was to be expected, the ilmenite structure is very similar to the corundum structure; indeed, the similarity is so great that it appears appropriate to look upon them as belonging to the same type, the corundum-ilmenite type of structure. The space group of ilmenite is a sub-group of the space group of corundum. This structure type is so well known that a more explicit description of it should be unnecessary here¹). It may be well to point out, however, that in the

¹⁾ Cf. L. Pauling and S. B. Hendricks, J. Am. chem. Soc. 47, 781. 1925.

W. H. Zachariasen, Vid. Akad. Skr. Oslo, 1928, No. 4, p. 45-25.

present description of the structure the origin has been translated to $(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4})$ as compared with the descriptions of the corundum structure by previous authors.

Table I: X-ray reflections of ilmenite.

[The spacing measurements and the observed (estimated) intensities have been taken from the powder spectrograms except where otherwise indicated.

Mo-Ka-radiation.]

| | | Inten | sities | T. N Charles | | Intensities | |
|---------|--|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Indices | Spacing | Calc. | Obs. | Indices | Spacing | Calc. | Obs. |
| 111 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 1 | 22I | - | 0.4 | present ²) |
| 100 | , — | 0.2 | | 300 | | 0.0 | absent ²) |
| 110 | 3.70 | 4.7 | 4 | $2\bar{2}0$ | 1.270 | 2.2 | 3 |
| 211 | 2.74 | 10.0 | 40 | 411 | 1.242 | 0.5 | 4 |
| 410 | 2.53 | 7.1 | 9 | 330 ∫ | Links | 0.4 | |
| 224 | - | 0.4 | | 310 | 4.205 | 1.8 | 2 |
| 222 | and the same of th | 0.0 | grands. | 442 | 1.185 | 1.4 | 2 |
| 210 | | 3.0 | 31) | 321 | 4.447 | 3.4 | 2 |
| 120 | 2.23 | 1.0 | 11) | 341 | | 0.0 | absent ²) |
| 411 | - | 0.0 | - | 311 | | 0.4 | present ²) |
| 200 | - | 0.4 | | 420 | 1.111 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 220 | 1.865 | 6.7 | 6 | 222 | | 0.2 | |
| 322 | and a | 0.0 | | 522 | 4.069 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 311 | | 0.0 | _ | 532 | 1.003 | 2.4 | |
| 324 | 1.720 | 7.7 | 8 | 400 | 1.050 | 4.0 | 1 |
| 211 | | 0.5 | | 430 | 1.000 | 0.1 | |
| 632 | 1.63 | 2.6 | 3 | 321 | | 0.1 | |
| 333 | , | 0.1 | | 521 | 1.000 | 0.6 | 2 |
| 340 | 1.504 | 7.8 | 7 | 531 | | 0.1 | |
| 211 | 1.465 | 7.7 | 7 | 411 | | 4.3 | |
| 422 | 1.375 | 4.7 | 2 | 324 | 0.98 | 2.1 | 1 |
| 432 | 2,010 | 0.0 | | 541 J | | 0.1 | |
| 342 | 1.347 | 0.3 | 4 | | E4 090 | a K. | (9 Å |
| 433 | 1.011 | 0.2 | | (| $a = 54.83^{\circ}$ | 70 = 0.6 |) |
| 433 / | | ,. <u> </u> | | | | | |

¹⁾ In the powder spectrum 210 and 120 are coincident, but they are separated by the X-ray goniometer (see text).

²⁾ These reflections are too weak to be observed in the powder spectrum; "present" or "absent" means presence or absence in the Weissenberg photograph.

Summary.

From powder, oscillation, and Weissenberg X-ray photographs of ilmenite its atomic arrangement, which is controlled by five parameter values, has been completely determined. In accordance with the observed external symmetry (face development) of ilmenite it was found that crystals of this mineral are isomorphous with the space group C_{3i}^2 , which is a sub-group of the space group of corundum, D_{3d}^6 . The structure of ilmenite is so closely related to that of corundum that it seems appropriate to regard these two structures as belonging to the same type, the corundum-ilmenite type of structure.

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Notes on some Structures of the Ilmenite Type.

By

E. Posnjak and Tom. F. W. Barth.

(With 2 figures.)

Introduction.

In connection with the study of ilmenite recorded in the preceding article the formation and properties of mixed crystals in the system, Fe_2O_3 - Ti_2O_3 , of which ilmenite is a member, as well as several other compounds of this general type were examined. The latter included CdTiO₃, MgTiO3, MnTiO3, CoTiO3, and NiTiO3. Except for CdTiO3 and CoTiO3, the similarity of the powder photographs obtained from these compounds to that of ilmenite had been shown previously by other investigators1). CdTiO3 was recorded by Zachariasen (op. cit.) to have a perovskite-like structure while the preparation we had made of this compound was found to possess the ilmenite type structure. This apparent disagreement made it necessary to investigate whether CdTiO3 existed in more than one modification. The confirmative results we obtained gave the study of CdTiO₃ especial interest, as it thus furnished in accordance with Goldschmidt's theory a case that defines the limiting ratio value for the atomic dimensions that is required for the crystallization of titanates in one or the other structural arrangement.

Solid Solutions in the System, Fe2O3-Ti2O3.

In the system, Fe-Ti-O, the composition $FeTiO_3$ corresponding to the mineral ilmenite lies at the intersection of the binary systems, $FeO-TiO_2$, and $Fe_2O_3-Ti_2O_3$. The question whether in ilmenite the iron is di- or trivalent, and correspondingly the titanium quadri- or trivalent has often been the subject of discussion. Only very recently, however, has a satisfactory solution been presented by Hámos and Stscherbina²), who measured the X-ray absorption edge of the titanium in ilmenite, and compared it with that in titanium compounds of known valency.

2) L. V. Hámos and W. Stscherbina, Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, Math.phys. Kl. 232. 1933.

¹⁾ V. M. Goldschmidt, Geochemische Verteilungsgesetze VII, Oslo 1926. W. H. Zachariasen, Vid. Akad. Skr. Oslo, 1928, No. 4. N. W. Taylor, Z. physik. Ch. (B) 9, 241. 1930.

The conclusion they arrived at was that in ilmenite at ordinary temperature the iron was divalent and titanium quadrivalent.

The view that iron was trivalent in ilmenite was partly based on the apparent isomorphism — between hematite and ilmenite there was a continuous series of solid solutions. It was shown, however, by Warren¹) that iron-rich ilmenites were often inhomogeneous, containing hematite as inclusions. Ramdohr²) made some experiments which showed that at higher temperatures such inhomogeneous ilmenites could be homogenized. While therefore no complete solubility may exist at ordinary temperature, at elevated temperatures such miscibility does take place, and, by quenching, the solid solution may be preserved at ordinary temperature.

In connection with other work we had made some experiments relating to the question of solid solutions in the system, Fe_2O_3 - TiO_2 , and it seems useful to report here some of the results and give a few determinations of the properties of pertinent preparations. These preparations were made by heating appropriate mixtures sealed in evacuated silica glass tubes in an electric furnace at about 1200° for a number of hours, and then quenching them. The resulting products were examined microscopically in reflected light by Dr. J. W. Greig, and if found inhomogeneous were reground and heated as before. No difficulties in preparing homogeneous material of the composition of ilmenite, and of a solid solution midway between hematite and ilmenite were encountered. Beyond this, that is, between ilmenite and titanium sesquioxide, repeated grinding and heating did not result in the formation of a single homogeneous phase. However, as we have made up to the present only a very limited number of experiments, these negative results do not permit us as yet to exclude the possibility that some solid solutions may exist between ilmenite and titanium sesquioxide. Considering the crystallographic data of titanium sesquioxide, the absence of solid solutions in this portion of the system, Fe₂O₂-Ti₂O₂. would be rather unexpected.

In Table I, and graphically in Fig. 1, are given the values showing the changes in the dimension of the unit cell, the axial angle, and the volume from hematite to ilmenite. From this it will be seen that the approximately linear relation of the volume change between them is due to the compensating effects of the changes in the size of the unit cell and the axial angle, the curve of the latter having a distinct minimum³).

¹⁾ C. H. Warren, Econ. Geol. 8, 419. 1918.

²⁾ P. Ramdohr, N. Jb. Min. Geol. 54, Beilage B., 320, 1926.

³⁾ The straight line relation previously given by G. Doby and G. Melczer (Z. Krist. 89, 526, 1904) between the axial ratio and the composition is doubtful on account of the probably inhomogeneity of the material. Cf. Warren, op. cit.

Table I. Unit cell dimensions of various members of the system, Ti_2O_3 - Fe_2O_3 . (Composition in mol per cent.)

| , , , _ | 2-32- | 3. (company | | Trong Pon o |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Ti_2O_3 | Fe_2O_3 | а | r_0 | volume |
| 4001) | 0 | 56° 50′ | 5.42 | 104.6 |
| 50 | 50 | 54° 50′ | 5.52 | 104.8 |
| Ilme | nite ²) | 54° 40′ | | |
| 25 | 75 | 54° 30′ | 5.50 | 102.7 |
| 01) | 100 | 55° 14′ | 5.42 | 400.4 |
| 100.0 | | | | |
| 7 ₆ 5.5Å- | | • | η, | σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ σ |

Fig. 1. Changes in the unit cell dimensions, the axial angle and the volume in the system, Fe_2O_3 - Ti_3O_3 .

FeTiO.

Since hematite and ilmenite form a continuous series of solid solutions it becomes of some interest to compare the interatomic distances of these compounds. In hematite the Fe-atoms are not equally spaced along the trigonal axes but show alternate spacings of 2.89 Å and 3.98 Å. Ilmenite can be regarded as hematite in which pairs of Fe-atoms have been replaced by pairs of Ti-atoms. By this replacement the distance Fe-Fe as well as the distance Ti-Ti remains 3.98 Å, whereas the distance Fe-Ti becomes 3.03 Å, as graphically shown in Fig. 2.

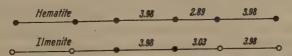


Fig. 2. The distribution of the metal atoms along the trigonal axis in hematite and ilmenite. Solid circles represent iron and open circles titanium.

¹⁾ Zachariasen, op. cit.

²⁾ Calculated from the crystallographic measurements of Kokscharov.

Six oxygen atoms in an irregular octahedral arrangement surround each metal atom, the minimum distance O-O being 2.40 Å in ilmenite.

In Table II the distances metal-oxygen encountered in $FeTiO_3$, Fe_2O_3 , and Ti_2O_3 are all given.

Table II. Interatomic distances in FeTiO3, Fe2O3, and Ti2O3.

| | FeO | | TiO | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | Ī | II | Ĩ | П | |
| Ilmenite | 2.00 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | |
| $Fe_3O_3^{-1}$) and $Ti_2O_3^{-1}$) | 1.99 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 2.06 | |

In the ilmenite structure there are 5 variable parameters the values of which cannot possibly be determined with great accuracy; the limit of error in the interatomic distances given is about \pm 0.1 Å.

Dimorphism of CdTiO3.

As was mentioned above, CdTiO3 was found by Zachariasen2) to have a perovskite-like structure. The preparation, he stated, was made by Professor Goldschmidt by melting a compressed tablet of the mixed oxides in an acetylene-oxygen flame. Our first preparation was made by heating a mixture of titanium oxide and cadmium carbonate below 1000°. It was found that combination took place readily even at lower temperatures, and that by repeated heating after regrinding a microscopically homogeneous preparation of CdTiO3 was obtained in this way. The powder photographs of this preparation, however, showed not a structure like that of perovskite but one similar to ilmenite. This raised the question whether Zachariasen's material was really CdTiO3. An experiment we made by heating some of the material of our original mixture in an oxygen flame showed that at these high temperatures considerable volatilization took place: cadmium was apparently driven off. To prevent this as much as possible by not heating to unnecessarily high temperatures, and to be able to control the temperature, further work was done in an electric furnace. It was soon found that the material melts in the neighborhood of 1400°, and that the powder spectrogram of preparations made at the higher temperature resembled that of perovskite. The latter thus confirms Zachariasen's earlier statement of the existence of a CdTiO, that crystallizes with a perovskite type structure.

¹⁾ According to W. H. Zachariasen, op. cit.

²⁾ Zachariasen, op. cit., p. 111.

Next it was of interest to ascertain the relation of the two forms of $CdTiO_3$. Without going into detailed description of the experiments that were made, we may summarize the results of these experiments by stating that slow cooling of the modification formed at the higher temperature down to room temperature does not cause it to invert to the modification obtained at the lower temperature. Neither does the higher temperature modification appear to invert when held for several days just below 1000° . It was found that from about 1050° on, the perovskite type modification was always formed, while up to about 1000° only the ilmenite type modification could be obtained; the latter when heated at temperatures above about 1050° was readily converted into the perovskite type. These results indicate that the relation of the two modifications of $CdTiO_3$ is monotropic.

The interest attached to the existence of the two modifications of CdTiO2, the ilmenite and the perovskite type, lies in that it gives us in accordance with Goldschmidt's theory a definite limiting value of the ratio of the atomic dimensions that is required in compounds of this type for the formation of one or the other structural arrangements. For the discussion of the theory the reader must be referred to Goldschmidt's or iginal work (op. cit.), where also will be found the values for the atomic ratios of several compounds of this type crystallizing either in the ilmenite or the perovskite arrangement. The existence of the two modifications of $CdTiO_3$ determines and limits Goldschmidt's "Toleranzfaktor" to the value 0.85 (using his own atomic distances). This, however, may be taken as the limiting value only for titanates, and in other compounds of the ABX_3 -type it may be apparently somewhat different. Thus in $NaNbO_3$ that has the perovskite structure the ratio (Toleranzfaktor) has the value of 0.81 according to Goldschmidt. His assumption that 0.80 was the general lower limiting value for the formation of the perovskite structure would seem therefore not to be tenable, and very likely the value may differ somewhat for each series of compounds.

The Structures of $MgTiO_3$, $MnTiO_3$, $NiTiO_3$, $CoTiO_3$ and $CdTiO_3$.

From crystallographic data we know that $MnTiO_3$, pyrophanate, is isomorphous with ilmenite, i. e. isomorphous with the space group C_{3i}^2 . X-ray spectrograms of $MnTiO_3$ are very similar to those of ilmenite, and consequently the parameter values of the atoms in the unit cell of $MnTiO_3$ must be similar to those in ilmenite, and thus the apparent holohedral symmetry of Laue photographs of $MnTiO_3$ is explained.

 $MgTiO_3$, $NiTiO_3$, $CoTiO_3$, and $CdTiO_3$ have been obtained only as fine powders. The powder spectrograms of these substances are very similar to the ilmenite powder spectrogram, and this in combination with the close chemical analogy suggests that all these substances crystallize in the corundum-ilmenite type. An intensity calculation for $NiTiO_3$ showed this assumption to be correct and the data for all are given in Tables III and IV.

Table III. Observed spacings.

| | | | 1 | 0 | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | NiTiO ₃ | $CoTiO_3$ | $MnTiO_3$ | $MgTiO_3$ | $CdTiO_3$ |
| 111 | 4.58 | | | 4.70 | 4.95 |
| 100 | 4.20 | 4.16 | | 4.22 | 4.36 |
| 440 | 3.695 | 3.74 | 3.75 | 3.73 | 3.88 |
| 211 | 2.70 | 2.725 | 2.78 | 2.74 | 2.87 |
| 410 | 2.51 | 2.53 | 2.57 | 2.55 | 2.62 |
| 224 | 2.30 | | _ | - | 2.48 |
| 240 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.25 | 2.23 | 2.32 |
| 111 | 2.14 | | - | - | 2.24 |
| 200 | 2.07 | 2.125 | 2.18 | 2.07 | 2.17 |
| 220 | 1.84 | 1.849 | 1.89 | 4.860 | 1.935 |
| 322 | 1.795 | | | 1.815 | - |
| 311 | 1.740 | | - | _ | Arribon . |
| 321 | 1.694 | 1.707 | 1.745 | 1.715 | 1.799 |
| 12 0 | 1.627 | _ | | - | 1.713 |
| 332) | 1.001 | 1.010 | 1.000 | 1.647 | |
| 2I1 | 1.601 | 4.610 | 1.655 | 1.620 | _ |
| 333 ′ | 1.522 | | | 1.545 | |
| 340 | 1.483 | 4.491 | 1.518 | 1.501 | 1.556 |
| 211 | 1.449 | 1.455 | 1.480 | 1.465 | 1.511 |
| 320 | #000-HIPS | 4.422 | | 1.433 | 1.484 |
| 422 | 1.352 | 1.354 | *************************************** | _ | 1.440 |
| 300) 22I } | _ | | 1.388 | 1.400 | _ |
| 432 | | | | | |
| 433 | 4.311 | 1.320 | 1.357 | 1.328 | Montes |
| 421 | - | 1.280 | _ | | 1.334 |
| 220 | 1.255 | 1.261 | 1.280 | 1.269 | 1.311 |
| 411) | | | 1.200 | 1.200 | 1.011 |
| 330 | 1.227 | 1.229 | | - | 1.290 |
| 431 | | · · | Moreon | name . | 4.260 |
| 221 | _ | Giagons | Service | 1.221 | |
| 3 10 | 1.188 | 1.192 | Millerin | 1.200 | 1.241 |
| 442 | 4.462 | 1.170 | 1.200 | 1.200 | 1.621 |
| 321 | 4.137 | 1.083 | * man | 1.175 | 1.191 |
| 420 | 1.100 | 1.105 | 4.429 | 4.114 | 1.151 |
| | 21200 | A1200 | 1.120 | 1.111 | 1.107 |

Table III (continuation).

| | $NiTiO_3$ | $CoTiO_3$ | $MnTiO_3$ | $MgTiO_3$ | CdTiO ₃ |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 144) | | | | | |
| 225 | | | | - | 1.120 |
| 222 | | | | | |
| 522 | 1.053 | 1.060 | 1.086 | 1:066 | _ |
| 532 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | |
| 400 (| 1.037 | 1.040 | 1.058 | _ | 1.082 |
| 43 0 ∫ | 1.00% | 1.040 | 1.000 | | |
| 321 | | | | | |
| 521 | 0.985 | 0.992 | 1.010 | 0.997 | _ |
| 531 | | | | | |
| 411 | | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.050 | 1.001 |
| 321 | 0.955 | 0.961 | 0.970 | 0.970 | 1.001 |
| 511 | | | | | |
| | | | α | r_0 | |
| | NiT | iO. | 55° 8′ | 5.45 | |
| | Co I | • | 54° 42′ | 5.49 | |
| | Mn | $Ti\overset{\circ}{O_3}$ | 54° 16′ | 5.62 | |
| | Mg | TiO_3 | 54° 39′ | 5.54 | |
| | CdI | CiO_3 | 53° 36′ | 5.82 | |

Table IV. Calculated and observed intensities.

| | NiT | iO_3 | $CoTiO_3$ | FeT: | iO_3 | $MnTiO_3$ | $MgTiO_3$ | $CdTiO_3$ |
|-------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Calc.1) | Obs. | Obs. | Calc.1) | Obs. | Obs. | Obs. | Obs. |
| 111 | 0.5 | 0.5 | _ | 0.3 | | _ | 4 | 2 |
| 100 | 0.4 | 0.5 | _ | 0.2 | | | 4 | 4 |
| 110 | 2.3 | 5 | 5 | 1.7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 211 | 10.0 | 10 | 10 | 10.0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 110 | 8.0 | 9 | 9 | 7.1 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| 221 | 0.2 | | | 0.1 | _ | | | 1 |
| 222 | 0.2 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | - | | _ | |
| 210 | 3.4 | | | 3.0 | 3 | = | 8 | 4 |
| 120 | 0.7 | 5 | 4 | 1.0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | * |
| 177 | 0.1 | | | 0.0 | _ | _ | ****** | .2 |
| 200 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | _ | | 4 | 0.5 |
| 200 j | 6.7 | 7 | 6 | 6.7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| | 0.1 | 0.5 | _ | 0.0 | | _ | 0.5 | _ |
| 322 | 0.1 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | | 0.5 | |
| 311 | | 9 | 8 | 7.7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| 321 | 10.0 | ð | _ | | | | _ | |
| 210 | 0.0 | 0.5 | | | | _ | | 3 |
| 120 | 0.2 | | | 0.5 | | | 2 | |
| 211 | 0.6 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 0.5 | |
| 332 | 2.0 | | | 2.6 | | | 0.0 | |

Table IV (continuation).

| | NiT | iO ₃ | CoTiO3 | FeT | iO ₈ | $MnTiO_3$ | MgTiO ₃ | CdTiO ₂ |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Calc.1) | Obs. | Obs. | Calc.1) | Obs. | Obs. | Obs. | Obs. |
| 333 | 0.1 | 0.5 | | 0.1 | _ | | 0.5 | _ |
| 310 | 7.6 | 6 | 7 | 7.8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| 211 | 8.3 | . 6 | 6 | 7.7 | . 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 5 |
| 320 | - | _ | 0.5 | · — | | · | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 422 | 0.9 | 4 | 1+ | 1.7 | . 5 | 4 | _ | 4 |
| 300 | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 221 | | _ | _ | | _ | | 1 | |
| 432 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | 2 | | | |
| 342 | 0.9 | 3 | 3 | 0.3 | _ ; | 4 | 3 | _ |
| 433 | 3.2 | | | 0.2 | — r | | | |
| 421 | - | - | 4 | _ | | Monan | | 0.5 |
| 220 | 2.3 | 2 | 2 | 2.2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 411 | 0.8 | 0.5 | | 0.5 | | | | |
| 330 | 0.8 | 0.5 | . 4 | 0.4 | 4 | | ***** | 4 |
| 431 | | | | | _ | | Weeklin. | 2 |
| 3 I0 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | _ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 442 | 1.8 | 1+ | $^{2}+$ | 1.4 | 2 | 4 | | |
| 32 I | 2.9 | 2 | 3 | 3.4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 + |
| 420 | 3.0 | 3 | 3 | 2.3 | 2 | 1+ | 3 | 2 |
| 144 | | | | | | | | |
| 225 | 0.3 | - | | 0.2 | | - | _ | 3 |
| 222 | | | | | | | | |
| 522 | 0.4 | | | 0.0 | | | | |
| 532 | 3.0 | 3 | 3 | 2.4 | 3 | . 2 | 3— | - |
| 400 | 0.9 | | | | | | | |
| 430 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 4 | 1- | _ | 2 — |
| 324 | 0.1 | | | 0.1 | | | | |
| 524 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4 | 1.6 | 2 | 4 | 0.5 | _ |
| 534 | 0.3 | | | 0.1 | | | | |
| 411 | 1.3 | | | 1.3 | | | | |
| 321 | 2.2 | 3 | 2 | 2.1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 511 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | | | | • |

1) Parameter values.

$$\begin{array}{lll} u_{Ni} = 127^{\circ} = 0.353 & \\ u_{Fe} = 129^{\circ} = 0.358 & \text{Oxygens:} & \begin{cases} x = 200^{\circ} = 0.555 \\ y = -20^{\circ} = -0.055 \\ z = 90^{\circ} = 0.250 \end{cases}$$

In $CdTiO_3$ the positions of the metal atoms can be approximately determined by using reflections from faces with small spacings since the contribution from the oxygen atoms is negligible for such reflections. The

reflection from 222 is independent of the parameter values and can therefore be taken as a standard. The value of the parameters for Cd and Ti must be in the neighborhood of 125° and 60° respectively, since

Although the values of the three parameters of the oxygen atoms cannot be determined with any great accuracy from intensity data alone, it is worth noticing that the geometry of the unit rhombohedron of $CdTiO_3$ permits a good determination of the positions of all the atoms. Thus, if it is assumed that all of the oxygen-oxygen distances shall lie between 2.5 Å and 2.6 Å, and that the distance Ti-O shall be 1.89 Å, the largest possible distance Cd-O is 2.24 Å. This distance is appreciably smaller than the distance between cadmium and oxygen found in other compounds. The arrangement giving rise to the above interatomic distances is determined by the following five parameter values:

$$u_{Cd} = 123^{\circ} = 0.342$$
 $u_{Ti} = 56^{\circ} = 0.156$
Oxygens: $x = 195^{\circ} = 0.54$
 $y = -11^{\circ} = -0.03$
 $z = 94^{\circ} = 0.26$

Since any deviation from this arrangement would give a still smaller Cd—O distance, it may be assumed that this arrangement represents the most probable structure for the ilmenite type of $CdTiO_3$.

As previously stated, $CdTiO_3$ is dimorphous, with one modification crystallizing in the perovskite type. It is of interest to compare the interatomic distances encountered in the two modifications:

Table V. Distances metal to oxygen in CdTiO3.

| | Ti-O | - Cd-O |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| Ilmenite type | 1.89 | 2.24 |
| Perovskite type ¹) | 1.88 | 2.66 |

¹⁾ According to W. H. Zachariasen, op. cit.

Summary.

Some data relating to changes in the properties of solid solutions between hematite and ilmenite are given, and the structure of such solid solutions is discussed.

Cadmium titanate when formed below about 1050° crystallizes with the ilmenite type structure. At higher temperatures it changes to a modification which has a structure of the perovskite type which does not invert on cooling.

The structures of $NiTiO_3$, $CoTiO_3$, $MnTiO_3$, $MgTiO_3$, and low temperature $CdTiO_3$, which are very similar, have been examined. Intensity calculations for $NiTiO_3$ prove it to have the ilmenite type structure.

It is of interest to note that in the low temperature form of $CdTiO_3$ the distance Cd—O appears to be considerably smaller than in previously determined cadmium compounds.

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The Crystal Structure of Tetramminopalladous Chloride $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2\cdot H_2O$.

By

B. N. Dickinson in Pasadena.

(With 3 figures.)

Introduction.

An investigation of the crystal structure of tetramminopalladous chloride has considerable interest because of Werner's contention that compounds containing bivalent palladium (or platinum) possess a planar configuration consisting of four groups coordinated about the central palladium atom. The correctness of this assumption has been verified in the case of potassium chloroplatinite and palladite by the x-ray studies of Dickinson (1). Pauling (2) has shown theoretically that the bivalent transitional elements platinum, palladium, and nickel can form bonds directed toward the corners of a square. Recently Cox (3) has reported that tetramminoplatinous chloride, Pt(NH3)4Cl2 · H2O, is in accord with Werner's viewpoint and has a structure closely similar to that of potassium chloroplatinite. The determination of the structure of tetramminopalladous chloride was undertaken to test Werner's assumption for a cation containing bivalent palladium. This palladium compound might reasonably be expected to have the same structure as $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2$ · H2O; it is shown in this paper that the structure is closely related to the potassium chloroplatinite structure, but is based on a unit containing two molecules instead of one as reported by Cox for the platinum com pound.

Tetramminopalladous chloride forms pale yellow tetragonal needles from a solution of diamminopalladous chloride in aqueous ammonia. In most cases the crystals we prepared developed prism faces belonging only to {110}.

The Unit Cell and Space Group.

Oscillation photographs for determining the lattice constants were prepared by reflecting MoKa radiation filtered through zirconia from a developed prism face (110) and a ground face (001). As an aid in fixing the position of the central image the spectrum from a given crystal face was recorded on both sides of the photograph in a manner which gave a pattern symmetrical about the central image. The distance of the plate from the crystal was determined by simultaneously registering the spectrum from the cleavage face of calcite.

In Table I A are given the data obtained from an oscillation photograph from (001). The value of c_0 as determined from these data is 4.34 ± 0.05 Å. The identity distance along c as calculated by means of the Polanyi formula, $s\lambda = I \sin \mu$, was found to be 4.3 Å.

Table IA. Spectral Data from (001).

| Reflection | Line | sin 0 | d_{001} |
|------------|------|---------|-----------|
| 001 | а | 0.08151 | 4.356 Å |
| 002 | a | 0.16408 | 4.323 |
| | | Average | 4.34 |

The data given in Table I B, obtained from an oscillation photograph from a developed prism face (110) with [110] as the axis of oscillation (the indices referring to the true unit described below), lead to a spacing of 7.284 ± 0.02 Å. This might be taken as the value of d_{100} . It is found, however, that no unit with $a_0 = 7.284$ Å accounts for the presence of several reflections observed in the first and other layer lines of this photograph. The smallest value of a_0 which does account for these reflections is $\sqrt{2} \times 7.284 = 10.302$ Å. No reflections were observed on any oscillation or Laue photograph which could not be accounted for on the basis of a unit of structure with $a_0 = 10.302$ Å and $c_0 = 4.34$ Å, which may hence be confidently accepted as the true unit.

Table IB. Spectral Data from (110) with [110] Vertical.

| Reflection | Line | $\sin \theta$ | Spacing |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| 110 | α | 0.04866 | 7.288 Å |
| 220 | a | 0.09761 | 7.266 |
| 330 | α | 0.14609 | 7.282 |
| 440 | a_1 | 0.49432 | 7.285 |
| 440 | a | 0.19535 | 7.290 |
| 550 | α_1 | 0.24286 | 7.287 |
| 660 | a_1 | 0.29124 | 7.294 |
| | | Average | 7.284 |

Using the radiation from a tube with a tungsten anticathode operated at a peak voltage of 52 kv., Laue photographs were made with the beam approximately normal to (110) and to (001).

Employing the values $a_0=10.302$ Å and $c_0=4.34$ Å, no value of $n\lambda$ calculated from a Laue photograph completely indexed with the aid of a gnomonic projection was found to be less than the short wave limit, 0.24 Å, although sixty-one forms were reflecting in the first order. Some of the first order reflections appearing on this photograph are given in Table II. Hence the values 10.302 ± 0.03 Å and 4.34 ± 0.05 Å for a_0 and c_0 respectively were accepted as correct.

Using the values of a_0 and c_0 just found, the density calculated with the assumption that the unit contains two molecules was found to be 1.89 g/cm^3 , which agrees satisfactorily with the experimental value of $1.93 \pm 0.1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ measured by the suspension method using a mixture of methylene iodide and benzene.

The reflections from planes with h+k odd are the ones requiring us to choose a two-molecule unit with $a_0=10.302$ Å and $c_0=4.34$ Å rather than a one-molecule unit with $a_0=7.284$ Å and $c_0=4.34$ Å. Eleven reflections of this type are given in Table II which contains the data from a single Laue photograph.

Table II. Representative Planes Reflecting in the First Order on a Laue Photograph.

| Plane | nλ | Plane | nλ | Plane | nλ | Plane | nl |
|------------|----------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 023 | 0.318 Å | 243 | 0.301 Å | 375 | 0.438 Å | 952 | 0.416 Å |
| 025 | 0.355 | 425 | 0.280 | 441 | 0.316 | 593 | 0.372 |
| 065 | 0.398 | 623 | 0.408 | 451 | 0.406 | $44.\overline{5}.\overline{2}$ | 0.474 |
| 111 | 0.368 | 331 | 0.426 | 641 | 0.266 | 6 81 | 0.352 |
| 112 | 0.430 | 332 | 0.356 | 643 | 0.313 | 6 8 3 | 0.366 |
| 113 | 0.296 | 335 | 0.406 | 483 | 0.434 | 40. 6 .T | 0.340 |
| 115 | 0.349 | 430 | 0.315 | 10.4.3 | 0.363 | 6.40.3 | 0.458 |
| 113 122 | 0.268 | 432 | 0.352 | 5 60 | 0.419 | 790 | 0.345 |
| 213 | 0.440 | 343 | 0.448 | $\bar{5}6\bar{2}$ | 0.414 | 79 I | 0.362 |
| Z13 I33 | 0.319 | 531 | 0.436 | 571 | 0.460 | 792 | 0.349 |
| | 0.319 | 533 | 0.401 | 572 | 0.329 | 7.11.1 | 0.407 |
| 314 | 0.374 | 354 | 0.423 | 573 | 0.425 | $7.11.\bar{2}$ | 0.434 |
| 413 | | 632 | 0.382 | 574 | 0.346 | 7.11.3 | 0.396 |
| I54 | 0.395 | 733 | 0.322 | 950 | 0.424 | 8.40. I | 0.306 |
| 515 321 | 0.434 0.268 | 7 3 4 | 0.422 | 951 | 0.366 | 8.42. T | 0.376 |

The appearance of reflections from planes with l even and h+k odd in the odd orders eliminates the face-centered, end-centered, and body-

centered tetragonal lattices and six planes of this type were observed to reflect in the first order on a single Laue photograph (Table II). The planes are ($\overline{122}$), ($\overline{430}$), ($\overline{562}$), ($\overline{432}$), ($\overline{632}$), and ($\overline{560}$) reflecting at $n\lambda$ equal to 0.268 Å, 0.315 Å, 0.414 Å, 0.352 Å, 0.382 Å, and 0.419 Å respectively. Thus the structure must be based on a simple tetragonal lattice.

Since a Laue pattern with the beam normal to (001) shows a four-fold axis and four planes of symmetry and that with the beam normal to (110) shows a two-fold axis and two planes of symmetry, the point-group symmetry is V_d , C_{4v} , D_4 , or D_{4h} . The space groups isomorphous with these point-groups and based on a simple tetragonal lattice are D_{4h}^1 to D_{4h}^{16} inclusive, C_{4v}^1 to C_{4v}^2 inclusive, D_4^1 to D_4^3 inclusive, and V_d^1 to V_d^2 inclusive.

The space groups which can be discarded by the consideration of special criteria are given in Table III.

Table III. Space Groups Eliminated by Special Criteria.

| Space Groups | Representative Data | Conclusion |
|---|--|------------|
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | (113) reflects at $n\lambda = 0.296 \text{ Å}$ | Eliminated |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $(\bar{5}60)$ reflects at $n\lambda = 0.419$ Å | Eliminated |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | (023) reflects at $n\lambda=0.318\mathrm{\AA}$ | Eliminated |
| D_4^3 , D_4^4 , D_4^5 , D_4^6 , D_4^7 , D_4^8 | (001) and (002) appear on oscil- lation photographs | Eliminated |

The remaining space groups are D^1_{4h} , D^1_4 , C^1_{4v} , V^1_d , V^5_d , D^2_4 , V^3_d , D^5_{4h} , C^2_{4v} and V^7_d . The space groups D^5_{4h} , C^2_{4v} , and V^7_d require that planes belonging to $\{0\ k\ l\}$ with k odd reflect only in the even orders and several absences of this type were observed on the Laue photographs. Further, no reflections from planes $\{0\ k\ l\}$ with k odd appeared on an oscillation photograph from (010) although from the construction of the sphere of reflection in the reciprocal lattice it was found that planes from twenty-eight forms of this type were in position to reflect. These planes are $(0\ k\ 0)$ where $k=4,3,5,\ldots 43;\ (0\ k\ 1)$ where $k=4,3,5\ldots 43;\ (0\ k\ 2)$ where $k=4,3,5\ldots 43;\ (0\ k\ 3)$ where $k=4,3,5\ldots 43.$ Only planes

were counted which would reflect to a region of the film where other lines were present. Therefore, we are to consider that the correct space group is one of the set D_{4h}^5 , C_{4v}^2 , and V_d^7 .

The absence of an observable pyroelectric effect¹) for $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2$ · H_2O indicates that D_{4h}^5 is the most probable space group, since it is the only one of the three possessing a center of symmetry; it was found possible to base a satisfactory structure on this space group.

The Atomic Arrangement.

With two molecules in the unit cell, there must be placed 2 Pd, 2 O, 4 Cl, and 8 N, and these atoms are to be distributed among the sets of equivalent positions as given in Wyckoff's tables for D_{4h}^5 . The positions (a) were selected for the palladium and (i) for the nitrogen atoms since in this manner we obtain a planar configuration consisting of four ammonia molecules situated at the corners of a square surrounding the central palladium atom. Other possible arrangements for the palladium and nitrogen atoms either give rise to non-planar configurations for the cation or else planar configurations involving angles different from 90° between the Pd-N bonds and hence are not in accord with the considerations stated in the introduction. Also the positions (k) can probably be excluded for the nitrogen atoms because there is insufficient room for two ammonia groups along the c-axis. For the same reason we cannot use either the positions (e) or (f) in any combination for placing nitrogen.

The chlorine atoms are to be placed in one of the sets of four equivalent positions or in two of the three available sets of two equivalent positions (b), (c), and (d).

We can eliminate the positions (e) and (f) since the value $c_0 = 4.34 \text{ Å}$ is too small to accommodate two chloride ions in the unit along the c-axis.

It was observed that the lines from (h k 0) and (h k 2), although having approximately the same intensity, frequently differed greatly in intensity from (h k 1). These inequalities were noted both for planes with h + k even and h + k odd. Since the structure factors for the palladium and nitrogen atoms with the arrangement selected for them above do not depend on the index l, this effect can be accounted for only by placing the chlorine atoms in (h), in which case the structure factor contains the factor $e^{\pi l}$. The scattering power of the two oxygen atoms is too small to

¹⁾ No pyroelectricity was indicated for $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_3O$ by an experiment performed according to the method described by Martin (4), although tournaline and $K_3Cu(CN)_4$ gave positive results.

account for these phenomena. With the chlorine atoms in (g) the chlorine structure factor would be independent of l and hence could not affect the relative intensities of $(h \ k \ 0)$, $(h \ k \ 1)$, and $(h \ k \ 2)$. Also these atoms cannot be in any two of the sets (b), (c), and (d), since in this case they would not contribute to the structure factor for planes with h + k odd.

Of the sets of two equivalent positions (b), (c), and (d) available for the oxygen, the possibility (b) may be ruled out because it does not provide sufficient space for a water molecule. It was more difficult to decide between (c) and (d); however, the latter positions gave somewhat better agreement with the intensity data and accordingly were chosen.

The hydrogen atoms cannot of course be located by the use of x-ray data.

Evaluation of the Parameters1).

Using the atomic arrangement selected in the preceding section, the individual structure factors are as follows:

$$\begin{split} S_{Pd} &= f_{Pd} \, \{ 1 + e^{\pi i (h+k)} \}, \\ S_{Cl} &= 2 f_{Cl} \, e^{\pi i l} \{ e^{\pi i k} \cos \left(h + k \right) \, u_{Cl} + e^{\pi i h} \cos \left(h - k \right) \, u_{Cl} \}, \\ S_{N} &= 2 f_{N} \left[\cos \left(h u_{N} + k v_{N} \right) + \cos \left(h v_{N} - k u_{N} \right) + e^{\pi i (h+k)} \left\{ \cos \left(h u_{N} - k v_{N} \right) + \cos \left(h v_{N} + k u_{N} \right) \right\} \right], \\ \left(h u_{N} - k v_{N} \right) + \cos \left(h v_{N} + k u_{N} \right) \} \right], \\ \text{and } S_{O} &= f_{O} \, \left(e^{\pi i h} + e^{\pi i k} \right). \end{split}$$

The atomic scattering factors of Pauling and Sherman (5) are used throughout this paper.

We can employ the intensity data from oscillation photographs prepared from any prism face with the c-axis vertical to determine the value of the single chlorine parameter. Due to the factor $e^{\pi i l}$ entering in S_{Cl} the chlorine atoms will contribute in the same sense to all reflections lying in the same zone line (planes $(h \ k \ l)$ with $l = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$) with l even, and in an opposite sense to the planes in this zone line with l odd while the signs of the other atomic structure factors will remain unchanged for all these reflections. Further, S_{Pd} is equal to $2f_{Pd}$ for planes with h + k even; therefore, in this case $S_{Pd} + S_N + S_O$ will be positive, since $2f_{Pd} > 8f_N + 2f_O$ for all values of $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$.

The following types of inequalities which apply to reflections with h + k even lying in the same zone line were observed.

- (1) (h k 2) > (h k 1)
- (2) (h k 1) > (h k 0) and (h k 3) > (h k 2)
- (3) (h k 0) > (h k 1) > (h k 2) > (h k 3)

A more detailed account of the material of this section is contained in the author's dissertation.

Variations in the temperature correction, atomic scattering factors, specific times of illumination of planes, etc. will affect the relative intensities of these lines, however, since the inequalities (h k 0) > (h k 2) and (h k 1) > (h k 3) which were observed in all cases can result only from such variations, it was assumed that the resultant effect of all these factors would act to diminish the intensity as the index l increases. Therefore, the inequalities of cases (1) and (2) can arise only because the sign of S_{Ol} for planes with l even differs from the sign of S_{Ol} for planes with l odd.

We infer in case (1) that $S_{\mathcal{O}l}$ is positive for $(h \ k \ 0)$ and $(h \ k \ 2)$, because only if this assumption is correct can $|S_{hk2}|$ exceed $|S_{hk1}|$ since $S_{Pd} + S_N + S_0$ is positive for all the lines $(h \ k \ 0)$, $(h \ k \ 1)$, $(h \ k \ 2)$, and $(h \ k \ 3)$. If the inequalities (2) hold, we conclude that $S_{\mathcal{O}l}$ for $(h \ k \ 0)$ and $(h \ k \ 2)$ is negative. Case (3) arises when the chlorine contribution is small.

The palladium and oxygen atoms do not contribute to the lines for which h + k is odd, and since the sign of S_N is uncertain, no assumption as to the sign of S_{CI} can be made for such reflections.

The chlorine parameter is evaluated by finding which values of u_{Ol} will give S_{Ol} the proper sign in all cases

Fig. 4 is a device for representing the results of the procedure we have just given. Each arrow marks the region eliminated by the inequality

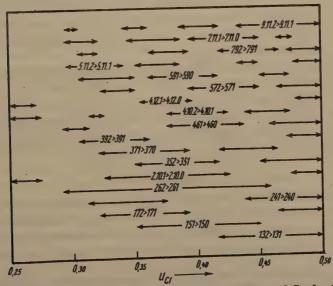


Fig. 4. Regions eliminated for u_{Cl} by considering the sign of S_{Cl} for (hk0).

with which the arrow is labeled. As a result u_{Cl} is limited to the range of values between 0.275 and 0.292 when only the values between 0.25 and 0.50 are considered. However, the chlorine structure factor for planes with h + k even is symmetrical about the point $u_{Cl} = 0.25$ and, therefore, the values between 0.208 and 0.225 also form a possible range for the chlorine parameter. Equivalent structures arise from the choice of either range.

It was not possible to find a single value of the parameter lying in the range 0.275 to 0.292 for which the calculated values of S_{Cl} for both (680) and (8.10.0) are in agreement with the experimental observations that these quantities are small negative numbers. In the range 0.275 to 0.292 only values less than 0.28125 give rise to negative calculated values of S_{Cl} for (680) while S_{Cl} for (8.10.0) is negative only for values of u_{Cl} greater than 0.28125. However, there is some justification for supposing that this discrepancy arises from small inaccuracies in the experimental data, since it was observed that (681) > (680) while (682) > (683), and in all other sequences where the inequality $(h \ k \ 1) > (h \ k \ 0)$ appeared the inequality $(h \ k \ 3) > (h \ k \ 2)$ was also found even when it was judged from the first inequality that $|S_{Cl}|$ is small.

In a manner similar to the one given above u_{Cl} was evaluated assuming that the oxygen atoms occupied positions (c) rather than (d). This process gave the values between 0.277 and 0.284 as the best parameter range. Throughout this range, however, serious discrepancies arose for the planes (130), (170), (680), and (8.10.0) and for these reasons the oxygen atoms were placed in positions (d).

By comparing for several planes the observed sizes of S_{Cl} as estimated from the relative intensities of the lines $(h \ k \ l)$ where l=0,1,2,3 with the corresponding values of S_{Cl} calculated at various points in the range 0.275 to 0.292, the best value of u_{Cl} was found to be about 0.285 \pm 0.01.

Using the Pd-N separation¹) of 2.02 Å we can reduce the number of independent nitrogen parameters to one by writing

(I)
$$u_N^2 + v_N^2 = (2.02/40.302)^2$$
.

Using equation (I) and giving u_{Cl} a certain value the structure factor for all the atoms in the unit becomes a function of u_N . Therefore, we can evaluate the nitrogen parameter as follows. It was observed that (410) > (210), whereas for any value of u_{Cl} lying in the range 0.275 to 0.292 it

⁴⁾ The single-bond covalent radius of nitrogen is given by Pauling (6) as 0.70 Å. Pauling and Huggins (7) have found the covalent radius of bivalent palladium to be 1.32 Å.

was calculated that $|S_{210}| > |S_{410}|$ when u_N is in the range between 0.139 $(u_N = v_N)$ and 0.000 $(v_N = 0.196)$. When $u_{Cl} = 0.285$ the inequality (660) > (330) restricts u_N to the values between 0.184 and 0.196 while the inequality (550) > (330) limits u_N to the range 0.191 to 0.196. Using equation (I) the corresponding ranges permitted for v_N are found to be 0.00 to 0.068 and 0.00 to 0.044. Only these three comparisons were found to be useful for evaluating the nitrogen parameter.

An arrangement equivalent to the one just discussed is obtained if u_{Cl} is given a value in the other possible range for u_{Cl} , 0.208 to 0.225.

All three inequalities used above are taken from Table IV, containing data obtained from an oscillation photograph prepared from (110) with [110] vertical. As a factor of safety a temperature correction was omitted in computing the values of the structure factors, but the Lorentz and polarization factors are included. S_{410} and S_{210} contain the factor $\sqrt{\omega}$ which is a correction for the varying specific times of illumination of planes inclined to the axis of rotation. ω is defined by the equation (8).

$$\omega = [1 - (u\lambda/d \sin 2\theta)^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

where u is the order of the layer line and d is the unit translation along the axis of rotation. Since [110] was the axis of rotation, d is $\sqrt{2}a_0$.

We expect that the Cl-NH3 separation will not be less than the ammonium-chlorine separation of 3.35 Å found in NH_4Cl (9). If the nitrogen parameters are given in turn the limiting values of the ranges just established we find the following chlorine-ammonia separations when $u_{Cl} =$ 0.285. If u_N and v_N have the values 0.196 and 0.000 respectively, four of the surrounding eight ammonia groups will be at a distance of 3.23 Å from the chlorine atom and the other four at a distance of 3.66 Å. On the other hand, if $u_N = 0.191$ and $v_N = 0.044$ the Cl-NH₃ separation for the four groups first mentioned will be 3.57 Å and for the other four 3.31 Å. In the latter case four of the ammonia groups are separated from the chloride ion by a distance smaller than the NH4-Cl separation and since these four ammonia molecules approach the chloride ion as u_N decreases and v_N increases it appears that safe limits have been selected for u_N and v_N . It is probable that v_N has a value in the center portion of the range 0.000 to 0.044 and as a result all eight of the ammonia molecules surrounding a chloride ion will be approximately equidistant from it. When this condition is exactly satisfied we find that $u_N = 0.194$ and $v_N = 0.027$ and that the $Cl-NH_3$ separation is 3.44 Å.

As a check of the previous evaluation of u_{Cl} we can employ the following method. It will be assumed that for any value of u_{Cl} each

ammonia molecule of the surrounding eight is equidistant from the chlorine atom and hence we write

(II)
$$4u_{Cl}u_N = u_N + v_N$$
.

It has been shown that this condition must be at least approximately true if $u_{Cl}=0.285$. Since in general the contribution of the nitrogen atoms to the intensities of lines is small and changes slowly as u_N and v_N are varied, a slight departure from the condition expressed by equation (II) should not introduce appreciable errors. Equations (I) and (II) allow us to express the structure factor for all the atoms in the unit as a function of u_{Cl} . Thus we can make use of intensity inequalities in the same manner as would be employed in a single parameter problem.

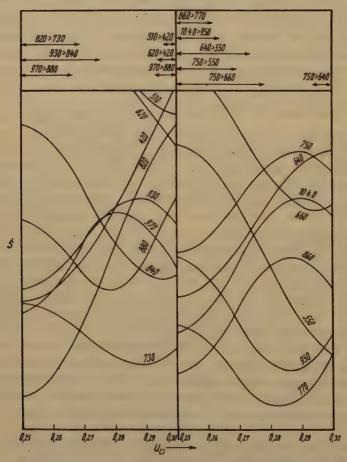


Fig. 2. Calculated structure factors for planes (hk0) as functions of the parameter u_{Cl} .

Table IV*. Intensity Data for an Oscillation Photograph from (110) with [110] Vertical; Oscillation 0-300.

| Layer Line | | | | | | | - | | | ۱ | ľ | l | (| 10 | |
|------------|-----|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | 940 | 0 | 10.2.0 | 0:0 | 44.3.0 | 0. | 12. | 12.4.0 |
| 8th | | | | | | | | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.15 | 1.94 | 0.70 | 1.38 |
| | | | | | | | 840 | 0 | 920 | 0; | 40.3.0 | 3.0 | 44. | 11.4.0 | |
| 7th | | | | | | | 4.9 | 4.8 | A | 0.005 | A | 0.14 | A | 0.23 | |
| 1 | | | | | | 740 | | 820 | 0 | 930 | 0 | 10.4.0 | F.0 | 11. | 14.5.0 |
| 6th | | | | | | 4.8 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.40 | 2.77 |
| | | | | | 640 | 0 | 720 | 0 | 830 | 000 | 96 | 940 | 40. | 10.5.0 | |
| 5th | | | | | 9.4 | - | A | 0.04 | 0.65 | 0.64 | A | 0.05 | A | 0.04 | |
| | | | T | | | 490 | 1 | | 730 | ò | 840 | 950 | 9 | 40. | 40.6.0 |
| 443 | | | | 010 | 2 | 0, | 2 | | | - | 9.0 | .07 | 10 | 1.40 | 2.2 |
| #1 | | | | 15.0 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 1.0 | | | |
| | | | 440 | 0 | 520 | 00 | 9 | 630 | 7 | 740 | 90 | 850 | 5 | 096 | |
| 3rd | | | 1001 | 0 0 | 080 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.43 | A | 0.12 | Α. | 0.00 | |
| | | | 10.0 | _ | 2000 | | | 0 | 040 | 1 | 750 | 8 | 860 | 6 | 970 |
| | | 340* | *0 | 4 | 420 | å | 030 | 0 | 7 | | | | | 1 | 3 6 |
| 2nd | | 000 | 26.9 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 9.0 |
| | 100 | 10 | 390 | | 4. | 430 | 5 | 540 | 9 | 650 | 2 | 092 | œ ; | 870 | |
| 4st | 22 | 210 | | 200 | 1 08 | 1 14 | 4.9 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.44 | A | 0.00 | A | 0.05 | |
| | 3.3 | 4.2 | A | 0.20 | 1.00 | | | | 5 | 8 | ago | 7 | 022 | 000 | 880 |
| | | 22 | 220* | 63 | 330 | 4 | 440 | 9 | 000 | | | | 0000 | | 0 0 |
| Equator | | >30.0 | 86.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 16.0 | 46.5 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| | | 2000/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

all of the beam when this plane reflected, while the crystal did intercept all of the beam when the other planes were in positions to reflect. * The reflections consisting of an unresolved a-doublet are marked with asterisks and their calculated intensities have been multiplied by .5 to render them comparable with other lines consisting of a, alone. The data for (110) was omitted because the crystal did not intercept Reflections not observed are designated by the letter A.

Table V. Intensity Data for an Oscillation Photograph from (440) with [410] Vertical; Oscillation 45—45°.

Layer Line

| 8th | 10.2.0 | | - 11. | 3.0 | 12. | 4.0 | 13. | 5.0 | 14. | 6.0 |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Stri | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.55 | 1.94 | 1.20 | 1.38 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 0.70 | 0.98 |
| 7th | | 10. | 3.0 | 11. | 4.0 | 12. | .5.0 | 13. | .6.0 | |
| 7611 | | 0.30 | 0.14 | 0.60 | 0.23 | A | 0.005 | A | 0.03 | |
| 6th | 9 | 30 | 10. | 4.0 | 44. | 5.0 | 12. | 6.0 | 13. | 7.0 |
| Om | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.10 | 1.79 | 0.90 | 1.23 |
| 5th | | 9 | 40 | 10. | .5.0 | 44. | 6.0 | 12. | 7.0 | |
| 2011 | | A | 0.02 | A | 0.04 | A | 0.12 | A | 0.00 | |
| 4th | 84 | 840 9 | | 50 | 10. | 6.0 | 44. | 7.0 | 12. | 8.0 |
| 400 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.90 | 1.04 | 0.95 | 1.45 |
| Ond | | - 88 | 50 | 90 | 30 | 10. | 7:0 | 11. | .8.0 | |
| 3rd | | 0.40 | 0.12 | A | 0.00 | A | 0.05 | A | 0.17 | |
| 2nd | 78 | 150 8 | | 60 | 970 | | 10. | .8.0 | 44. | 9.0 |
| Zuo | 7.0 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 1.20 | 1.74 | 1.10 | 1.61 |
| 4st | | 70 | 80 | 8' | 70 | 9 | 80 | 10 | 0.9.0 | |
| 150 | | A | 0.00 | A | 0.02 | A | 0.05 | A | 0.00 | |
| Faunton | 6 | 60 | 7 | 70 | 8 | 80 | 9 | 90 | 10. | 10.0 |
| Equator | 6.4 | 5.2 | 1.25 | 0.66 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 1.05 | 1.55 |

The comparisons used were taken from the data of Tables IV and V and are given in figure 2 in which the arrows designate the regions eliminated by these inequalities. The values permitted for u_{Cl} by this process lie in the range 0.278 to 0.293 which is in satisfactory agreement with the range 0.275 to 0.292 that was previously obtained in an independent manner and leads again to the value 0.285 ± 0.04 for u_{Cl} . Only inequalities were used in which a plane with a certain value of d_{hk0} was reflecting more strongly than another plane with a larger value of d_{hk0} . In all the comparisons employed except (750) > (640) it seemed fairly certain that the stronger line was absorbed to the greater extent in the crystal. The calulated structure factors contain the Lorentz and polarization factors and are corrected for the varying specific exposure times of lines by including the factor $\sqrt{\omega}$, but a temperature correction was omitted as a measure of safety.

In Tables IV and V we have listed the data obtained from two oscillation photographs from (110) with [110] as the axis of oscillation. In the right half of the space under each plane is given the value of the calculated

intensity of that plane divided by one thousand and in the other half is the observed intensity which was visually estimated by comparison with a scale having eighteen lines of darkenings for which the product x-ray intensity \times time varies from 0.25 to 30. The values of the parameters used are $u_{Cl} = 0.285$, $u_N = 0.194$, and $v_N = 0.027$. The factors ω and $(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)/2 \sin 2\theta$ have been used in the calculated intensities.

We have the two following types of reflections:

Type I: h+k even for which $S_{hk0}=2f_{Pd}+S_{Cl}+S_N\pm 2f_0$, Type II: h+k odd for which $S_{hk0}=S_{Cl}+S_N$.

Unless individual temperature corrections are used for the different kinds of atoms the calculated intensities for lines of Type II are too high when compared with the computed intensities from planes of Type I. It is very likely that due to the great difference in masses of the various kinds of atoms we should use individual temperature factors which fall off more slowly with increasing values of $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$ for the heavier atoms for the lighter ones. Since the palladium atoms are much heavier than any other kind in $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2\cdot H_2O$ it is seen that an effect of this nature could cause the discrepancies noted above. If the scattering factor used for palladium is too small we can also account in some measure for these discrepancies since S_{Pd} is zero for planes with h + k odd but not for the ones with h + k even. Either of these effects or a combination of the two could also explain the observation that the calculated intensities, using a common temperature factor for all atoms, are too small for lines such as (730), (950), (11.7.0), (330), (550), (770), and (990) for which chlorine is scattering to a marked extent in opposition to palladium. Errors in the chlorine scattering factor might be important in this case.

In the calculated data of Tables IV and V we have arbitrarily included the temperature factor found for potassium chloride (10) in the structure factors of chlorine, nitrogen, and oxygen, but have used no temperature correction in the palladium structure factor. With these assumptions the agreement between planes of Types I and II is good.

Although the planar $Pd(NH_3)_4$ arrangement was assumed in the derivation of the structure, the final agreement found between the observed and calculated intensities justifies the assumption and can be considered to show the existence of this arrangement in the crystals under consideration.

Absorption in the crystal will probably increase regularly as the order of the reflections lying in the same zone line increases because of the fact that the angles between the planes of this sequence and the developed face (110) increase as the order of the reflection increases and this is also true for reflections in the same "diagonal" line such as the sequence (220), (420), (620), etc.

It should be noted that a one-molecule unit with a=7.284 Å and c=4.34 Å cannot account for the reflections lying in the odd order layer lines but that these reflections require at least a two-molecule unit with $a_0=10.302$ Å and $c_0=4.34$ Å.

It was found that an appreciable variation of the Pd-N separation from 2.02 Å which was assumed in evaluating the nitrogen parameters would seriously impair the agreement between calculated and observed intensities. Therefore, we have verified that this separation has the value Pd- $N = 2.02 \pm 0.05$ Å.

Discussion of the Structure.

Figure 3 is a projection of the structure of $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ on the plane (001). The palladium, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms lie in the same plane but the chlorine atoms are displaced from the first plane by one-half the depth of the unit along c.

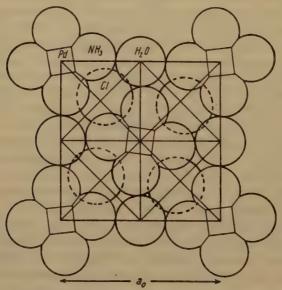


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure of $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_3O$ on the plane (001).

In Table VI are given the atoms or groups coordinated about each atom or group and the corresponding separations.

Table VI. Interatomic Separations found for $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$.

| Central atom or group | Atoms or groups in contact with central atom or group | Separation |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Pd | 4 NH ₃ | $Pd-N = 2.02 \pm 0.05 \text{ Å}$ |
| Cl | $8NH_3$ | $Cl-NH_8 = 3.44 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å}$ |
| Cl | 2 H ₂ O | $Cl-H_2O = 3.81 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å}$ |
| H_2O | 4 Cl | $H_2O-Cl = 3.81 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å}$ |
| H_2O | $4NH_3$ | $H_{3}O-NH_{3}=3.16\pm0.1\text{\AA}$ |
| NH_{a} | 4 Cl | NH_8 -Cl = 3.44 ± 0.1 Å |
| NH_{\bullet} | 4 H ₂ O | $NH_3-H_2O = 3.16 \pm 0.1 \text{Å}$ |
| NH_3 | $2NH_2$ | NH_3 - $NH_3 = 2.86 \pm 0.05$ Å (in the same cation) |
| NH_3 | 4 NH ₃ | NH_3 - NH_3 = 4.06 \pm 0.1 Å (in different cations) |

It was assumed that each ammonia of the surrounding eight is equidistant from the chlorine atom but from x-ray data it can only be shown that this condition is approximately satisfied. It may be that $4NH_3$ are slightly closer to Cl than the other $4NH_3$.

If the water molecules were placed in the plane of the chlorine atoms we would obtain a minimum Cl- H_2O separation of 3.1 to 3.2 Å which is somewhat smaller than we expect to find¹). This probably accounts for the displacement of H_2O to positions half way between planes of Cl.

A structure very similar to that of K_2PdCl_4 and based on a one-molecule unit would be obtained from the structure of $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2\cdot H_2O$ by placing $u_{Cl}=0.250$ and $v_N=0.000$. In such a one-molecule structure interatomic distances would be essentially the same as was found in the two-molecule unit except for the NH_3 - NH_3 separation in different cations. This separation would be about 4.44 Å in the one-molecule structure, whereas it is decreased to 4.06 Å in the structure found. In K_2PdCl_4 the large Cl atoms in different anions are in contact with one another (3.6 Å apart). When the Cl atoms are replaced by the smaller NH_3 groups, the structure becomes unstable and is deformed slightly in such a way as to regain contact between $Pd(NH_3)_4$ groups. From figure 3 it is seen that the two-molecule unit arises from small rotations of the square configurations of ammonia molecules and chlorine atoms about axes parallel to c.

Cox(3) has reported very briefly his investigation of the crystal $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$, which, because of the very close similarity in crystal-chemical properties of palladium and platinum, we expect to be completely isomorphous with $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$. The structure suggested by him,

¹⁾ From the radii of H_3O^+ and NH_4^+ Pauling (11) has estimated that H_3O^+ has a radius of about 1.45 Å and that the $Cl-H_3O^-$ separation will not be less than about 3.26 Å.

however, is the one-molecule structure obtained from our two-molecule structure by putting u_{0l} and v_N equal to one-fourth and zero respectively, and by placing the water molecules in the plane of the chloride ions rather than between these planes. It seems probable to us that Cox's structure is incorrect, and that the platinum compound also crystalizes with the two-molecule unit. The reflections eliminating the smaller unit would be somewhat weaker relative to other lines than for the palladium crystal, and Cox presumably overlooked them on his oscillation and Laue photographs. The dimensions a = 7.39 + 0.02 Å and c = 4.21 + 0.02 Å reported by him correspond to $a_0 = 10.46 \pm 0.03$ Å and $c_0 = 4.21 \pm 0.02$ Å respectively, which are nearly the same as was found for $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$. The parameter value $u_N = \frac{1}{2}$ approximately and the location of the water molecules in the plane of the chlorine ions are not supported by any published comparison of observed and calculated intensities, and in any case the effects of the deviation of u_{CI} from 0.250 would vitiate such a treatment. The parameter value given by him also leads to a Pt-N separation, 2.62 Å, which is much larger than we expect¹) on the assumption that nitrogen is bonded to platinum by a covalent bond. It is probable that the structure of $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ is identical with that of $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$, even to the values of the parameters²).

I wish to thank Professor Linus Pauling for many valuable suggestions received during this investigation. I am also indebted to Dr. J. L. Hoard for much helpful assistance.

For both compounds they find the space group D_{4h}^5 . For $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ they give $a_0=44.30$ Å and $c_0=4.27$ Å while for $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ they give $a_0=44.76$ Å and $c_0=4.21$ Å.

After stating that the symmetry of the complex is either three mutually perpendicular planes or a four-fold axis, they conclude, "The latter (a four-fold axis) would mean that the four Pd-N valencies were equivalent, but that the ion would be arranged unsymmetrically in the lattice relative to the chlorine ions. This is unlikely, since it would imply distortion of the chlorine ions, resulting in color and reduced solubility, whereas actually the tetrammines are typically ionic substances, colorless and highly soluble. Thus we conclude that the tetrammine ion has three planes of symmetry, so that again the four nitrogens must be coplanar with the central atom, and the valencies must be paired...."

No intensity data are given.

¹⁾ We expect that the Pt-N separation will be about 2.02 Å since the single-bond covalent radius of nitrogen is given as 0.70 Å (6) and the radius of bivalent platinum as 1.32 Å (7).

²⁾ Since submitting this paper for publication, I have learned that E. G. Cox and G. H. Preston have published corrections for Cox's earlier report on the structure of $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_3 \cdot H_2O$, as well as their results on the structure of $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_3 \cdot H_2O$, in the J. chem. Soc., 1938, 4089.

Summary.

The crystal structure of $Pd(NH_3)_4Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ was investigated using oscillation and Laue photographs. The structure was found to be based on a simple tetragonal unit containing two molecules with $a_0 = 10.302$ +0.03 Å and $c_0=4.34\pm0.02$ Å. The space group was shown to be C_{4v}^2 , V_{d}^7 or D_{4h}^5 , the latter being further indicated by the observed absence of a pyroelectric effect. It was found possible to base a satisfactory structure on the space group D_{4h}^5 .

The palladium atoms occupy positions (a), nitrogen (i), chlorine (h) and oxygen (d) of Wyckoff's tables. The ranges 0.275 to 0.292 and 0.278 to 0.293 were determined for u_{cl} by two independent methods. Using $u_{Cl} = 0.285$ and an assumed Pd-N separation, u_N was found by intensity comparisons to lie between 0.191 and 0.196 and v_N between 0.000 and 0.044. With the following parameter values a good general agreement between the calculated and observed intensities was obtained:

$$u_{CI} = 0.285 \pm 0.01$$
, $u_{N} = 0.194 \pm 0.02$, $v_{N} = 0.027 \pm 0.02$.

Werner's assumption that bivalent palladium coordinates four groups in a planar configuration about itself was verified in this case.

The following interatomic distances were found:

$$\begin{array}{ll} Pd\text{-}N &= 2.02 \pm 0.05 \text{ Å}, \\ Cl\text{-}H_2O &= 3.81 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å}, \\ H_2O\text{-}NH_3 &= 3.16 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å}, \\ Cl\text{-}NH_3 &= 3.44 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å}, \\ NH_3\text{-}NH_3 &= 2.86 \pm 0.05 \text{ Å} \text{ (in the same cation)}, \\ NH_3\text{-}NH_3 &= 4.06 \pm 0.1 \text{ Å} \text{ (in different cations)}. \end{array}$$

It is pointed out that the corresponding platinum compound $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2\cdot H_2O$ probably has the same structure, rather than the simpler structure reported by Cox.

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Das Kristallgitter der Tellursäure TeO₆H₆.

Von

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1. Kubische Modifikation.

Bezüglich der Struktur der oktaedrischen Kristalle von Tellursäure liegt schon eine Mitteilung von L. M. Kirkpatrick und L. Pauling¹) vor. Aus dem Ergebnis der Untersuchung, das man wohl nicht als endgültig sicher gestellt ansehen darf, möge hier die Angabe, daß die Kantenlänge des Elementarwürfels a=15,48 Å sei, zur Kenntnis gebracht werden.

Die Untersuchung über das Gitter ist dadurch erschwert, daß man nur Kristalle mit sehr kleinen Dimensionen darzustellen vermag. Für die Herstellung von Drehspektrogrammen standen uns Kriställchen mit einer Dicke von 0,2 mm zur Verfügung. Für ein Pulverdiagramm muß man sorgfältigst die winzigen Kriställchen auslesen, da die Gefahr einer Beimengung der monoklinen Modifikation besteht.

Trotz der Kleinheit der Kristalle gelang die Herstellung von zwei guten Drehspektrogrammen, welche es gestatten, auf dem unmittelbaren Wege der Messung von Schichtlinienabständen in zweierlei Weise zur Kenntnis der Kante a des Elementarwürfels zu gelangen.

Die erste Aufnahme, mit [004] als Drehungsachse und einer Aufstellung des Oktaeders, bei welcher (110) als Grundfläche bei der Schwenkung wirkte, ergab aus Schichtlinienabständen a=7.79 Å und enthielt die Reflexe 220, 420, 620, 820; 111 (st), 311 (m), 331 (st), 531 (m), 731 (st); 222 (m), 422 (m), 622 (m).

Das zweite Drehspektrogramm, mit [110] als Drehungsachse und (111) als Grundfläche, brachte den Parameter $P_{[110]}=5,56$ Å aus Schichtlinienabständen. Es berechnet sich a=7,86 Å = $5,56 \times \sqrt{2}$. Der gleiche Film liefert a=7,84 Å aus den Reflexionen 111, 222, 333 auf der Nullschichtlinie.

Der Umstand, daß der benutzte Kristall sehr klein ist, hat zur Folge, daß die Einstichpunkte auch bei langer Bestrahlung klein bleiben und

¹⁾ Z. Krist. (A) 63, 502. 1926.

nur geringe Intensität haben. Aber es besteht keine Veranlassung zur Annahme, daß auf beiden Filmen ein Teil der Schichtlinien auf diese Weise der Beobachtung sich entziehen sollte, und der Wert für die Würfelkante, der aus zwei sich kontrollierenden Bestimmungen abgeleitet ist, darf als der Wirklichkeit entsprechend gelten.

In dem Werte
$$a = 7.83 \text{ Å}$$

möge endgültig die Kantenlänge des Elementarwürfels gekennzeichnet sein. Er ist aus den Reflexionen 111 (st), 200 (st), 220, 311 (st), 222, 400, 331 (m), 420 (st), 422 (st), 333 (st), 531, 600 eines Pulverdiagrammes abgeleitet.

Die Bestimmung der Dichte ist angesichts der Kleinheit der Kristalle erschwert; sie wird auch durch die Möglichkeit einer Verwechslung mit der monoklinen Modifikation unsicher. Es standen auch etwas größere Kristalle von oktaedrischer Form zur Verfügung; sie haben sich aber als ein ungeregeltes Aggregat monokliner Teilchen erwiesen. An solchen Kristallen hat offenbar der eine von uns früher 1) die Dichte fälschlich zu 3,053 bestimmt. Der Elementarkörper enthält nun ohne Zweifel vier Moleküle. Dann berechnet sich die Dichte zu s=3,47.

Aus den mitgeteilten Reflexionen ergibt sich eindeutig die Zuordnung zur Translationsgruppe Γ'_{τ} und zur Raumgruppe O^5_h . Es kann noch hinzugefügt werden, daß die Prüfung auf Piezoelektrizität ein der Zugehörigkeit zur hexakisoktaedrischen Klasse entsprechendes Ergebnis hatte.

Die Möglichkeit, daß in den Drehspektrogrammen Reflexe angesichts der Kleinheit der Kristalle sich nicht bemerkbar machen könnten, soll auch hier erwähnt werden. Aber die richtige Bestimmung der Raumgruppe erscheint weiterhin dadurch gesichert, daß wir zu einer den bisherigen Erfahrungen durchaus entsprechenden und zugleich einfachen Anordnung der Atome gelangen.

Für die vier Te-Atome stehen zweierlei vierzählige Punktlagen zur Verfügung. Beide ergeben die gleiche Gesamtgruppierung. Die Te-Atome mögen also in die Symmetriezentren [000], $[\frac{11}{2}]$, $[\frac{101}{2}]$, $[0\frac{11}{2}]$ fallen.

Für die 24 Hydroxylradikale ist zentrische Symmetrie nicht zu vermuten. Sie kommen somit nicht in die entsprechende Gruppe von Symmetriezentren. Die Lage ihrer Schwerpunkte bestimmt sich dann

¹⁾ Z. Krist. 38, 499. 1903.

auf den vierzähligen Drehungsachsen mit den Koordinaten [u,0,0] usw. Die Schwerpunkte von sechs O-Atomen liegen wie die Ecken eines Oktaeders, in dessen Mitte ein Telluratom liegt. Die größtmögliche Kantenlänge k_0 eines solchen Oktaeders bestimmt sich dann, wenn die vier Atome, die entlang einer Richtung [110] liegen, sich berühren. Es wird k_0 (in Å)= $\frac{1}{4}a\sqrt{2}=2,77$. Bei den vielen bekannten Fällen der oktaedrischen Gruppierung von Sauerstoffionen um ein positives Metallion liegt ein ähnlicher Wert der Oktaederkante vor. Man darf daraus schließen, daß die Gruppen TeO_6H_6 , aus denen der Kristall aufgebaut erscheint ihrerseits aus Te^{6+} -, O^{2-} - und H^{1+} -Ionen sich zusammensetzen.

Es errechnet sich weiterhin u=1,96 Å ($\sim \frac{1}{4}$ a) und der Ionenradius $Te^{6+}=0,58$ Å¹), wenn $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\sqrt{2}=1,38$ Å als Radius der Hydroxylgruppe angesehen wird. Die Werte ergeben sich in Anwendung der bekannten Vorstellungen über Atomgrößen. Die kleinen Reflexpunkte auf den Drehspektrogrammen werden eine genauere Kennzeichnung der Intensitäten mit dem Ziele einer Nachprüfung des Ergebnisses nicht möglich machen.

Die Werte für u und Te^{6+} sind die größtmöglichen und ergeben sich für den Fall der Berührung der OH-Radikale, die längs einer Richtung [110] angeordnet sind. Liegt eine Berührung solcher Art nicht vor, dann sind die beiden Werte etwas, aber mit Rücksicht auf die festgelegten Dimensionen des Oktaeders nicht wesentlich kleiner.

Das Gitter hat Ähnlichkeit mit jenem der kubischen Form von Ammoniumhexafluorosilikat $SiF_6(NH_4)_2$. Es sind einerseits die Si^{4+} - und Te^{6+} -Ionen, anderseits die F^{1-} - und die $(OH)^{1-}$ -Ionen in gleicher Weise angeordnet. Durch den Eintritt des NH_4 -Radikales vergrößern sich die Kanten des Elementarwürfels um 7% auf die Länge a=8,38 Å.

2. Monokline Modifikation.

Von dieser Form stehen zwar hinreichend große Kristalle zur Verfügung; sie bereitet aber in anderer Hinsicht Schwierigkeiten bei der Untersuchung. Die Kristalle zeigen, entsprechend ihrem stark pseudotrigonalen Charakter, einen verwickelten Aufbau aus Zwillingslamellen, so daß man Flächen und Kanten nur schwer zu identifizieren vermag.

Die Drehspektrogramme für die beiden Flächen der Zone der c-Achse, (010) und (110), sind einander ganz ähnlich, lassen sich aber in den Netz-

⁴⁾ In einer von L. Pauling (J. Am. chem. Soc. 49, 765, 1927) mitgeteilten Tabelle findet man den Wert $Te^{6+} = 0.56 \text{ Å}$.

ebenenabständen 4.65 Å bzw. 4,77 Å deutlich unterscheiden. Ersterer Wert kommt den Ebenen (010) zu, mit Rücksicht auf die Lage gegenüber der mit großer Bestimmtheit erkennbaren a-Achse und mit Rücksicht auf die Kontrolle, die sich ergibt, wenn man $d_{(110)}$ aus den schließlich ermittelten Parametern a und b berechnet.

Aus Schichtlinienabständen ergibt sich b=9,28 Å, ferner a=5,67 Å. Die Gitterkonstanten bestimmen sich dann endgültig zu

$$a = 5{,}70 \text{ Å}, \quad b = 9{,}30 \text{ Å}, \quad c = 9{,}74 \text{ Å}, \quad \text{mit } \beta = 104°30'.$$

Die beiden ersten Parameter sind aus den Reflexen 200, 400 bzw. 020, 040, 060, 080 abgeleitet. c ist nur aus Schichtlinienabständen bestimmt. Dazu sei bemerkt, daß die Schichtlinien mit den ungeraden Nummern nur mit wenigen Punkten von geringer Intensität besetzt sind.

Eine Kontrolle ergibt sich in zwei Bestimmungen, nämlich in $P_{[10\bar{1}]} = 12,45$ Å ber., bzw. 12,44 Å beob. und in $d_{(110)} = 4,75$ Å ber., bzw. 4,77 Å beob.

Es wird a:b:c=0.613:1:1.047. Das früher aus der goniometrischen Messung abgeleitete Achsenverhältnis ist jetzt auf die Form a:b:c=0.6104:1:1.0412, $\beta=104^{\circ}30'$ zu bringen. Die Formen werden $\{010\}$. $\{110\}$, $\{012\}$ und $\{\overline{1}02\}$. Die Kristalle geben keinen piezoelektrischen Effekt, gehören also der prismatischen Klasse an.

Der Elementarkörper enthält vier Moleküle (ber. 4,02 mit der Dichte s=3,071).

Die für die Bestimmung der Raumgruppe geforderte Indizierung der Reflexe ist angesichts der lamellaren Zwillingsverwachsung sehr erschwert; es können bei Anwendung des Schwenkverfahrens Kristalle in drei verschiedenen, aber nicht bestimmt feststellbaren Stellungen zur Reflexion kommen. Dies gilt vor allem für die an sich sehr guten Drehspektrogramme mit [001] als Drehungsachse. Es gelang nicht, zu den zahlreichen Reflexpunkten auf den Schichtlinien mit geraden Nummern die Indizes zu finden, und so stehen uns insbesondere nur wenige Reflexe von der Form (h0l) zur Verfügung.

Mit Rücksicht auf die für $P_{[10\overline{1}]}$ gefundene Länge liegt zunächst eine Zentrierung von (010) nicht vor. (010) reflektiert nur in den geraden Ordnungen, womit C_{2h}^1 als Raumgruppe nicht in Betracht kommt. Wir möchten dann als sicher erkannt die Reflexionen ansehen: 110, 310, 220, 420, 330, 130, 150, 170; 016, 024, 032, 034, 036, 132, 224. Die Reihe enthält die Gesetze, welche den Ausschluß anderer Zentrierungen fordern. Es ist der Fall der einfachen Translationsgruppe Γ_m gegeben und es gehören die Kristalle der Raumgruppe C_{2h}^5 an. Es reflektiert dann (100)

nur in den geraden Ordnungen. Den Gleitspiegelungsebenen kommt also die Gleitkomponente $\frac{a}{2}$ oder $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{c}{2}$ zu. Die Entscheidung zwischen den beiden Fällen verhindert der Mangel weiterer Reflexe von der Form (h0l).

Es bestehen aber offenbar engere Beziehungen zwischen dem Gitter der kubischen und jenem der monoklinen Modifikation, so daß sich für letztere Hinweise auf die Verteilung der TeO₆H₆-Moleküle ergeben. Die Netzebenen parallel (111) der kubischen Form sind von zweierlei Art, einerseits mit Te-Atomen, anderseits mit O-Atomen besetzt je im Verhältnis 1:3; zu beiden Seiten einer Netzebene der ersten Art liegt je eine mit O-Atomen besetzte Ebene. Die Dicke einer so sich zusammensetzenden Schicht ist $4,52 \text{ Å} = \frac{1}{3} a \sqrt{3}$. Die einfachsten Parameter innerhalb einer solchen Netzebene sind 5,54 Å = $\frac{1}{2} a \sqrt{2}$, bzw. 9,59 Å = $\frac{1}{2} a \sqrt{6}$ in der Richtung senkrecht zum ersten Parameter. Die beiden Abstände findet man bei den Kristallen der zweiten Modifikation in a = 5.71 Å und in b = 9.31 Å wieder. Die Netzebenen parallel (001) sind also vergleichbar mit den Netzebenen parallel (111) der kubischen Kristalle. Es ist dann weiter $c=2\times 4{,}87\,\text{Å}$, ähnlich der zweifachen Dicke der Schichten parallel (111) bei der ersten Form, oder es ist auch [001] (mon.): [111] (kub.) = (2×4.87) : $(3 \times 4.52) \sim 2:3$ oder auch $d_{(001)}$ (mon.): [111] (kub.) = (2×4.71) : (3×4.52) .

Wir dürfen aus diesen Beziehungen wohl schließen, daß die aus drei Netzebenen — $3\,OH+1\,Te+3OH$ — sich zusammensetzende Schicht parallel (111) der kubischen Kristalle bei der monoklinen Modifikation mit etwas geänderten Dimensionen sich wiederfindet. Bei der letzteren wiederholen sich dann zwei solche Schichten mit einer Dicke von 4,71 Å parallel (001) längs der c-Achse, während bei den kubischen Kristallen drei solche Schichten parallel (111), je die Strecke von 4,52 Å beanspruchend, unter Erzeugung einer dichtesten Packung der TeO_6H_6 -Gruppen aufeinander folgen.

Eine der so erkannten strukturellen Beziehung zwischen den beiden Kristallarten entsprechende Anordnung der Atome ergibt sich, wenn man die Kristalle der Raumgruppe C_{2h}^5 mit der Gleitkomponente $\frac{a}{2}$ zuordnet und die Telluratome in die Symmetriezentren [000] und $\left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}0\right]$ bzw. $\left[\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}\right]$ und $\left[0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\right]$ legt. Die genauere Lage der OH-Radikale ergibt sich auf diese Weise nicht. Sie können aber so verteilt werden, daß ihre Schwerpunkte die Ecken von oktaedrischen Körpern bilden, denen nur noch zentrische Symmetrie zukommt. Der Kristall erscheint dann aus

zwei Schichten parallel (001) aufgebaut, die in ihren Dimensionen den in der Dreizahl sich wiederholenden Schichten parallel (111) der kubischen Form ähnlich sind. Die beiden oktaederähnlichen Körper der ersten Schicht mit den Schwerpunkten in $(001)_0$, ebenso jene der zweiten Schicht mit den Schwerpunkten in $(001)_{\frac{1}{2}}$, gehen durch Gleitspiegelung ineinander über. Die zweite Schicht erscheint gegenüber der ersten in der Richtung [100] um den Betrag $\frac{a}{2}$ oder auch in der Richtung [010] um den Betrag $\frac{b}{3}$ und die Auflegung einer dritten Schicht, mit nochmaliger gleicher Verschiebung, würde in Verbindung mit der zugehörigen Neigungsänderung der Richtungen [001] und [100] zur Anordnung nach dem flächenzentrierten Würfel führen, wie sie der kubischen Modifikation zukommt.

Zusammenfassung.

Die eine Modifikation der Tellursäure ist der Raumgruppe O_h^5 , mit a=7.83 Å, zuzuordnen. Der Elementarwürfel enthält vier Baugruppen TeO_6H_6 , mit dem Abstand $Te-O\sim 1.96$ Å.

Die zweite Modifikation gehört sehr wahrscheinlich der Raumgruppe C_{2h}^5 mit einer Gleitkomponente $\frac{a}{2}$ an; der Elementarkörper mit den Konstanten a=5,54 Å, b=9,30 Å, c=9,74 Å und $\beta=404^{\circ}30'$ enthält vier Moleküle. Bei der kubischen Form bilden drei von O- bzw. Te-bzw. O-Atomen besetzte Netzebenen eine Schicht, die ihrerseits dreifach innerhalb des Identitätsabstandes in der Richtung [111] auftritt. Im Verhältnis $d_{(001)}$: $a\sqrt{3}\sim 2:3$ und in der Ähnlichkeit innerhalb der zugehörigen Netzebenen ist angedeutet, daß bei der monoklinen Form eine ähnlich gebaute Schicht parallel (001) innerhalb des Abstandes c zweimal vorhanden ist.

Für die vorliegende Untersuchung standen Mittel der Münchener Universitätsgesellschaft zur Verfügung, wofür auch an dieser Stelle der besondere Dank zum Ausdruck gebracht sei.

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Langwellige Röntgenstrahlen zur Klärung spezieller, kristallstruktureller Fragen.

Von

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(Mit 3 Textfiguren.)

Mit Absicht wird hier nicht nur die rein apparative Methode ausführlich besprochen, sondern es werden auch all die Begleiterscheinungen genannt, die bei der Vorbereitung einer speziellen Arbeit an einen herantreten und deren Klärung häufig sehr viel Zeit für sich beansprucht. Anderen mag das eine solche Arbeit ersparen, die nur geeignet ist, die Methode der Strukturuntersuchungen gegenüber der eigentlichen Aufgabe in unnötigem und erschwerendem Maße für den Kristallographen in den Vordergrund zu rücken. Ebenfalls mit Absicht wird eine Reihe von Firmen genannt, die als Lieferanten von benötigten Materialien in Frage kommen, die man bisher jedoch nur durch zeitraubende Umfragen zu erfahren suchen mußte.

In seinem Plane, Mischkristalle mit langwelligen Röntgenstrahlen auf ihre mögliche »Ordnung« zu untersuchen, wurde der Verfasser bereits 1930 von verschiedenen anderen Seiten bestärkt. Für die Beschaffung der Apparate, die speziell zur Untersuchung dieses Problems zur Verfügung gestellt wurden, ist er der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft und dem Bunde der Freunde der Technischen Hochschule München zu besonderem Danke verpflichtet.

Vor kurzem erst wurde bei Gelegenheit einer anderen Veröffentlichung in einer Nachschrift auf die im Gange befindlichen Arbeiten verwiesen (Z. Krist. 86, 202. 1933). In demselben Heft dieser Zeitschrift erschien um ein Geringes später eine Arbeit von G. Hägg, die sich allgemein mit »Röntgenkristallographischen Untersuchungen mit langwelliger Strahlung« beschäftigt. Diese Arbeit ist mir Veranlassung, den rein experimentellen Teil der größeren Arbeit über das Mischkristallproblem, die noch nicht fertiggestellt ist, von ihr getrennt zur Veröffentlichung zu bringen, weil in ihm die Herrichtung einer in Mineralogischen Instituten wohl häufiger vorhandenen Röntgenröhre für Arbeiten mit langen Wellen beschrieben werden kann, im Gegensatz zu der eigens zu dem Zwecke herzustellenden Röhre in einem unverhältnismäßig groß dimensionierten Vakuumkasten G. Häggs.

Die im hiesigen Institut benutzte Röhre ist eine Glühkathodenmetallröntgenröhre, wie sie von H. Ott in Physikal. Z. 1926, 598/599 beschrieben wird. Der Röhrenkörper selbst hat einen etwa dreieckigen Querschnitt, an dessen einer Seite sich die auswechselbare Kathode, an der anderen die ebenfalls auswechselbare Anode, beide schräg nach hinten gerichtet, befinden; an der dritten, nach vorne gerichteten und planparallel geschliffenen Seite befindet sich ein Fenster, das in den Röhrenkörper versenkt ist und ebenfalls ausgewechselt werden kann. Diese planparallel geschliffene Seite

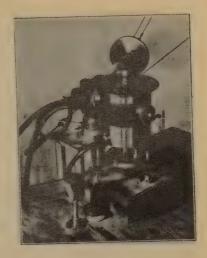


Fig. 1.

des Röhrenkörpers wird als Ansaugfläche für die im folgenden zu beschreibende Vakuumkamera benutzt.

Der Kamerakörper wurde aus einem gegossenen Messingblock dreht, so daß eine Wandstärke 11,3 mm blieb1). Boden Der 14,2 mm dick, und der Stutzen in seiner Mitte für die Führung der Drehvorrichtung ist um 43 mm länger als die Unterseite des Bodens (Fig. 1 u. 2).



Fig. 2.

¹⁾ Messingplatten bei Kabel- und Metallwerke Neumeyer A.G., Abt. Metallwerk, Nürnberg 2; Messingrundbarren bei Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A.G., Zweigniederlassung Süddeutsche Metallindustrie, Nürnberg 20; gezogene Messingrohre jeder Dimension: Wieland-Werke A.G., Messingwerke, Ulm a. d. Donau; den beiden ersten Firmen sind wir für kostenlose Überlassung von Werkmaterial dankbar.

Die verbreiterte Auflagefläche für den Deckel, die planparallel geschliffen ist, mißt 20,5 mm. Im Boden befindet sich das auf einem Kugellager laufende und unten geschlossene Stück zur Aufnahme des Goniometerkopfes, der mit seiner auf das Goniometer passenden Führung sich saugend in dieses Mittelstück einfügt, wodurch man den Kristall auf dem Goniometer zentrieren und justieren und ihn dann mitsamt seiner Unterlage in die Kamera hinüberwechseln kann. Die Drehvorrichtung wird mit Paraffinöl eingesetzt, und der von unten darübergeschobene und mit seitlichen Schräubchen leicht angezogene Teilkreis wird mit einem mit Hahnfett bedeckten Auflagestück leicht angedrückt und besorgt so eine gute Vakuumdichtung nach unten; er bleibt aber dabei immer noch so leicht beweglich, daß die mit einem Hebel angreifende Herzblattsteuerung oder die durch einen Riemen übertragene Drehung sehr gut arbeitet. - Die lichte Höhe der Kamera beträgt 129 mm und ihr Durchmesser 114,8 mm, so daß die Mitte des Films, der 0,2 mm dick ist, nach dem Einlegen bei 114,6 mm liegt und so 1 mm des Umfanges = 1° ist. Da für sehr lange Wellen dieser Durchmesser jedoch zu groß ist, wurde dazu ein Einsatzstück aus Aluminium mit einem Durchmesser von 76,4 bzw. 76,6 mm gearbeitet, wobei dann 1 mm des Umfanges = 1,5° ist. (Zunächst war, um die erneute Beschwerung der Kamera durch dieses Einsatzstück möglichst gering zu gestalten, ein Kunstharz der Firma Wedig & Reuß, Eilenburg-Ost, dazu verwendet worden. Durch seine Bearbeitung auf der Drehbank traten jedoch derartige innere Spannungen auf, daß bereits nach kurzer Zeit das Werkstück durch allzu zahlreiche Sprünge zu einer weiteren Verwendung kaum noch geeignet war. Zudem scheinen solche Kunstharze außerdem noch dazu zu neigen, eine merkliche Streuschwärzung hervorzurufen oder wenigstens zu begünstigen.)

Am unteren Ende der Kamera befindet sich auf der einen Seite ein Schlauchansatz für die Vakuumpumpe, auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite der Ansatz für das Manometer. Der röhrenseitige Stutzen für die Blenden ist möglichst kurz gehalten, um die Kamera recht nahe an die Röhre heranbringen zu können. Die äußere, planparallele Auflagefläche hat einen Durchmesser von 54 mm und wird mit einer gleich dimensionierten und 4 mm dicken Gummidichtung, die auf beiden Seiten vorher mit Hahnfett und etwas Öl versehen wird, an die Fensterseite der Röhre angedrückt. Beim Evakuieren saugt sich die Kamera fest an. Die Blende selbst geht auf der einen Seite durch die in der Mitte durchbohrte Gummidichtung bis kurz vor das Fenster der Röhre, auf der anderen Seite bis fast zur Mitte der Kamera. Sie ist ein Rohr von 7 mm äußerem und 4 mm innerem Durchmesser und an beiden Seiten mit Blei verschlossen, das

nach Wunsch durchbohrt ist. Die kleinste Durchbohrung wird mit einer allerfeinsten Nähnadel in der Zangenspannvorrichtung der Drehbank erreicht und beträgt etwa 0,5 mm. Der der Blende gegenüberliegende Stutzen ist ebenfalls planparallel, und auf ihn wird das Stück mit Fett aufgesetzt, das in seiner Mitte das mit einer Bleidichtung angezogene Austrittsfenster für die Primärstrahlung trägt. Der Deckel wird ebenfalls mit Fett aufgesetzt. Die Filme werden mit dünnen Stahlfedern fest an die Wandung der Kamera oder des Einsatzstückes angepreßt.

Die kritischen Stellen für die Vakuumdichtung waren von vornherein die Durchführung der Drehvorrichtung und die Blendenseite der Kamera. Im Laufe der langwierigen Versuche stellte sich heraus, daß auf eine Gummidichtung bei der Drehdurchführung verzichtet werden konnte. Dies war um so angenehmer, als der sogar eingefettete Gummi, den im übrigen die Kontinentalwerke in Hannover in vorzüglicher Qualität und in den genauesten Maßen lieferten, die Beweglichkeit der Dreh- und Schwenkvorrichtung stark hemmte. Außerdem konnte auf Hochvakuum, das man zunächst als notwendige Voraussetzung für eine möglichst große Intensität der Strahlung langer Wellen anzunehmen geneigt ist, in der Kamera verzichtet werden; denn es konnte bei den gegebenen Versuchsbedingungen keine wahrnehmbare Intensitätsschwächung festgestellt werden, die sich ja durch notwendig werdende höhere Belichtungszeiten für einen guten Reflex hätte dokumentieren müssen, wenn der Druck in der Kamera während der Belichtung mit einer ständig laufenden, zweistufigen Öldiffusionspumpe von A. Pfeiffer, Wetzlar, auf etwa 0,5—1 mm gehalten wurde. (Im Durchschnitt war das Vakuum sogar noch besser; doch hing dies etwas vom Zufall ab, wie günstig man gerade die Kamerateile einfettete und die Kamera an die Röhre brachte. Bisweilen konnte dann auf ein ständiges Arbeiten der Ölpumpe überhaupt verzichtet werden.)

Vielleicht würde sich die Güte der Vakuumverhältnisse noch weiter steigern lassen, wenn man statt der hier verwendeten normalen Fette und Öle für die Dichtung die neu herausgebrachten, hochvakuumsicheren Apiezon-Öle, -Fette und -Wachse der Firma E. Leybolds Nachfolger A.G., Köln und Berlin, verwenden würde. Dies auszuprobieren, lag jedoch bisher noch keine Veranlassung vor.

Viel Zeit mußte der Erfassung des geeignetsten Fenstermaterials gewidmet werden. Denn wenn es nicht gelang, zwischen Röhre und Kamera ein Fenster anzubringen, das den normalen Druck außerhalb der Röhre gegen das Hochvakuum in der Röhre aushielt und dazu möglichst wenig von der langwelligen Strahlung absorbierte, so hätte man entweder

dazu übergehen müssen, Röhre und vorgeschobene Kamera gleichzeitig zu evakuieren, oder man hätte auf ein Fenster ganz verzichten und die Kamera über die Röhre hochevakuieren müssen. Das Erstere ist zeitraubend, weil man zur Schonung der Röhre bestrebt ist, erst dann Luft einzulassen, wenn die Hochvakuumpumpe möglichst weit erkaltet ist; erst dann hätte man die Kamera abrücken dürfen. Im anderen Falle hätte man neben dieser Strapazierung der Röhre und des Glühfadens außerdem noch jedesmal den Verlust des sehr empfindlichen Fensters mit in Kauf nehmen müssen. — Der Verzicht auf ein Fenster überhaupt hätte zunächst einmal wesentlich höhere Ansprüche an die Vakuumpräzision der Kamera gestellt, und die hier beschriebene würde nicht diesen Anforderungen genügt haben. Dazu sind wohl nach wie vor nur die Kameras geeignet, wie sie von Siegbahn zuerst beschrieben worden sind. Außerdem tritt dann bei den Elektronenröhren wieder die Schwierigkeit auf, das direkte Licht des Glühfadens mit schwarzem Papier o. ä. abzuschirmen, ohne daß dadurch wieder die so empfindliche Intensität der Primärstrahlung eine Schwächung erfährt. Mit einem Berylliumfenster zu arbeiten, das im übrigen sehr teuer in der Anschaffung ist (Lieferant: Siemens & Halske A.G., Wernerwerk Z, Abt. f. Elektrochemie, Berlin-Siemensstadt), stößt bei der Ottröhre insofern auf Schwierigkeiten, als das Fenster ja versenkt im Röhrenkörper angebracht werden muß; ein Anziehen mit der normalen Bleidichtung verbietet sich wegen der Sprödigkeit des Materials, und mit Pizein eine Vakuumdichtung herbeizuführen. ist hier kaum möglich. Im übrigen fällt hier noch erschwerend ins Gewicht, daß sehr dünne Be-Blättchen kaum vakuumdicht sein dürften wegen ihrer normalen Porösität. Von Versuchen in dieser Richtung wurde deshalb von vornherein Abstand genommen.

Das Austrittsloch für die Primärstrahlung im Röhrenkörper hat einen Durchmesser von 5 mm. Dieses Austrittsloch wurde nun durch ein kleines Einsatzstück auf 2 mm im Durchmesser verkleinert. Dadurch gelang es, Aluminiumfolie von 6 oder 7 μ als Fenster zu benutzen, die die an sie gestellten Anforderungen ausgezeichnet erfüllte. Das Vakuum litt im Laufe mehrerer Wochen nur ganz unwesentlich, wenn man vorher die Güte der Folie an der betreffenden Stelle unter dem Mikroskop festgestellt hatte. Die Folien wurden von 6 μ aufwärts in ausgezeichneter Qualität von der Firma Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen, Dr. Lauber, Neher Co., G.m.b.H., Singen-Hohentwiel, geliefert.

Nach einer Arbeit von E. Jönsson, Absorptionsmessungen im langwelligen Röntgengebiet usw., aus dem Siegbahn-Institut bietet Aluminiumfolie von 7 μ bei einer benutzten Wellenlänge von 8 Å, entsprechend

dem kurz zuvor liegenden K-Absorptionssprung bei 7,947 Å, ein relativ gutes Verhältnis der austretenden zur einfallenden Intensität in seiner Absorption mit 0,57 — gegen 0,37 bei 12 μ Al-Folie. Die beste Verhältniszahl ist 0,97 bis 0,5 μ Al-Folie, nur ist eine solche Folie für unsere Zwecke nicht mehr zu verwenden; außerdem ist sie meist nur stark porös zu erhalten. — Die Absorption von 20 μ Goldschlägerhaut, ungefärbt, nimmt konstant zu mit steigender Wellenlänge der Röntgenstrahlung, und die oben definierte Verhältniszahl beträgt bei 8 Å bereits nur mehr 0,18; die Verhältnisse würden bei einer notwendigen Rotfärbung sicher nur noch schlechter werden.

Es wurden auch Versuche mit anderem, geeignet erscheinendem Material gemacht. Zunächst konnte festgestellt werden, daß Cellophan der Firma Kalle & Co., A.G., Wiesbaden-Biebrich, durchaus geeignet ist als Fenstermaterial für normal benutzte, kurze Wellenlängen, wenn nur durch eine größere Entfernung des Fensters vom Primärfleck der Antikathode dieses nicht mehr, wenn auch nur in so geringem Maße wie gewöhnlich, erwärmt oder durch vagabundierende Elektronen belästigt werden kann. In nächster Nähe der Antikathode, d. h. also bei normaler Fensterstellung der Ottschen Röhre etwa 10 mm von ihrem Brennfleck entfernt, hält zwar Cellophan die verschiedenen Belastungen nicht aus. Sobald aber das Fenster durch einen vorgeschraubten Ansatzstutzen um 50 mm mehr als gewöhnlich von der Antikathode entfernt wurde, wodurch die Intensität der Primärstrahlung kurzer Wellen nicht wesentlich leidet, hielt das normal käufliche Material mit einer Dicke von etwa $40~\mu$ aus. Sogar ein mir von Kalle überlassenes Cellophan von $15~\mu$ hielt ausgezeichnet, und zwar, was den Druck angeht, auf einer Fläche von 5 mm im Durchmesser.

Zuerst wurde nun, um die direkte Einstrahlung vom Glühfaden abzuschirmen, das 15 μ starke Cellophan mit einem Farbstoff angefärbt, den die Höchster Farbwerke unter dem Namen »Dunkelkammerrot« neuerdings herausbringen und der eine Mischung von Echtrot D und Tartrazin zu gleichen Teilen ist, und der normal verwandt wird: 1 g dieses Farbstoffes auf 70 ccm 8%ige Gelatinelösung und davon 7 ccm auf 100 qcm Fläche, wobei man zur Erzielung eines absolut klaren Filmes fettfreie Gelatine verwenden muß, die die Deutschen Gelatine-Fabriken in Schweinfurt liefern. (Das sichtbare Licht mit 0,5 μ Al-Folie abzuschirmen, wurde wegen ihrer Porösität und ihrer schweren Handlichkeit von vornherein vermieden.) Die so angefärbte Cellophanfolie absorbiert die Wellenlängenbereiche bis zum Violett vollständig. Der Prüfung der Durchlässigkeit dieser Folie für langwelliges Röntgenlicht wurde der

Verfasser dadurch enthoben, daß die Firma Kalle & Co. in liebenswürdigster Weise auf eine Anregung hin zweierlei, im Fabrikationsgang bereits angefärbtes Cellophan überließ, das eine dunkelkammerrot, das andere zusätzlich mit einer Substanz imprägniert, die nach Angabe des Fabrikanten auch die ultravioletten Strahlen vollständig absorbiert. Diese Folien, die wesentlich dunkler rot sind als das nach Rezept selbst gefärbte Cellophan, zeigten aber bereits bei den Vorversuchen Mängel: ein photographischer Film wurde bei halbstündiger Belichtung im hellen Tageslicht unter solchen Folien ziemlich intensiv geschwärzt (Abstand Folie-Film 3 cm); und auch, wenn man den Film einer halbstündigen Belichtung des glühenden Wolframdrahtes aussetzte, zeigte sich noch eine, allerdings wesentlich schwächere Schwärzung (Abstand Folie-Film 4,4 cm). Diese letztere Schwärzung war ziemlich gleich derjenigen, die eine normale elektrische Dunkelkammerlampe im Abstand von 3 cm hervorrief. Bei diesen Versuchen zeigte das nur dunkelkammerrot gefärbte Cellophan eine den gestellten Anforderungen entsprechendere Qualität als das zusätzlich behandelte, sowohl im Tageslicht, wie im Wolframlicht. Durch diese Mängel veranlaßt, wurde bisher eine weitere Prüfung der Folien auf Intensitätsdurchlässigkeit zurückgestellt, weil jede Störung durch sichtbares Licht wegen der Schwierigkeit der Versuche mit langen Wellen an sich vermieden werden mußte, und weil bei Benutzung der Cellophanfolien, wie bereits einmal gesagt, durch die weitere Entfernung des Fensters von der Röhre der Weg der Primärstrahlung ein längerer wurde. Dies stellt natürlich zumal für lange Wellen keinen höheren Nutzeffekt für die zu verwendende Intensität dar. Schließlich war ja ein sehr geeignetes Fenstermaterial in der 6 μ oder 7 μ Al-Folie vorhanden, das allen Anforderungen zu entsprechen schien.

Was nun die Primärintensität betrifft, die für die Al-Strahlung als der am besten geeigneten einer genauesten Prüfung unterzogen wurde, so kann jetzt hier zusammenfassend folgendes gesagt werden: Die günstigsten Verhältnisse für unsere Aufnahmen lagen bei ca. 21,5 kVe und 8 mA (gemessen mit Kugelfunkenstrecke — über die genaueren Verhältnisse weiter unten). Entsprechend den Arbeiten von Jönsson, die A. E. Lindh im IV. Band, 2. Teil des Handbuchs der Experimentalphysik eingehend bespricht, kann man zwecks Steigerung der Intensität bei Al bis über 20 kV wählen, ohne daß bis dahin bereits der Anstieg der Intensitätskurve eine Umbiegung durch erhöhte Antikathodenabsorption erfährt. Von dieser Annehmlichkeit wurde hier Gebrauch gemacht.

Da nun aber, selbst bei ausgezeichnetem Vakuum in der Röhre, geringe Spuren des glühenden Wolframddrahtes verdampfen und sich als

intensiv blau gefärbtes Wolframoxyd auf der Antikathode niederschlagen, wird dieses Wolframoxyd in dem Augenblick zur Eigenemission seiner La_1 und $L\beta_1$ -Linien veranlaßt, in dem deren Anregungsspannung bei 12,4 KV überschritten wird. Dieser Umstand macht sich unangenehm bemerkbar, weil bei den zwangsweise gewählten Belichtungszeiten von ca. 26 Stunden bisweilen — hierüber unten — Interferenzpunkte auf dem Film erscheinen, die in unserm Falle der Zuverlässigkeit und Übersichtlichkeit halber unbedingt vermieden werden mußten, und um nicht Gefahr zu laufen, eventuell auftretende neue Reflexe durch Koinzidenzen zu verpassen.

Von Si-Strahlung wurde wegen der Schwierigkeit der Selbstherstellung allen Anforderungen entsprechender Antikathoden nach einigen Versuchen Abstand genommen.

Zu den Testaufnahmen müssen Kristalle mit möglichst großen Gitterdimensionen gewählt werden, da die Nutzfläche der benutzten Filme 185×100 mm ist und auf ihrem Äquator nur solche Reflexe registriert werden können, deren $\sin^2\vartheta$ bei Al-Strahlung kleiner ist als 0,876. Sollen daneben noch Reflexe in den Schichtlinien liegen, so erfordert das eine Identitätsperiode senkrecht zum Primärstrahl von wenigstens 10,47 Å bzw. einen $\sin^2\vartheta$ -Wert von wenigstens 0,728 für den äußersten Reflex.

Zu unseren Testaufnahmen wurden stets, nach einigen anderen vergeblichen Versuchen, Schwenkaufnahmen eines Beryllkristalls um seine c-Achse benutzt, wobei als Reflexionsfläche 10 $\overline{10}$ 0 gewählt wurde. Die einzigen Reflexe, die erwartet werden konnten und stets beobachtet wurden, waren die von 10 $\overline{10}$ 0 und 14 $\overline{20}$ 0, und zwar α - und β -Reflexe (siehe Fig. 3)¹). Es wurden im ganzen etwa 25 Probeaufnahmen gemacht mit wechselnden Spannungsverhältnissen, und zwar angefangen mit etwa fünffacher Anregungsspannung, mit der man bei kurzen Wellen durchschnittlich arbeitet, d. h. von 7,4 kVe und \sim 4 mA bis 22,5 kVe und \sim 9 mA. (Die hier vorhandene Hochspannungsanlage von Koch & Sterzel, Dresden, ließ sich durch einige kleine Umschaltungen leicht auf so niedrige Anfangsspannungen umstellen und lief bis zu 17 Stunden Dauerbetrieb anstandslos.) Die Leistung über 9 mA bis zu 20 mA heraufzusetzen, erwies sich nicht als Verbesserung der Intensitätsverhältnisse.

Leider gelang es nun nicht, bei Spannungen bis 42,4 k Ve die Reflexe der Al-Linien in einer guten, brauchbaren Intensität zu erhalten, wobei

¹⁾ Für den zu 1010-Ka nach außen benachbarten Reflex und für die den Ka-Reflexen unmittelbar vorgelagerten »Schatten«-reflexe wurde noch keine plausible Erklärung gefunden.

dann natürlich die störenden W-Linien von vornherein nicht auftreten konnten. Nachdem nun zwecks Steigerung der Intensität der Al-Linien Spannungen bis über 20 kV gewählt werden mußten, handelte es sich einfach darum, die Spannung zu finden, bei der sich die W-Strahlung nicht mehr störend bemerkbar machte. Dies war bei 21,5 kVe (8 mA) erreicht.

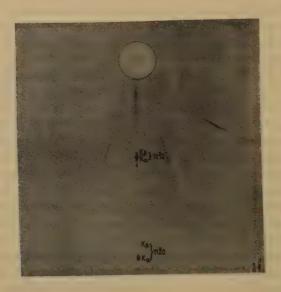


Fig. 3.

Es bleiben auf dem Film nur noch einige Kurvenzüge der Al-Bremsstrahlung, die sich bei so relativ hohen Spannungen natürlich nicht mehr vermeiden lassen und die die Übersichtlichkeit des Filmes kaum noch stören (s. Fig. 3). — Hier sei noch auf eine rein apparative Erscheinung hingewiesen, die bei Nichtbeachtung sehr verwirrend wirken kann: Die oben angeführte Optimalspannung ist mit einer Kugelfunkenstrecke an der Röhre gemessen. Sie gibt auf Grund der elektrischen Verhältnisse bei so niedrigen Primärspannungen nicht den exakten Wert der wahren Röhrenspannung an, sondern den durch hochfrequente Überlagerungsspannungen nach oben beeinflußten Wert, der bei rotierender Gleichrichtung sehr erheblich ist. In Wirklichkeit wird die tatsächliche Röhrenspannung unter 12,1 kV liegen, was unter anderem daran zu erkennen war, daß bei der Schaltung des Heizstromes auf einem Leuchtschirm zunächst sichtbare Lumineszenz auftritt, die bei der zunächst höheren Spannung von der W_L-Strahlung

sammeln mag (dieses Phänomen konnte jedoch nicht einwandfrei geklärt werden und ist vielleicht ein Parallelismus zu den Feststellungen G. Häggs, d. Z. 86, 249/250. 1933), die dann verschwindet, wenn man den Hitzstrom höher hinaufschaltet, d. h. also die m-Amperes erhöht. Die ganzen bisher genannten kV-Zahlen gelten also mit der Einschränkung der gegebenen Verhältnisse am rotierenden Gleichrichter und wären nach unten zu korrigieren nach Gesetzen, die genau zu erfassen nicht Aufgabe dieser Arbeit war. Dieser Umstand ist jedoch von großer Wichtigkeit bei Laue-Aufnahmen und darf hier auf keinen Fall übersehen werden, da sich ja die Festlegung von λ_{\min} aus der kV-Röhren-Spannung errechnet. Man kann sich hier mit einem gewissen Risiko für den Fall, daß die Röhre nicht ausgezeichnet entgast ist, dadurch helfen, daß man den hochgespannten Wechselstrom direkt an die Röhre legt; dabei vermeidet man die Gleichrichterscheibe mit ihren Zusatzspannungen und läßt die Röhre selbst die Gleichrichtung besorgen¹).

Auch auf das Antikathodenmaterial muß mit größter Sorgfalt geachtet werden. Um von vornherein die Möglichkeit auszuschließen, daß die Verunreinigungen des normalen Aluminiums durch Eisen ebenfalls störend in Erscheinung treten könnten, wurde ein Aluminium als Antikathodenmaterial gewählt, das einen Reinheitsgrad von 99,993°/0 hat. Die Oberfläche wurde sorgfältig mit feinstem Schmirgelpulver auf Glas abgeschliffen und dann diese Oberfläche mit NaOH, 1:10, und HNO3, 1:10, intensiv gereinigt, da der im Smirgel enthaltene und sich in die Poren einschleifende Magnetit im anderen Falle Veranlassung war, daß sehr intensive Eisenlinien im Spektrogramm auftraten. Ein Filter für die Ausscheidung dieser Strahlung zu benutzen, ist nicht möglich, da bei allen in Frage kommenden Elementen der Wert des Massenschwächungskoeffizienten μ/ϱ für die weitab liegende Al_K -Linie mit 8,319 Å um das 4- bis 6fache höher liegt (auf dem L-Ast der Absorptionskurve) als für die Eisenlinie mit 1,934 Å (auf dem K-Ast), wenn auch der K-Absorptionssprung des Absorbators für diese möglichst benachbart gewählt wird.

Im Zusammenhang hiermit sei darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß die an sich so angenehmen Beispiele für Absorptionsberechnungen im mathematischen Anhang des Buches von R. Glocker, Materialprüfung mit Röntgenstrahlen, nur geeignet sind für die Berechnung der Werte nahe beieinander liegender Elemente. Für Berechnungen wie in unserem Falle eignen sie sich jedoch nicht mehr, sondern hier geht man zur Erzielung zuverlässigerer Werte besser zu den damals noch nicht erschienenen, von

¹⁾ Für Orientierungen in dieser Richtung bin ich Herrn Prof. Dr. Kirchner, München, dankbar.

Jönsson berechneten Tabellen über, die unter anderen auch zum Teil in der neuesten Auflage von Landolt-Börnstein zu finden sind. (Achtung dort: Druckfehler: $\bar{\mu}_{\epsilon K} \cdot N$ u. $L \cdot \lambda$ vertauschen.) Jönsson setzt in dieser Arbeit den Wert $N \cdot \lambda$ in Beziehung zu $(\mu_{\bullet} \cdot L)_{K}$, wobei μ_{\bullet} als Elektronenabsorptionskoeffizient bezeichnet werden kann. μ_{\bullet} ist dann definiert durch $\mu_{\bullet} = \mu/\varrho \cdot \frac{A}{L \cdot N}$. Dabei ist A das Atomgewicht des Absorbators, N seine Ordnungsnummer und L die Loschmidtsche Zahl. Diese

N seine Ordnungsnummer und L die Loschmidtsche Zahl. Diese Formel gilt in ihrer gegebenen Form für λ -Werte, deren Absorptionskoeffizient bestimmt werden soll, kleiner als λ_K des Absorbators, d. h. unterhalb der K-Absorptionsgrenze. Wenn aber $\lambda_K < \lambda < \lambda_{L_I}$ ist, so

muß man $(\mu/\varrho)_K$ noch mit $\frac{E_K}{E_{L_{\rm I}}}$ dividieren, um das gesuchte μ/ϱ zu erhalten. Dabei ist $\frac{E_K}{E_{L_{\rm I}}}$ die Höhe des Absorptionssprunges, berechnet aus den

Werten des Energieniveaus am Absorptionssprung, bzw. aus den v/R-Werten (siehe Siegbahns Spektroskopie der X-Strahlen, und die Tabelle 40 (nach Sommerfeld) in Marks Verwendung der Röntgenstrahlen usw.), wobei die Werte für $E_{L_{\rm I}}$ für leichte Elemente bisher nur sehr unvollständig vorliegen. Durch Interpolation wurde hierbei für unsere Zwecke die Tabelle 115 in Jönssons Arbeit vervollständigt; die Werte gelten natürlich nur als Näherungswerte. Außerdem ist bei diesen Jönsson-Werten die Annehmlichkeit zu beachten, daß diese μ/ϱ für den Streukoeffizienten σ/ϱ bereits korrigiert sind, zumal für diesen bisher nur die Werte für einen beschränkten Wellenlängenbereich von 0.1-1.0 Å vorliegen; man würde diese μ/ϱ -Werte deshalb richtiger wohl einheitlich als Massen schwächungs «koeffizienten bezeichnen.

| 50 rate official of | TOOL CONCIONATION | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----|
| | E _K | |
| | $E_{L_{\mathrm{I}}}$ | |
| 13 Al | 13,3 (Jönss | on) |
| 14 Si | 12,33 | |
| 15 P | 11,55 | |
| 16 S | 10,91 | |
| 47 Cl | 10,38 | |
| 18 Ar | 9,94 | |
| 19 K | 9,58 | |
| 20 Ca | 9,29 | |
| 21 Sc | 9,06 | |
| 22 Ti | 8,88 | |
| 23 V | 8,74 | |
| 24 Cr | 8,63 | |
| 25 Mn | 8,54 | |
| 26 Fe | 8.46 (Jönss | on) |

Ein Beispiel möge das Gesagte klären: Gesucht μ/ϱ für Cr bei 8,319 und 1,934 Å.

$$\lambda_K$$
 von $Cr = 2,067$

Absorbator Cr bei 8,319 (Al_K)

$$N \cdot \lambda = 24 \cdot 8{,}319 = 199{,}655$$

$$(\mu_{\ell} \cdot L)_{K} = 38500 \text{ (siehe Jönsson)}$$
 $(\mu/\ell)_{\text{für } Cr \text{ und } 8,319} = \frac{38500 \cdot N_{Cr}}{\left(\frac{E_{K}}{E_{L_{1}}}\right)_{Cr} \cdot A_{Cr}} = \frac{38500 \cdot 24}{8,6 \cdot 52} = \underline{2066}.$

Absorbator Cr bei 1,934 (FeK)

$$N \cdot \lambda = 24 \cdot 1,934 = 46,416$$

$$(\mu_e \cdot L)_K = 1065$$

$$(\mu/\varrho)_{\text{ für } Cr \text{ und } 1,934} = \frac{1065 \cdot N_{Cr}}{A_{Cr}} = \frac{1065 \cdot 24}{52} = \frac{491}{52}.$$

Aus diesem Beispiel geht unter anderem auch hervor, daß, wie oben bereits gesagt, die Absorption bei 8,319 um mehr als das 4fache größer ist als bei 1,934, obwohl λ_K von Cr hier sehr benachbart ist.

Durch ein weiteres Beispiel möge belegt werden, daß es ebenfalls unmöglich ist, die W_L -Strahlung mit 1,473 Å durch ein Nickelfilter, dessen Absorptionskante bei 1,485 liegt, zu entfernen, ohne daß nicht gleichzeitig die Al-Strahlung um einen weit höheren Betrag geschwächt wird.

Absorbator Ni bei 1,473 Å

$$\lambda_K$$
 von $Ni = 1,485$

$$N \cdot \lambda = 28 \cdot 1,473 = 41,244$$

$$(\mu_e \cdot L)_K = 756$$

$$(\mu/\varrho)_{\text{für Ni und 1,473}} = \frac{756 \cdot 28}{58,68} = \frac{360,7}{58,68}$$

Absorbator Ni bei 8,319 Å

$$N \cdot \lambda = 28 \cdot 8,319 = 232,932$$

$$(\mu_e \cdot L)_K = 55150$$

$$(\mu/\varrho) \text{ für Ni und } 8,319 = \frac{55150 \cdot 28}{58,68 \cdot 8,32} = \frac{3140.}{400}$$

Hier ist also der Schwächungskoeffizient für Al_K um etwa den 9fachen Betrag höher als für W_L .

Umgekehrt ersieht man aus dem Folgenden, daß man ein Filter von $0.25\,\mu$ Ni-Folie wählen müßte, um hinter dem Filter wenigstens die Hälfte der Intensität der Al-Strahlung zu behalten:

$$\frac{\text{I hinter dem Filter}}{\text{I vor dem Filter}} = e^{-\mu \cdot D} \qquad (D = \text{Dicke in cm})$$

$$e^{-27632 \cdot 0,000025} = e^{-0,69} = \frac{1}{e^{0,69}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

oder bei einer Dicke des Ni-Filters von 7 μ ergibt sich

$$e^{-27632 \cdot 0,0007} = e^{-19,3424} = \frac{1}{251\,000\,000}$$

Eine Filterung der langwelligen Strahlung schaltet also aus den oben angeführten Gründen vollkommen aus.

Zum Schlusse sei noch bemerkt, daß die hier beschriebene Methode, die ja zum Zwecke der Untersuchung lange getemperter Mischkristalle ausgearbeitet wurde, bei einer orientierenden Aufnahme eines aus der Schmelze gezogenen, ungefähr 8 Tage getemperten TlCl-CsCl-Mischkristalls (Belichtungszeit 100 Stunden) gezeigt hat, daß Interferenzen auftreten, die jedoch noch nicht vollständig geklärt werden konnten. Diese Aufnahme erscheint mir also noch nicht geeignet, zu voreiligen Schlüssen zu berechtigen. Ein sicheres Resultat — sei es positiv oder negativ für die »Ordnung« der Mischkristalle — soll erst die systematische Untersuchung mehrerer Kristalle verschiedener Mischungen und mit verschiedenen Komponenten erbringen.

Herrn Prof. Dr. H. Steinmetz danke ich gerne für sein reges und förderndes Interesse an der Arbeit.

München, 1. Februar 1934.

Mineralogisch-Geologisches Institut der Techn. Hochschule.

Eingegangen den 22. Februar 1934.

Über das reguläre und das hexagonale Silberjodid.

Von

N. H. Kolkmeijer und J. W. A. van Hengel in Utrecht.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

Es wurde festgestellt, daß das AgJ sich aus Lösungen bildet: in regulärer Form, falls Ag-Ionen im Überschuß vorhanden sind, dagegen in hexagonaler Form falls ein Überschuß von J-Ionen zugegen ist. Es wurden sowohl auf pyknometrischem Wege wie nach dem Debye-Scherrerschen Verfahren die Identitätsabstände sowie die Dichten der beiden Modifikationen ermittelt. Außerdem auch der Wert des kristallographisch unbestimmten Parameters beim hexagonalen Jodid.

Die röntgenographische, von Kolkmeijer, van Dobbenburgh und Boekenoogen¹) angestellte Untersuchung über die Struktur des AgJ, welche sich den ausführlichen Studien von Ernst Cohen und van Dobbenburgh²) über die physikalischen Eigenschaften dieses Stoffes, speziell über dessen Dichte, anschloß, führte zu den folgenden Ergebnissen:

Es stellte sich heraus, daß das von den letztgenannten Autoren als physikalisch und chemisch rein betrachtete AgJ tatsächlich in großer Annäherung³) physikalisch rein war; es wies indes nicht, wie erwartet wurde, eine hexagonale, sondern eine reguläre Struktur auf. Ganz unvorbereitet auf dieses Resultat war man nicht, da bereits Wilsey⁴) und Davey⁵) bei ihren röntgenographischen Messungen von gefälltem AgJ Andeutungen erhalten hatten, daß dieser Stoff bei Zimmertemperatur in einer hexagonalen bzw. in einer kubischen Struktur aufzutreten vermag. Letztere ist nicht zu verwechseln mit der regulären des AgJ, welche oberhalb 146° C scabil ist. Die Studien von Bloch und Möller⁵) haben hier aufklärend gewirkt, da diese Autoren Mittel und Wege beschreiben, um bei Zimmertemperatur beide Modifikationen des AgJ physikalisch rein darzustellen.

¹⁾ Pr. Acad. Amsterdam 81, 1014. 1928.

²⁾ Z. physikal. Ch. 187, 289. 1928.

³⁾ N. H. Kolkmeijer, Z. physikal. Ch. 136, 45. 1928.

⁴⁾ Phil. Mag. 42, 262. 1921; 46, 487. 1923.

⁵⁾ Physic. Rev. 19, 248. 1922.

⁶⁾ Z. physikal. Ch. (A) 152, 245. 1931.

Das hexagonale AgJ bildet sich, wenn man AgJ in einer konzentrierten KJ-Lösung auflöst und die klare Lösung sodann in Wasser gießt: es wird dann wieder AgJ gefällt.

Das reguläre AgJ (d. h. die bei Zimmertemperatur stabile Modifikation) entsteht beim Pulvern jedes beliebigen AgJ-Präparats. Die Umwandlungstemperatur der Umwandlung hexagonales $AgJ \rightleftharpoons$ reguläres AgJ wurde von Bloch und Möller annähernd zu 135° C ermittelt. Bei den obengenannten Untersuchungen hat sich ferner herausgestellt, daß das hexagonale AgJ Wurtzitstruktur (B 4-Typ)¹) aufweist, das reguläre Zinkblendestruktur (B 3-Typ).

Es war nunmehr unser Zweck, im Anschluß an die obigen Tatsachen mittels des Debye-Scherrer-Verfahrens von den beiden physikalisch und chemisch reinen Modifikationen des AgJ die Gitterkonstanten und den kristallographisch unbestimmten Parameter der hexagonalen Struktur zu berechnen. Wir verwendeten dazu das von Kolkmeijer und Moesveld²) beschriebene Verfahren.

Darstellung der beiden AgJ-Modifikationen und Bestimmung ihrer Dichte auf pyknometrischem Wege.

Das hexagonale AgJ stellten wir folgenderweise dar: Wir lösten AgJ (Kahlbaum) auf in einer konzentrierten Lösung von KJ (Kahlbaum, neutral, für analytische Zwecke). Nachdem die Lösung filtriert war, gossen wir sie in Wasser. Das AgJ fällt in dichten Flocken aus. Es wurde sodann mit Wasser gewaschen, bis sich durch $AgNO_3$ Jodionen nicht mehr nachweisen ließen. Indem man das AgJ sorgfältigst unter Wasser aufhebt, ist es möglich, seine Dichte zu ermitteln unter Verwendung von Wasser als pyknometrischer Flüssigkeit³). So wurde gefunden: $d_4^{30^\circ} = 5,69_4$; $5,69_4$; $5,69_4$, im Mittel $5,69_3$.

Nachdem das Wasser entfernt war, trockneten wir das AgJ bei Zimmertemperatur und benutzten es zur röntgenographischen Untersuchung des hexagonalen AgJ.

Das reguläre AgJ für die Röntgenuntersuchung stellten wir dar, indem wir dieses hexagonale Präparat pulverten.

Es stellte sich indes heraus, daß auch reguläres AgJ sich durch Fällen in physikalisch reinem Zustande herstellen läßt. Zu diesem Zwecke lösten wir AgJ (Kahlbaum) in einer konzentrierten $AgNO_3$ -Lösung; das $AgNO_3$

¹⁾ Ewald-Hermann, Strukturbericht 1913-1928.

²⁾ Z. Krist. 80, 63, 1931.

³⁾ Z. physikal. Ch. 187, 301, 1928,

war ein reines Handelsprodukt. Nachdem die Lösung filtriert war, gossen wir sie in Wasser; es bildet sich ein feingekörntes AgJ, das sich langsam zusammenballt. Nach dem Waschen mit Wasser, bis sich in der ablaufenden Flüssigkeit Ag-Ionen nicht mehr nachweisen ließen, ermittelten wir zunächst die Dichte dieses Präparats, wobei Wasser als pyknometrische Flüssigkeit zur Verwendung kam. Wir fanden $d_4^{30^\circ} = 5,67_9$, $5,68_7$, $5,68_7$. Im Mittel $5,68_0$.

Ernst Cohen und van Dobbenburgh¹) hatten für diese Dichte unter Verwendung von Toluol als pyknometrischer Flüssigkeit den Wert $d_{4^{\circ}}^{30^{\circ}} = 5,68_3$ gefunden. Wir entfernten das Wasser und trockneten das Präparat bei Zimmertemperatur; dabei wurde sorgfältigst vermieden, das Präparat zu pulvern.

Auf röntgenographischem Wege ergab sich nunmehr, daß dieses Präparat reguläre Struktur besitzt. Da die beiden Modifikationen eine so geringe Differenz in ihren Dichten aufweisen, hält es schwer, auf pyknometrischem Wege einen Schluß zu ziehen.

Wir stellen hier somit die merkwürdige Tatsache fest, daß AgJ, welches in Gegenwart von überschüssigen J-Ionen gefällt ist, hexagonale Struktur aufweist, während ein Überschuß an Ag-Ionen zur Bildung der kubischen Modifikation führt²).

Röntgeno graphische Dichtebestimmung des regulären AgJ (Zinkblende B3-Typ).

Wir machten drei Aufnahmen mit Cu-Ka-Strahlung. Beim Ausmessen und Berechnen nach dem Verfahren von Kolkmeijer und Moesveld ergab sich für Identitätsabstand a und Dichte d:

| Röntgenogramm | a | d . |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | 6,472 | 5,716 |
| 2 | 6,478 | 5,70 ⁵ |
| 3 | 6,471 | 5,719 |

Als Mittelwerte ergeben sich also für a 6,473 bzw. für d 5,713(20° °C). Im Ewald-Hermannschen Strukturbericht findet man a=6,49 als zuverlässigsten Wert.

Z. physikal. Ch. 187, 289. 1928. Spez. S. 311.
 Vgl. auch: E. J. W. Verwey und H. R. Kruyt, Z. physikal. Ch. (A.) 167, 1933. Spez. S. 142 ff.

Röntgenographische Dichtebestimmung des hexagonalen AgJ (Wurtzit B 4-Typ).

Wir verfuhren hier wie oben. Es ist die Indizierung der Linien hier sehr schwierig, weil die Zahl der nahe zueinander liegenden berechneten Linien eine so große ist. Wir trafen vorläufig aus denselben eine uns plausibel erscheinende Wahl. Die Ergebnisse waren:

| Röntgenogramm | а | c · | c/a | d |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 4,575 | 7,498 | 4,639 | 5,700 |
| 2 | 4,576 | 7,489 | 1,637 | 5,705 |
| 3 | 4,588 | 7.496 | 4.634 | 5.682 |

Die Mittelwerte (19,5°C) sind:

$$a = 4.58_0$$
; $c = 7.49_4$; $c/a = 1.63_7$; $d = 5.69_6$.

Der Ausdehnungskoeffizient des AgJ kann hier einen geringen Einfluß haben (wie beim regulären AgJ), da Ernst Cohen und W. J. D. van Dobbenburgh¹) für AgJ fanden: $d_4^{30^\circ} = 5,68_3$ und $d_4^{0^\circ} = 5,67_1$. Kolkmeijer und Mitarbeiter²) fanden auf röntgenspektrographischem Wege an einem hexagonalen AgJ-Kristall für die Dichte den Wert $5,68_1$. Ewald und Hermann führen in ihrem Strukturbericht 4,59 bzw. 7,53 als zuverlässigste Werte der Identitätsabstände auf.

Das Achsenverhältnis c/a fanden wir im Mittel 1,637, somit um ein geringes höher als den Wert 1,633 für den idealen Fall bei hexagonaler dichtesten Kugelpackung. Dementsprechend fanden wir die Dichte des regulären AgJ um ein geringes höher als die des hexagonalen; es läßt sich ja nur im Idealfall die Zinkblendestruktur aus der Wurtzitstruktur ableiten durch Verschiebung der Gitterflächen senkrecht auf der dreizähligen Achse, jede in ihrer eigenen Ebene. Bei einer Abweichung vom Idealfall wird sich indes die Dichte bei jenem Übergange etwas ändern.

Die Struktur des hexagonalen AgJ (Wurtzit B4-Typ).

Nachdem wir in der beschriebenen Art und Weise die Dichten des regulären bzw. des hexagonalen AgJ ermittelt hatten, berechneten wir den unbestimmten Parameter in der Wurtzitstruktur dieses Stoffes.

Für die Wurtzitstruktur des AgJ können wir setzen³):

$$Ag: 1/3, 2/3, 0; 2/3, 1/3, 1/2.$$

 $J: 1/3, 2/3, u; 2/3, 1/3, u + 1/2.$

¹⁾ Z. physikal. Ch. 187, 301. 1928.

²⁾ Pr. Acad. Amsterdam 31, 1014. 1928.

³⁾ Internat. Röntgentabellen, S. 285. Klasse C_{6v}^4 , 2.b.

Der Strukturfaktor ergibt sich somit, da wir AgJ als eine nichtionisierte Verbindung betrachten können¹), zu:

$$S = F_{Ag} \left[e^{2\pi i (1/3h_1 + 2/3h_2)} + e^{2\pi i (2/3h_1 + 1/3h_2 + 1/2h_2)} \right] + F_{J} \left[e^{2\pi i (1/3h_1 + 2/3h_2 + uh_2)} + e^{2\pi i (2/3h_1 + 1/3h_2 + (u+1/2)h_2)} \right].$$

In diese Formel führten wir u die Werte 0,1,0,2 usw. ein bis inkl. 0,9. Zudem brachten wir den Häufigkeitsfaktor in Rechnung. Die in dieser Weise berechneten Intensitäten verglichen wir mit den von uns beobachteten. Dabei stellte sich heraus, daß etwas unterhalb des Wertes 0,4 für u wahrscheinlich die beste Übereinstimmung erhalten wird. Nunmehr berechneten wir die Intensitäten für u-Werte zwischen 0,35 und 0,45. So ergab sich die beste Übereinstimmung beim Werte u=0,37. Auch mit Werten von u zwischen 0,364 und 0,373 führten wir die Berechnung aus. Auf diesem Wege ermittelten wir u vorläufig zu 0,369. Wir interpolierten sodann die Werte für das Zerstreuungsvermögen F des Ag und J (in ihrer Abhängigkeit von δ) aus der hierfür von L. Pauling und J. Sherman²) berechneten Tabelle. Die so für F_{Ag} bzw. F_{J} gefundenen Werte setzten wir in unsere Formel ein und fanden in dieser Weise die beste Übereinstimmung zwischen der beobachteten und berechneten Intensität, indem wir für u den Wert 0,371 benutzten.

Sodann brachten wir noch die übrigen Intensitätsfaktoren in Rechnung, nämlich:

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{1 + \cos^2\theta}{2} \frac{1}{\cos\theta} e^{-8\pi^2 \sin^2\theta (u_x/\lambda)^2} 2\theta.$$

Um nunmehr hierbei denjenigen Wert für u_x (welcher ein Maß für die Wärmebewegung der Atome darstellt) zu finden, welcher den besten Anschluß zwischen Berechnung und Beobachtung liefert, glaubten wir folgenderweise vorgehen zu können: Für verschiedene Werte von u_x (0,1, 0,2 usw.) berechneten wir die Intensitäten und trugen sodann graphisch deren Logarithmen gegen die zahlenmäßig geschätzten Intensitäten auf (Werte 1, 2, 3 usw. bis 15). Unter der Voraussetzung, daß annähernd bei jeder Stufe von 1 bis 15 der Eindruck, den die betreffende Intensität machte, mit einem gleichen Betrage zunahm und daß die berechneten Intensitäten als die Reize zu betrachten sind, welche jene Eindrücke hervorrufen, müßte nach dem Weber-Fechnerschen Gesetze die graphische Darstellung eine Gerade sein. Es ergab sich, daß für $u_x = 0,3$ dieses in nicht unbefriedigender Weise der Fall ist¹). Obwohl dieser

¹⁾ V. M. Goldschmidt, vgl. u. a. W. L. Bragg, Crystalline State, London 1933, S. 128. 2) Z. Krist. 81, 1. 1932.

³⁾ Herr Dr. A. L. Th. Moesveld war so freundlich, durch eine Rechnung mit kleinsten Quadraten die Richtigkeit der getroffenen Wahl zu prüfen.

este Übereinstimmung zwi-

berechneten Intensitäten

Einen Eindruck von der er-

gibt Fig. 2. Die zweifels-

ohne vorliegenden Abweichungen zwischen der Be-

rechnung und den Ver-

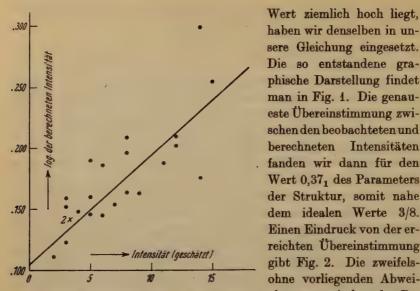
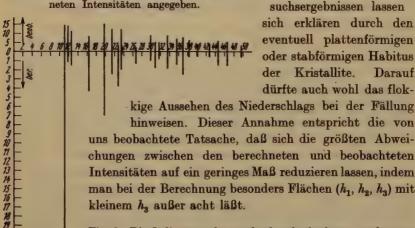


Fig. 1. Horizontal sind die von 1 bis 15 geschätzten Intensitäten, vertikal die log der berechneten Intensitäten angegeben.

Fig. 2.



Unserer Meinung nach stellen somit die oben gegebenen Identitätsabstände und der Parameter 0,37, die wahrscheinlichsten Werte dar.

Fig. 2. Die Ordinaten geben nach oben beobachtete, nach unten

berechnete Intensitäten an.

Utrecht, 7. März 1934, van't Hoff-Laboratorium. Eingegangen am 8. März 1934.

Kürzere Originalmitteilungen und Notizen.

Contribution à l'étude de la dureté des cristaux suivant les différentes directions de l'espace.

Par Mme Duch-Bernelin à Lyon.

(Avec 1 figure.)

Faute de moyens d'investigation commodes, les recherches sur la dureté des cristaux ont été peu poussées et les données qu'on possède à ce sujet sont très imprécises.

On n'est encore pas absolument certain si la dureté pour les cristaux

est une propriété vectorielle continue ou discontinue.

En contribution à l'étude de cette propriété, nous avons pu établir qu'il y avait correspondance entre la dureté et la résistance à l'usure de la matière.

Dans ces conditions, il est possible de mesurer la dureté par le temps que mettra un fil régulièrement enduit d'un abrasif déterminé pour trancher

l'unité de surface de la matière etudiée.

Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, le fil devra se déplacer suivant sa direction propre avec une vitesse linéaire constante. C'est à peu près ce qui est réalisé dans la pratique par les marbriers pour la coupe du marbre.

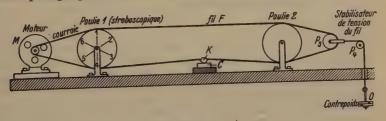


Fig. 1.

Sur cette base nous avons réalisé une machine à couper les cristaux (fig. 1) constituée par un fil metallique sans fin F de quelques dizièmes de millimètres de diamètre, supporté par deux poulies 1 et 2 et entrainé à l'aide d'un moteur électrique synchrone M. Le cristal K est placé sous la branche inférieure du fil à égale distance des supports des poulies de telle sorte que la face attaquée soit toujours au même niveau et cela à l'aide d'une petite cale C que l'on construira suivant les dimensions de l'échantillon à étudier.

Afin de contrôler la constance de la vitesse linéaire du fil on a tracé sur la poulie 1, 6 rayons à la peinture blanche (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), poulie que l'on éclairera à l'aide d'une lampe au néon — réalisant ainsi un dispositif stroboscopique.

La tension du fil sera réglée par une poulie accessoire P_3 sur la gorge de laquelle passera le fil F de coupe en s'appuyant simultanément sur les gorges

de la poulie P2.

Par un dispositif à contrepoids, la poulie P_3 sera appelée avec une force constante dans la direction de coupe et cela à l'aide d'un câble soutenant le contrepoids O et passant sur la poulie P_4 .

Différents dispositifs accessoires non portés sur la figure permettent: 1° l'imprégnation régulière du fil par le liquide qui servira de support à

l'abrasif (eau, huile de vaseline, pétrole, etc.).

2° un dispositif de répartition régulière de la poudre d'abrasif sur la surface du fil. On utilisera comme abrasif le carborundum en poudre, soigneusement sélectionné par lévigation.

C'est ainsi que, par cette methode nous avons tranché des échantillons de quartz perpendiculairement à l'axe principal et que nous avons pu vérifier la constance de durée de coupe par unité de surface avec une précision de l'ordre de 10 secondes pour 17 minutes de coupe.

La mesure de la surface coupée est obtenue par agrandissement photographique comparée sur la même épreuve à l'unité de surface simultanément

agrandie.

Etant donnée cette constance de durée de coupe par unité de surface nous avons pensé que l'appareil serait utilisable pour étudier la dureté des substances cristallisées suivant les différentes directions de l'espace.

Sans doute aussi pourrons-nous arriver à définir la dureté par des chiffres

plus précis que ceux donnés par les échelles connues actuellement.

Dans ce but, il conviendra de caractériser exactement les variables du problème qu'il faut maintenir constantes:

grosseur du carborundum diamètre du fil

vitesse du fil

imprégnation de ce dernier et tension du fil.

Ce sont des sujets qui feront l'objet d'études ultérieures ayant en mains un appareil d'investigation suffisamment précis.

Indépendamment des données théoriques que la machine peut fournir, elle permet d'obtenir directement des coupes de cristaux de l'ordre du 4/10 de millimètres, les deux plans de coupe étant parallèles.

D'autre part, sa douceur de coupe étant considerable elle permet facilement la coupe de lames minces dans des cristaux tendres et friables.

En terminant, je me fais un devoir de signaler au lecteur que c'est à mon mari, M^r Gabriel Duch, Assistant à la Faculté des Sciences de Lyon, que nous devons la réalisation de cette machine.

Reçu le 12 décembre 1933.

Résumé.

En contribution à l'étude de la dureté nous avons construit une machine à fil sans fin régulièrement enduit d'abrasif dont les durées de coupe de l'unité de surface des différentes matières sont en relation directe avec leur dureté.

Nous décrivons ci-dessus la dite machine dont la régularité nous a sug-

géré l'idée de l'utiliser.

1° pour étudier la dureté relative des cristaux suivant les differentes

directions de l'espace.

2° pour représenter les duretés par des nombres plus précis que ceux qui sont utilisés actuellement.

Etudes que nous nous réservons de faire ultérieurement.

Fait à Lyon, le 9 Décembre 1933.

Reçu le 45 décembre 1933.

Beitrag

zur Frage der Gleichgewichtsform homöopolarer Kristalle.

Von I. N. Stranski, R. Kaischew und L. Krastanow in Sofia.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

1. Von dem einen von uns¹) wurde vor drei Jahren gezeigt, daß es auf sehr einfache Weise möglich ist, die Gleichgewichtsform auch von hinreichend großen idealisierten homöopolaren Kristallen anzugeben, wenn nämlich Kristallstruktur und Reichweite der zwischen den Kristallbausteinen wirkenden Kräfte bekannt sind. Diese Möglichkeit fußt auf die Bedingung, daß alle Oberflächenbausteine mindestens so fest wie am »halben Kristall«²) gebunden sein müssen³). Das Gleichgewicht mit der Umgebung wird eben durch die Abtrennungsarbeit vom »halben Kristall» bestimmt, d. h. durch die Energie, die jedem Kristallbaustein durchschnittlich zugeführt werden muß, um das Kristallgitter unendlich zu verdünnen.

Dieser Gedanke wurde damals mehr formell ausgesprochen, da es vorauszusehen war, daß die Bedingungen, bei welchen die Theorie streng erfüllt sein muß, nur schwer zu realisieren sind. Trotzdem hat sich dieser Gedanke

inzwischen durch das Experiment als fruchtbar erwiesen.

Um die obigen Ergebnisse für homöopolare Kristalle experimentell zu prüfen, wurden insbesondere von Straumanis⁴) Versuche angestellt, bei

W. Kossel, Nachr. Gött. Ges., math.-phys. Kl., 135, 1927; Leipz. Vorträge 1928; I. N. Stranski, Z. phys. Ch. 136, 259. 1928; (B) 17, 127. 1932.

¹⁾ I. N. Stranski, Z. phys. Ch. (B) 11, 342. 1931; vgl. auch insbesondere I. N. Stranski und R. Kaischew, Z. Krist. 78, 374. 1931, und I. N. Stranski und L. Krastanow, Z. Krist. 83, 155. 1932.

³⁾ Dabei müssen auch solche Oberflächenbausteine fehlen, durch deren Entfernung andere Bausteine entblößt werden, welche loser als am halben Kristall gebunden sind.

⁴⁾ M. Straumanis, Z. phys. Ch. (B) 19, 63. 1932; vgl. auch Z. phys. Ch. (B) 13, 316. 1931.

denen die Tracht aus der Dampfphase ausgewachsener Zn-Kriställchen untersucht wurde. Die Form solcher, sehr langsam aus der Dampfphase ausgewachsener Metallkristalle wird höchst wahrscheinlich der auf Grund von idealisierten homöopolaren Modellen berechneten Gleichgewichtsform entsprechen. Das Erscheinen an den so wachsenden Kristallen von Flächen, die an der berechneten Gleichgewichtsform nicht auftreten, ist jedoch nicht ausgeschlossen, wenn die Vorgänge bei der Entstehung dieser Formen, insbesondere der ersten Kristallkeime, stärker von den vereinfachten Voraussetzungen der Theorie abweichen. Die Flächen der berechneten Gleichgewichtsform müssen aber, wenn auch in minimalster Ausdehnung, unbedingt auftreten.

Bei den obenerwähnten Versuchen findet Straumanis an den von ihm erhaltenen Zn-Kriställchen die Flächen 0001, 4011, 1010 und 1120. Die Theorie fordert bei Berücksichtigung von zwei und drei Arten von Nachbarn¹) das Erscheinen der Flächen 0001, 1011 1010, 1120 und 0112. Bei Berücksichtigung von nur einer Art von Nachbarn²) erscheinen die Flächen 1120 und 0112 nicht mehr. (Die Fläche 1120 ist in minimalster Ausdehnung als Schnittkante der Flächen 1010 und 0110 stets vorhanden. Man dürfte aber daraus nicht schließen, daß sie auch an der Gleichgewichtsform bei Berücksichtigung von einer Nachbarart vorhanden sein muß, wie zuerst von uns angenommen wurde³); die Flächen, die an der Gleichgewichtsform auftreten, werden durch Entfernen der loser als am halben Kristall gebundenen Oberflächenbausteine gebildet, was bei dieser Fläche nicht der Fall ist.) Neuerdings sind von Straumanis (nach einer freundlichen persönlichen Mitteilung) Wachstumsversuche mit Mq ausgeführt worden, bei denen er nur die Flächen 0001, 1011 und 1010 findet, also genau die Flächen, welche die Theorie bei Berücksichtigung von einer Art von Nachbarn erfordert*). (Das Mq-Gitter kommt mit seinem Achsenverhältnis 1,625 der dichtesten Kugelpackung am nächsten; das Zn-Gitter hat das Achsenverhältnis 1,86, weicht also von dieser bedeutend mehr ab. Das Auftreten von 1120 am Zn-Kristall und das nicht

¹⁾ I. N. Stranski und R. Kaischew, l. c.; I. N. Stranski und L. Krastanow, l. c. In der Arbeit von Stranski und Kaischew sind die Flächenindizes der Tabelle IV auf Seite 383 aus Versehen vertauscht worden. Die Tabelle mußlauten:

| Fläche | 0004 | 40 T 4 | 40T0 | 1120 | 0112 |
|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| φ | 3/3/1 | 4/2/1 | 4/4/0 | 5/2/0 | 5/2/1 |

²⁾ Bei einem bestimmten Gittertyp wächst die Anzahl der an der Gleichgewichtsform auftretenden Flächen mit der Reichweite der Molekularkräfte, und zwar so, daß die neuauftretenden Flächen immer größere Anlagerungsenergien und deshalb größere Wachstumsgeschwindigkeiten besitzen.

³⁾ Vgl. M. Straumanis, Z. phys. Ch. (B) 19, Anm. bei der Korr. auf S. 73.

^{*)} Anmerkung bei der Korrektur: Nach einer inzwischen erhaltenen persönlichen Mitteilung ist es Herrn Straumanis gelungen, auch beim Cd ein Kriställchen zu beobachten, das genau die gleiche Tracht wie die Mg-Kriställchen aufweist, nämlich 0004, 4014, 4010. (Die anderen Cd-Kriställchen sind *schichtartig* und lassen keine anderen Flächen außer 0004 erkennen.)

gleichzeitige Auftreten von 0112 läßt sich aber nicht einfach aus dieser Ab-

weichung von der dichtesten Kugelpackung herleiten.)

Für die Form von Metallkristallen, die elektrolytisch aus einer Ionenlösung abgeschieden werden, ist die obige Theorie nicht ohne weiteres anwendbar¹). Ist jedoch die Potentialdifferenz zwischen wachsender Metallkathode und Ionenlösung praktisch Null, so müssen die obigen Folgerungen auch für diesen Fall gelten. Dann fallen die Komplikationen wegen des Vorhandenseins einer Potentialdifferenz weg und das Kristallwachstum verläuft wie aus der Dampfphase.

Damit stimmen anscheinend die Ergebnisse von T. Erdey-Gruz²), welcher in letzter Zeit elektrolytische Wachstumsversuche mit Ag-Einkristallen ausgeführt hat, gut überein. Erdey-Gruz findet bei seinen Versuchen, daß die kugelförmigen Ag-Einkristallkathoden am besten aus einer ammoniakalischen AgCl-Lösung wachsen und Flächen bilden. Die beobachteten Flächen geordnet nach zunehmender Wachstumsgeschwindigkeit, sind 111, 100 und 110. Das sind aber genau die Flächen der Gleichgewichtsform eines kubisch-flächenzentrierten Kristalls bei Berücksichtigung von zwei Arten von Nachbarn. Dabei nehmen die Anlagerungsenergien für die verschiedenen Flächen in genau derselben Reihe zu wie die beobachteten Wachstumsgeschwindigkeiten. Die Größenordnung der Ag-Ionenkonzentration in einer ammoniakalischen AgCl-Lösung ist dieselbe, wie sie heutzutage für die Konzentration angenommen wird, bei welcher die Potentialdifferenz zwischen Ag-Elektrode und Ag-Ionenlösung verschwindet.

Es ist von Interesse, an dieser Stelle auch auf die Vorgänge bei der heterogenen Katalyse hinzuweisen. Zieht man die obenerwähnten Ergebnisse über die homöopolaren Kristalle zur Deutung dieser Vorgänge heran, so ergibt sich die Notwendigkeit, zwischen heteropolaren und homöopolaren Kristall-katalysatoren zu unterscheiden. Solange bei den ersteren die Ecken und Störungsstellen hauptsächlich katalytisch wirksam sein müssen³), werden bei den homöopolaren Kristallen die wirksamen Stellen in den Flächenmitten und allerdings wiederum an Störungsstellen zu suchen sein. Bei den homöopolaren Kristallen die Wirksamen wit großer spezifischer Ober-

Kristallen werden aber gerade die Flächen mit großer spezifischer Oberflächenenergie hauptsächlich wirksam sein, d. h. diejenigen Flächen, welche gewöhnlich die kleinsten Flächeninhalte aufweisen und daher als Ecken- und Kantenabstumpfungen betrachtet werden können. Dies ist wahrscheinlich die Ursache⁴), daß man bis jetzt rechnerisch die Wirksamkeit von metallischen (homöopolaren) Kristallkatalysatoren in gleicher Weise wie bei heteropolaren Kristallkatalysatoren durchführen konnte⁵).

¹⁾ I. N. Stranski, Z. phys. Ch. (B) 11, 342, 1931; T. Erdey-Gruz und M. Volmer, Z. phys. Ch. 157, 165, 1931.

²⁾ T. Erdey-Gruz, Naturw. 21, 799. 1933.

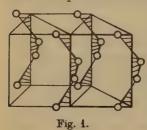
³⁾ I. N. Stranski, Z. Elektrochem. 36, 25. 1930.

⁴⁾ Vgl. auch I. N. Stranski, Jahrb. der Univ. Sofia, phys.-math. Fak. 29, 2, 1. 1932/33.

⁵⁾ Vgl. insbesondere G. M. Schwab und L. Rudolph, Z. Elektrochem. 37, 667. 1931; Z. phys. Ch. (B) 12, 427. 1931; G. M. Schwab, Katalyse vom Standpunkt der chemischen Kinetik, Berlin 1931.

2. Auf freundliche Aufforderung von Herrn Straumanis haben wir die Gleichgewichtsform des Tellurs abgeleitet, da er beabsichtigt, Wachstumsversuche mit Tellur anzustellen, und ihm aus diesem Grunde die Kenntnis derselben zum Vergleich erwünscht wäre. Diese Ableitung soll im folgenden gegeben werden, insbesondere da sich dabei einige interessante Einzelheiten ergeben haben.

Das Tellur und das Selen kristallisieren in dem sogenannten Sohnkeschen Dreipunktschraubengitter (hexagonale Achsen Γ_h , Basis 3 (x, 0, 0);

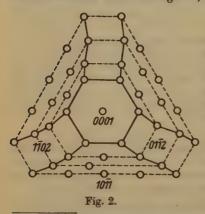


0, x, \(\frac{1}{3}\); \(\overline{x}\), \(\ove

Als Ausgangsform unserer Untersuchung mußte in üblicher Weise eine solche gewählt werden, die mit Flächen kleinster spezifischer Oberflächenenergie begrenzt ist. In der Tabelle I sind die Anlagerungsenergien φ einer Reihe von Flächen gegeben.

| | | Tabelle I. | | |
|---------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| Fläche: | 0001 | I404 | I012 | T010 |
| φ: | 1/2/0 | 0/1/2 | 0/2/2 | 0/2/3 |

Wie aus der Tabelle ersichtlich, besitzt die Fläche I101 die kleinste spezifische Oberflächenenergie, und deswegen ist es in diesem Falle möglich, von einer einfacheren Form auszugehen, nämlich von einem Rhomboeder.



Bei Berücksichtigung von drei Arten von Nachbarn¹) erscheint die einfache Rhomboederform als Gleichgewichtsform unmöglich; die Abtrennungsarbeit des Bausteins, welcher die Ecke der Flächen 0111, 1011 und 1101 bildet, ist kleiner als jene vom halben Kristall (1/2/0 gegen 1/2/3). Durch die Entfernung dieses Eckenatoms und durch Entfernung aller Bausteine, die der Reihe nach entblößt werden und loser als am halben Kristall gebunden sind, entsteht eine Gleichgewichtsform, an welcher (außer der Fläche 1101) noch die Flächen 0001, 1012 und 1010

¹⁾ Die Berücksichtigung von drei Arten von Nachbarn bei diesem Gitter entspricht formell der Berücksichtigung der ersten Nachbarn bei der hexagonalen dichtesten Packung.

auftreten. In Fig. 2 ist die Rhomboederecke (gebildet durch 0111, 1011, 1101) mit den auftretenden Flächen abgebildet.

Das Rechnen mit zwei Nachbararten bei diesem Gitter ist immer noch zulässig, weil die zweiten Nachbarn verschiedenen Schraubenachsen zugehören und den Zusammenhalt im Kristall bedingen könnten. Es ist interessant, daß man als Gleichgewichtsform ein vollständiges Rhomboeder erhält, wenn man auf diese Weise rechnet, weil die Abtrennungsarbeiten aller Oberflächenbausteine ebenfalls größer oder gleich derjenigen vom halben Kristall herauskommen.

Das Rechnen mit nur einer Art von Nachbarn ist unzulässig, weil die ersten Nachbarn zu der gleichen Schraubenachse gehören; dann wäre nur das Zustandekommen eindimensionaler Kristalle zu verstehen.

Es verdient erwähnt zu werden, daß die Arbeit zur Trennung eines Kristallbausteins von den Bausteinen der benachbarten Schraubenachsen kleiner ist als diejenige zur Abtrennung desselben Bausteins von den Bausteinen seiner eigenen Schraubenachse. Wenn z. B. die letztere gleich 1 gesetzt wird und wenn bei den weiter entfernten Bausteinen angenommen wird, daß die Abtrennungsarbeit mit der sechsten Potenz der Entfernung abnimmt, so bekommt man für die erstere beim Selen 0.273 und beim Tellur 0.868 (es werden dabei noch die dritten Nachbarn berücksichtigt). Man sollte also erwarten, falls die Energieverhältnisse durch einen so einfachen Ansatz beschrieben werden können, insbesondere beim Selen, daß beim Schmelzen zuerst eine kristalline Flüssigkeit, zusammengesetzt aus eindimensionalen Kristallen (gebildet durch die Bausteine einer Schraubenachse), entsteht, die bei weiterer Temperaturerhöhung noch einmal »schmilzt«, d. h. in kleinere Komplexe oder bis in einzelne Atome zerfällt. Dabei müßte die Schmelzwärme beim zweiten Schmelzpunkt beträchtlich größer ausfallen. Diese Vermutung soll weiter experimentell verfolgt werden.

Sofia, Chem. Inst. (phys.-chem. Abtlg.) der Universität.

Eingegangen, den 7. Februar 1934.

Kristallographische Untersuchungen am Anhydrid der 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiärbutyl-benzoesäure.

Von Fritz Spaenhauer in Basel.

(Mit 3 Textfiguren.)

Das Anhydrid der 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiärbutyl-benzoesäure¹) wurde von R. E. Meyer im Chemischen Institut der Universität Basel neu dargestellt.

$$CH_{3} \begin{picture}(2000)(-200) \put(0.000){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0.000){\$$

Im folgenden sollen die Resultate der kristallographischen und optischen Untersuchung der Substanz mitgeteilt werden.

Kristallographisches.

Kristallklasse: Monoklin prismatisch.

a:b:c=4,2617:1:1,2375 $\beta=121^{\circ}06'$

Winkeltabelle

| | berechnet | gemessen |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 100:001 | | 58° 54′* |
| 004 : T04 | | 59° 34′* |
| 104 : 204 | 30° 53′ | 30° 47′ |
| 201 : IOO | 30° 39′ | 30° 44′ |
| 100:110 | 42° 47′ | 42° 45′ |
| 110:010 | | 47° 13′* |
| 010 : 112 | 58° 16′ | 58° 22′ |
| 110:001 | 69° 27′ | 69° 19′ |
| 001: 112 | 42° 10′ | 42° 06′ |
| 110:112 | 68° 23′ | 68° 30′ |

Die Substanz zeigt ein gutes Kristallisationsvermögen; die Kristalle können bis zu 1 cm Länge erreichen. An den 8 mit dem Zweikreisgoniometer gemessenen Individuen wurden folgende Formen gefunden: 001, 100, 010, 101, 201, 110, 112. Das Basispinakoid 001 ist immer vorhanden und von allen Flächen am besten entwickelt. Fast alle Kristalle sind tafelig nach der Basis. Von den Querpinakoiden sind 100 und 101 meist gut ausgebildet, während 201 nur selten eingemessen werden kann. Das Längs-

¹⁾ Fritz Fichter und Robert Ernest Meyer: Elektrolyse der Benzoesäure und der 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiärbutyl-benzoesäure zusammen mit ihren Salzen in absolutem Methylalkohol. Helv. chim. Acta 17, 3. Heft. 1934.

pinakoid 010 kann ebenfalls häufig fehlen und ist immer klein, wenn es vorhanden ist. Das aufrechte Prisma 110 und das schiefe Prisma 112 treten immer in guter Ausbildung auf.

Das Reflexionsvermögen der Flächen ist verschieden. Neben guten Signalen lassen sich häufig verwaschene und mehrfache Signale beobachten. Diese letzteren deuten auf das reichliche Auftreten von Vizinalen hin. Die undeutlichen Reflexe sind hauptsächlich auf Korrosionserscheinungen an den betreffenden Flächen zurückzuführen. Dies ist meist besonders ausgeprägt bei der einen Fläche des Basispinakoids, die oft so stark gerundet ist, daß sie nicht mehr eingemessen werden kann.

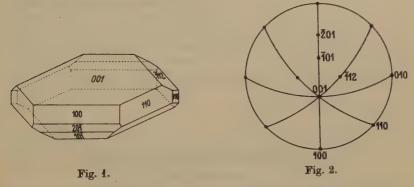


Fig. 1. Kristallform des Anhydrides der 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiärbutyl-benzoesäure.

Fig. 2. Stereographische Projektion des Anhydrides der 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tertiärbutyl-benzoesäure.

Fig. 1 gibt ein Habitusbild der Kristalle. Neben den nach der Basis abgeplatteten Typen finden sich auch solche, die eine Streckung nach der Zone [110] aufweisen, wobei dann diese Zone am Kristall besonders hervortritt.

Es sind drei Spaltrichtungen vorhanden, eine gute nach 010 und zwei weniger gute nach 101 und 201.

Aus der stereographischen Projektion (Fig. 2) geht hervor, daß die Kristalle pseudorhombische, ja sogar pseudotetragonale Symmetrie besitzen, da der Winkel zwischen den beiden Zonen [001] und [201] nur um 1° 45' von einem Rechten abweicht. Die Lage der optischen Indikatrix im Kristallgebäude und die Verteilung der Spaltrichtungen, sowie das Auftreten des Pinakoides 201 zeigen aber einwandfrei, daß diese Winkelabweichung nicht durch Vizinalen bedingt ist, sondern daß der Körper wirklich ins monokline System zu stellen ist.

Optisches: Die Kristalle sind optisch zweiachsig negativ mit sehr großem Achsenwinkel. n_{β} fällt mit der b-Achse zusammen, die Ebene der optischen Achsen liegt also in der kristallographischen Symmetrieebene.

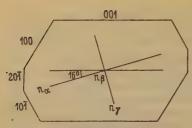


Fig. 3. Auslöschungsrichtungen auf der Fläche 010.

Die Auslöschungen auf der Fläche 040 zeigt Fig. 3. Die extremen Brechungsindizes konnten auf der Spaltfläche 040 mit dem Refraktometer gemessen werden. Sie betragen für n_{γ} 1,66, für n_{α} 1,50. Infolge der großen Löslichkeit der Substanz in den Immersionsflüssigkeiten konnte n_{β} nicht direkt bestimmt werden; es berechnet sich unter der Annahme eines Achsenwinkels von $-2V=80^{\circ}$ zu 1,59. Beim Pulverisieren erhält man meistens Spaltblättchen

nach 010, die die maximale Doppelbrechung zeigen. Da die spitze Bissektrix n_a den Winkel zwischen $\overline{101}$ und $\overline{201}$ ungefähr halbiert, zeigen die weniger häufigen Spaltblättchen nach diesen beiden Flächen beide den randlichen Austritt einer optischen Achse.

Mineralogisch-petrographisches Institut der Universität Basel.

Eingegangen den 20. März 1934.

Uber Doppelbrechung in einer Calcitkugel.

Von Georg Laemmlein in Leningrad.

(Mit 4 Textfiguren.)

Man kann die kristalloptischen Erscheinungen in einigen Fällen besonders anschaulich an Kugeln beobachten, die aus Kristall hergestellt sind. So haben z. B. V. Goldschmidt und R. Brauns Asterismuserscheinungen an Kugeln aus Rosenquarz und aus Granat beobachtet¹). An einer ausnehmend großen Kugel (15 cm im Durchmesser) aus japanischem Bergkristall bestimmte C. G. Knott mit großer Genauigkeit die Doppelbrechung des Quarzes²).

Eine polierte Kugel aus isländischem Spat gestattet die Doppelbrechung mit Hilfe der äußerst effektvollen Erscheinung der optischen Kaustik der ordentlichen und außerordentlichen Strahlen zu demonstrieren. Bei einer bedeutenden Linsenöffnung (und die Kugel ist eine Linse mit einer Maximalöffnung) werden, wie bekannt, wegen der sphärischen Aberration nicht alle Strahlen des einfallenden parallelen Bündels von der Linse in einen Punkt, den Brennpunkt der Linse, gesammelt, sondern jeder Strahl hat seinen eigenen Schnittpunkt mit der optischen Achse.

Dabei liegen die Schnittpunkte der benachbarten Meridianstrahlen auf einer gewissen Oberfläche, welche mit einer Spitze endet, auf der sog. kaustischen Fläche oder Brennfläche.

V. Goldschmidt und R. Brauns, Über Lichtkreise und Lichtknoten an Kristallkugeln. N. Jb. Min. 31, 220—42. 1911.

C. G. Knott, Notes on a large crystal sphere. J. Coll. of Sc. Imp. Univ. Tokyō 1, 377—79. 1887. (Ref. Z. Krist. 17, 220. 1890.)

Die Spitze der Kaustik fällt mit dem Brennpunkt der Linse zusammen. Den Schnitt irgendeiner Oberfläche mit der kaustischen Oberfläche wollen wir der Kürze wegen die Kaustik nennen. Ein besonderes Interesse bieten die Schnitte der kaustischen Oberfläche einer doppelbrechenden Kugel durch eine zu seiner Oberfläche tangentialen Fläche, welche zum zentralen Strahl senkrecht ist.

In der zur optischen Achse senkrechten Richtung wird für die ordentlichen Strahlen o die Kaustik die Form eines Kreises haben und für die außerordentlichen e die Form einer Ellipse.

Da die Form und die Größe der kaustischen Oberfläche von den Brechungsindizes n_o und n_e abhängt, wird die Kaustik der optisch einachsigen positiven Kristalle — eine Ellipse im Kreise sein, die der negativen, z. B. Calcit hingegen — ein Kreis in der Ellipse.

In der zur optischen Achse des Kristalls parallelen Richtung wird die Kaustik der Strahlen o natürlich nicht ihre runde Form verändern, die Kaustik e jedoch wird dank dem Umstande, daß der Brennpunkt der Strahlen e im Innern der Kugel liegt, nur einen verschwommenen zentralen Fleck geben.

Die Erzeugung der Kaustik in einer Calcitkugel, besonders für den Fall, wenn sich die optische Achse senkrecht zu den einfallenden Strahlen befindet, kann durch den Verlauf des Ganges der gelben Strahlen D für zwei zueinander senkrechte Kugelschnitte illustriert werden (Fig. 4 und 2).

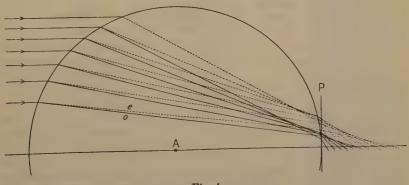


Fig. 4.

Der Strahlgang ist nur für die Hälfte der Kugel gezeigt. Auf Fig. 1 befindet sich die optische Achse A des Calcits senkrecht zur Zeichnungsebene. Nachdem die parallelen Strahlen sich beim Eintreten in die Kugel gebrochen haben, teilen sie sich in die Strahlen o, welche auf der Zeichnung als ausgezogene Linien gezeichnet sind, und die durch Punktierung bezeichneten Strahlen e. Nachdem die Strahlen o und e aus der Kugel ausgetreten sind, berühren sie jeder seine kaustische Oberfläche.

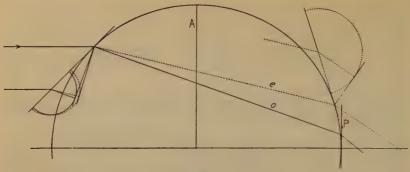


Fig. 2.

Die Tangente P schneidet alle aus der Kugel austretenden Strahlen fast an der Oberfläche der Kugel selbst. Die Entfernung zwischen dem Schnittpunkte des zentralen Strahles mit P und dem Schnittpunkte irgendeines nicht zentralen Strahles mit P wollen wir H nennen (auf der Zeichnung nicht angegeben).

Ich führe die für H berechneten Werte für die Strahlen an, welche in verschiedenen Abständen von dem zentralen Strahl auf die Kugel von einem Radius R=400 fallen. Die Abstände vom zentralen Strahl sind in Radiusteilen ausgedrückt.

| Abstand von dem | H | H | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| zentralen Strahl | für die Strahlen | für die Strahlen | | | | |
| zentralen Stram | $n_{o_D} = 1,6583$ | $n_{e_{D}} = 1,4864$ | | | | |
| $R\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 7,24 | 11,68 | | | | |
| $RV^{\frac{7}{2}}$ | 8,73 | 45,72 | | | | |
| $R\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$ | 9,38 | 17,99 | | | | |
| $R\sqrt{\frac{4}{8}}$ | 9,23 | 19,08 | | | | |
| $R\sqrt{rac{5}{8}}$ | 7,86 | 19,01 | | | | |
| $R\sqrt{\frac{6}{8}}$ | 4,93 | 17,32 | | | | |
| $R_{ m j}^{\prime 	au}$ | 1,06 | 13,13 | | | | |

Aus der Durchsicht dieser Tabelle sieht man, daß die allergrößten und zugleich einander nahen H-Werte hauptsächlich von den Strahlen im Intervall zwischen $R\sqrt{\frac{2}{8}}$ und $R\sqrt{\frac{5}{8}}$ erzeugt werden. Die Randstrahlen hingegen ergeben besonders für die Strahlen o eine starke Verringerung und sogar einen negativen H-Wert.

Deswegen wurden beim Photographieren der Kaustik, wie das weiter beschrieben wird, die zentralen Strahlen bis $R\sqrt{\frac{2}{8}}$ abgebildet und die Randstrahlen erzeugten ein zerstreutes Feld im zentralen Teil der Kaustik.

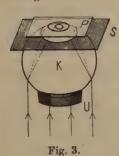
Auf Fig. 2 liegt die optische Achse A des Calcits in der Zeichnungsebene. Es ist der Gang eines Strahles $R/\frac{4}{8}$, welcher die größten H-Werte gibt. Die

Richtungen der Strahlenbrechung wurden nach dem

Prinzip von Huyghens erhalten.

Zur Beobachtung und Demonstration der Kaustik sind Kugeln aus isländischem Spat von ungefähr 40—20 mm im Durchmesser zu gebrauchen. Die Kugeln werden auf einer Schleifröhre und Polierröhre nach A. Schubnikows Methode¹) angefertigt. Beim Polieren ist es besonders schwierig, die Kugelteile in der Nähe des Ausganges der Hauptachse des Kristalls gut zu polieren wegen der Bildung der Abreißfiguren²) und bzw. der Deformation der Kugel durch die Erhitzung. Außerdem bekommt die Kugel während des Polierens leicht Risse.

In einer höchst einfachen Vorrichtung, welche in Fig. 3 schematisch dargestellt ist, wurden Auf-



nahmen der Kaustik erhalten (Fig. 4). Die Strahlen fallen von der Punktlichtlampe auf die untere Kugelfläche. Die Kugel K ist in einer schalenförmigen Unterlage U untergebracht, welcher gleichzeitig als die zentralen Strahlen aufhaltendes Diaphragma dient. In diesem Halter kann man die Kugel leicht umdrehen. Das obere schmale Kugelsegment geht

durch die runde Öffnung des Schirmes S, welcher alle fremden Strahlen aufhält. Auf der Kugeloberfläche wird die photographische Platte P gelegt.

Auf Fig. 4 ist eine Reihe von Photographien der Kaustik einer Calcitkugel von einem Durchmesser von 30 mm abgebildet, welche bei verschiedenen Lagen der optischen Achse aufgenommen wurden. Auf der oberen Aufnahme war die optische Achse des Calcits senkrecht zur photographischen Platte. Auf der folgenden Aufnahme ist die optische Achse geneigt und, endlich, auf der unteren Aufnahme liegt die Achse der Platte parallel, vertikal. Die Zerrissenheit der Kreise und Ellipse auf einigen Aufnahmen ist durch Risse in der Kugel hervorgerufen. Die Aufnahmen sind in dreifacher Vergrößerung gegeben.

J. Samoilow, Über Abreißungsfiguren auf Calcit.
 Krist. 39, 19—22. 1904.



Fig. 4.

¹⁾ A. Schubnikow, L'adoucissement des surfaces sphériques au moyen d'un tube tournant. Trav. du Musée minéral. 2, 125—130. 1927. (Russisch.)

Wenn man die Kugel auf das Tischehn eines Projektionsmikroskops unterbringt und anstatt der photographischen Platte ein Mattglas benutzt, kann man mittels eines passenden Objektivs (des Mikroplanars von Zeiss) auf dem Schirm das Bild der Kaustik in 1—1,5 m projektieren.

Die Drehung der Kugel in der Unterlage gestattet die Änderung der Kaustik e und die Unveränderlichkeit der Kaustik o zu demonstrieren. Indem man einen Nikol einschaltet, kann man die Kaustik o oder e ent-

fernen usw.

Eine sehr elegante Methode zur Demonstration des Schnittes der Indexfläche war seinerzeit von C. Leiss¹) vorgeschlagen worden, doch fordert sie eine spezielle Apparatur und gibt nur die Möglichkeit irgendeinen einzigen

optischen Schnitt zu demonstrieren.

Die vom Standpunkt der Kristalloptik etwas ungewohnten Bilder der Kaustik der Calcitkugel gestatten die Eigenschaft der Doppelbrechung wie der Apparat von C. Leiss, mittels einer äußerst einfachen Vorrichtung zu demonstrieren, doch kann man dabei die Lage der optischen Achse des Kristallpräparates ununterbrochen verändern.

Zum Schluß sage ich meinen tiefsten Dank E. Jachontow, dessen wert-

voller Anweisungen ich mich bediente.

Kristallographisches Laboratorium Lomonossow-Institut, Akademie der Wissenschaften 1927—1934.

Eingegangen den 16. März 1934.

Untersuchung der Vizinalflächen des Alaunoktaeders während der Kristallisation.

Von A. Schubnikow in Leningrad.

(Mit 7 Textfiguren.)

In seiner klassischen Arbeit über die Vizinalflächen des Alaunoktaeders behauptet H. Miers²), daß während des Wachstums des Kristalls die Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen nicht konstant bleiben, wobei der Übergang von den einen Werten zu den anderen jäh, sprungweise vor sich geht. Da Miers die Messungen ohne Thermostat, und folglich auch bei veränderlichen Übersättigungsgraden ausführte, sind wir zur Folgerung berechtigt, daß der Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen eine unstetig veränderliche Funktion des Übersättigungsgrades ist. Weiterhin zeigten wir³), daß der Winkel zwischen

¹⁾ C. Leiss, Apparate zur Projektion und Photographie der geschlossenen Grenzkurven. Z. Krist. 30, 357—63. 1898; Über eine Methode zur objektiven Darstellung und Photographie der Schnittkurven der Indexflächen und über die Umwandlung derselben in Schnittkurven der Strahlenflächen. Ber. Berl. Akad. 3, 42—47. 1899.

²⁾ M. Miers, Z. Krist. 39, 220. 1904; Phil. Trans. 202, 469.

³⁾ A. und O. Schubnikow, Trav. du Mus. Min. Ac. Sc. 1, 1. 1926. (Russ.)

den Vizinalflächen des Alauns eine charakteristische Konstante des bei einem bestimmten Übersättigungsgrade der Lösung aufgewachsenen Kristalls ist. W. Butzlaff¹) gibt in seiner unvollendeten Arbeit genau die Werte dieser Konstanten in Abhängigkeit vom Übersättigungsgrade. Wir führen hier seine gesamte Tabelle an, da wir ihrer auch weiterhin bedürfen werden.

Übersättigung in % 0,73 3,30

Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen in Minuten

4.0 11,6 15 18,7 30,2

Aus der Kurve (Fig. 1) welche wir auf Grund dieser Tabelle gezeichnet haben, kann man zwei Schlüsse ziehen; 1. der Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen des Alaunoktaeders ist eine stetige Funktion des Übersättigungsgrades der Lösung; 2. wenn die Übersättigung fehlt, ist der Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen gleich Null, d. h. der unendlich langsam wachsende Kristall (der sich im Gleichgewicht mit der Lösung befindet) hat keine Vizinalflächen. Hier muß man hervorheben, daß es sich um Vizinalflächen und nicht um Vizinaloide handelt. Seinerzeit habe ich zusammen mit B. Brunowsky2) gezeigt, daß die Vizinalflächen im Gegensatz zu den Vizinaloiden nichts mit der Mosaikstruktur der Kristalle gemein haben und nichts als von ihrer Lage abgelenkte Oktaederflächen angesehen werden können.

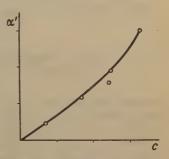


Fig. 1. Abhängigkeit des Winkels zwischen den Vizinalflächen vom Übersättigungsgrade nach W. Butzlaff.

Es schien uns zweckmäßig, die Versuche von Miers aufs neue unter solchen Bedingungen auszuführen, die es ermöglichten, eine ganz bestimmte Antwort auf die Frage über die Existenz einer sprunghaften Veränderung der Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen im Wachstumsprozeß der Kristalle zu erhalten.

Wir benutzten bei unseren Versuchen einen Apparat, der in Fig. 2 schematisch dargestellt ist. Der Apparat besteht aus einem sphärischen Glaskolben A von 18 cm im Durchmesser (31 Inhalt), einer Punktlichtlampe S, einem Schirm mit Öffnung E und einer Kassette mit einer photographischen Platte, welche in einer der zwei Lagen P oder P' untergebracht wurde. Der Kolben wird mit warmer Lösung von Aluminiumkaliumalaun von einer solchen Konzentration angefüllt, die nach Abkühlung auf Zimmertemperatur eine Übersättigung von 2-3 Grad auf 100 cm3 ergibt. Der Kristallkeim wird in einer Vertiefung des Gummistopfens untergebracht und vom Herausfallen bei Beginn des Versuches durch den durch die Stopfenöffnung gezogenen Faden D gehindert, welcher ihn an das geschmolzene Ende der Glasröhre andrückt. Der Kristall wird mit der Oktaederfläche horizontal

¹⁾ W. Butzlaff, Z. Krist. Ref. 3, R. 327. 1931.

²⁾ A. Schubnikow und B. Brunowsky, Z. Krist. 77, 337. 1931.

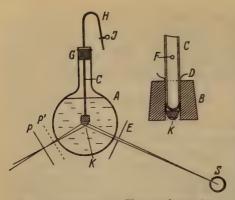


Fig. 2. Apparat zur Untersuchung der Vizinalflächen.

montiert. Das Glasröhrchen geht durch den Gummistopfen G, seitwärts hat das Röhrchen eine Öffnung F, welche zur Ausgleichung des inneren und äußeren Druckes während der Abkühlung der Lösung dient. Damit in das Innere des Apparates keine Kristallkeime aus der Luft hineingeraten, wird das auf das obere Ende des Glasröhrchens aufgestülpte Gummiröhrchen in ein auf der Abbildung nicht dargestelltes Glas Wasser getaucht. Nachdem der Apparat Zimmertemperatur angenommen hat, wird das Glas weggenommen und das Gummi-

röhrchen durch die Klemme J festgeklemmt. Als Abstand Kolben—Lichtquelle wählten wir 160 cm, die Strahlendivergenz war gleich 4°, der Winkel zwischen dem zentralen Strahl und der Vertikale bildete 31°. Im Anfange des Versuches wächst der Kristall sehr langsam, fast ausschließlich auf Kosten der Diffusion der übersättigten Lösung, da Konzentrationsströme unter diesen Bedingungen ausgeschlossen sind. In unserem Falle trat die untere Fläche des Oktaeders erst nach drei Tagen nach Beginn des Versuchs aus dem Stopfen heraus. In diesem Wachstumsstadium des Kristalls

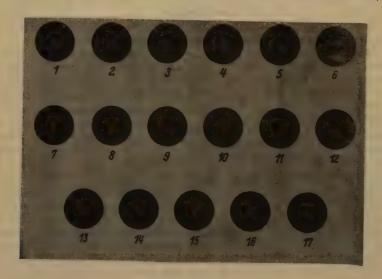


Fig. 3. Erste Serie von Photographien der Oktaederfläche, in der Lage P aufgenommen.

wurden siebzehn Aufnahmen (Fig. 3) in der Lage P gemacht, in der Regel jede halbe Stunde. Auf Tabelle I unter Nr. 1—17 sind die Bedingungen ausführlich wiedergegeben, unter welchen das Photographieren erfolgte.

Tabelle I.

| Nr. der Aufnahme | Zeit in Stunden | Temperatur in C° | Ungefährer Inhalt der Oktaederfläche in cm ² | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | . 0 | 14,5 | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | 0,5 | 14,5 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1,0 | 14,5 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1,5 | 44,5 | | | | | | |
| . 5 | 2,0 | 15,5 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 2,5 | 15,5 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3,0 | 15,5 | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3,5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 4,0 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 10 | 4,5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 11 | 5,0 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 12 | 5,5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 43 | 7,5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 14 | 8,0 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 15 | 8,5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 16 | 9,0 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 17 | 9,5 | 16 | | | | | | |
| 18 | - 29 | 16,5 | 2 | | | | | |
| 19 | 81 | 15,5 | 4 | | | | | |
| 20 | . 169 | 16 | 8 | | | | | |
| 24 | 243 | 15 | 43 | | | | | |
| 22 | 413 | 14,5 | 18 | | | | | |
| 23 | 633 | 16 | 21 | | | | | |
| 24 | 822 | 16 | 21 | | | | | |
| 25 | 937 | 14 | 24 | | | | | |
| 26 | 1057 | 15,5 | 21 | | | | | |
| 27 | 2281 | 15,5 | 21 | | | | | |

Aus dieser Tabelle ersehen wir, daß alle siebzehn Aufnahmen im Laufe von 9,5 Stunden gemacht wurden. Während dieses Zeitraumes stieg die Zimmertemperatur um 4,5 °C; entsprechend wurde auch der Übersättigungsgrad der Lösung geringer. Der Flächeninhalt wurde nach Augenmaß auf 1 cm² geschätzt. Wäre die Oktaederfläche genau eben, so müßte auf der photographischen Platte in der Lage P eine Abbildung der Lichtquelle, d. h. im Ideal ein Punkt aufgenommen werden.

In Wirklichkeit sehen wir auf allen Aufnahmen (Fig. 3) je drei verschwommene Punktpaare, welche den zwei vizinalen Pyramidaloktaedern entsprechen. Die scheinbare Asymmetrie in der Anordnung der Punkte läßt sich

durch die Aufnahmebedingungen erklären. Alle Aufnahmen sind einander so ähnlich, daß von keiner irgendwie bemerkbaren Unstetigkeit der Winkelgröße der Vizinalflächen beim Kristallwachstum die Rede sein kann.

29 Stunden nach der ersten Aufnahme machten wir nacheinander drei Photos (Nr. 18, Tab. I, Fig. 4) in drei Lagen der Platte: P, P' und zwischen P und P'. Die Aufnahme 18a (Fig. 4) unterscheidet sich durch nichts Wesentliches von den oben angeführten, was wiederum auf das Fehlen einer sprunghaften Änderung hinweist. Auf der Aufnahme 18b sehen wir anstatt 6 Punkte, drei kleine helle Flecke; das weist darauf hin, daß die Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen, welche zwei Vizinalformen angehören, so klein sind, daß bei gewissen Beobachtungsbedingungen zwei Formen als eine einzige erscheinen. Endlich gestattet die in der Lage P' gemachte Aufnahme 18a, gleichzeitig über die Form und Größe der reflektierenden Oberfläche so wie auch über die Zahl der Vizinalflächen und über die Winkel zwischen ihnen zu urteilen; die Methode, mit welcher das Reflexogramm 18c erhalten wurde, unterscheidet sich nicht wesentlich von derjenigen, welcher sich früher andere Verfasser und auch wir beim Studium der Vizinalflächen bedienten. In unseren weiteren Untersuchungen über das Wachstum desselben Kristalls photographierten wir die Oktaederfläche jedesmal nur in zwei Lagen der Platte P und P', da die Zwischenlage nichts Neues geben konnte.

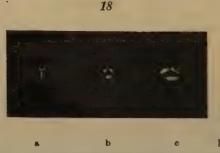


Fig. 4. Photographie der Oktaederfläche, in drei Lagen der photographischen Platte aufgenommen.

Auf diese Weise wurden sieben Wachstumsmomente (Fig. 5) fixiert. Auf Tab. I (Nr. 19—25) sind die Bedingungen gegeben, bei welchen die Aufnahme erfolgte. Wie auf dieser Tabelle zu ersehen ist, wurde die erste Aufnahme der Serie (Nr. 19) nach mehr als drei Tagen und die letzte (Nr. 25) nach 39 Tagen gemacht. Während dieser Zeit änderte sich die Zimmertemperatur in den Grenzen von einigen Graden und der Inhalt der reflektierenden Oberfläche wuchs von 4—21 cm².

In der oberen Reihe der Fig. 5 (Kreise) sind die in der Lage P gemachten Aufnahmen abgebildet; unter ihnen sind in der Lage P' aufgenommene Reflexogramme gegeben. Aus den oberen Photogrammen ist deutlich zu sehen, wie mit der Zeit, d. h. mit der Erniedrigung des Übersättigungsgrades der Lösung die Abbildung der Lichtquelle sich dem Punkte immer mehr und

mehr nähert; das bedeutet, daß die Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen mit der Erniedrigung der Übersättigung kleiner werden, und sich der Null nähern. Davon zeugen auch die unteren Reflexogramme; in ihnen sind die schwarzen Streifen, welche die Oktaederfläche in drei Felder einteilen, Abbildungen der Kanten der konvexen Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen. Je breiter diese Streifen sind, desto größere Winkel bilden die Vizinalflächen untereinander.

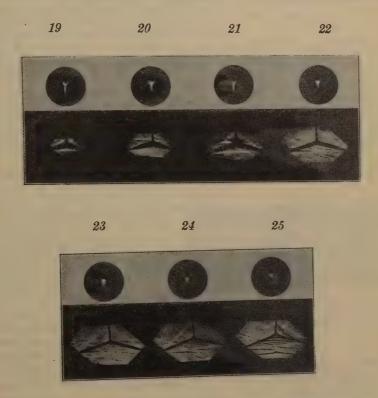


Fig. 5. Zweite Serie von Photographien der Oktaederfläche, in zwei Lagen P und P^1 aufgenommen.

Die Breite der schwarzen Streifen wird im Verlauf des Kristallwachstums geringer. Außer den drei schwarzen Streifen sehen wir auf jedem Reflexogramm drei feine weiße Streifchen, welche ein Dreieck bilden (auf den Aufnahmen ein gleichschenkliges, in Wirklichkeit aber ein gleichseitiges). Die schwarzen Streifen sind Medianen dieses Dreiecks. Die weißen Linien stellen Kanten der einspringenden Winkel zwischen den Flächen zweier verschiedener vizinalen Pyramidaloktaeder vor. Die Spaltung der Punkte auf den Aufnahmen der Fig. 3 läßt sich, offenbar durch die Existenz dieser einspringenden Winkel erklären. Aus dem Umstande, daß die weißen Linien stets

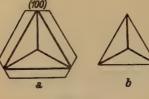


Fig. 6.

die Enden der schwarzen Streifen verbinden, indem sie ein geschlossenes Dreieck bilden, folgt, daß die konkaven Winkel zwischen den Vizinalen nur bei Vorhandensein von Würfelflächen existieren können (Fig. 6a). Bei Fehlen der Würfelflächen (Fig. 6b) müssen die weißen Linien fehlen, indem sie mit den Kanten des Oktaeders zusammenfallen. In der oberen Reihe der Auf-

nahme Fig. 5 sehen wir keine Spaltung der Punkte; im gegebenen Fall sind sie zu sehr verschwommen wegen schlechter Fokusierung, welche sich durch die Unvollkommenheit des Kolbens als optisches System bei Lichtreflexion von einer zu großen Oberfläche erklären läßt. Weiterhin beobachteten wir auf den Photogrammen ein ganzes System unregelmäßiger Linien, welche den Unebenheiten der Vizinalflächen selbst entsprechen; diese Unebenheiten nennen wir Vizinaloide. Während des Wachstums ändern die Vizinaloide ihr Aussehen in Abhängigkeit von zufälligen Umständen, welche auf der Kristalloberfläche entstehen.

26 27



Fig. 7. Oktaederfläche, welche der Wirkung der Temperaturschwankungen ausgesetzt worden war.

Die zwei letzten Reflexogramme Nr. 26 und 27 (Fig. 7) haben wir 44 und 95 Tage nach den ersten Photos aufgenommen, d. h. dann, als das Wachstum und die Auflösung des Kristalls dank den Temperaturschwankungen des Raumes abwechselnd zur Wirkung kamen; davon zeugen die unveränderte Größe der Reflexogramme. Auf der Aufnahme 26 sehen wir noch Spuren dreier schwarzen Streifen und sogar eines weißen (in der Reproduktion

nicht zu sehen); auf dem Reflexogramm Nr. 27 jedoch sind die Vizinalflächen völlig durch Vizinaloide ersetzt. Aus dem Gesagten kann man folgende Schlußfolgerungen ziehen:

1. Die Winkel zwischen den Vizinalflächen des Alaunoktaeders verändern sich während des Kristallwachstums stetig (soweit es die Versuchsgenauigkeit feststellen ließ) mit Veränderung des Übersättigungsgrades der Lösung.

2. Das Vorhandensein von Sprüngen in der Lage der Vizinalflächen, welche von Miers beobachtet worden waren, wurde durch den Versuch nicht bestätigt.

3. Der Kristall, welcher sich im Gleichgewicht mit der Lösung befindet, hat keine Vizinalflächen, das schließt jedoch nicht das Vorhandensein von Vizinaloiden aus.

4. Die Vizinalflächen, welche zwei verschiedenen reinfachen Formen« angehören, können untereinander konkave Winkel bilden. Diese Erscheinung ist nur bei Vorhandensein von Würfelflächen möglich.

Lomonossow-Institut Akademie der Wissenschaften Leningrad. Eingegangen den 27. März 1934.

Bücherbesprechungen.

Technisch-wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen aus dem Osram-Konzern. Herausgegeben von der wissenschaftlich-technischen Dienststelle des Osram-Konzerns. 144 Seiten mit 138 Abbildungen. Berlin, Verlag von Julius Springer. 1934.

Im vorliegenden dritten Band der technisch-wissenschaftlichen Abhandlungen aus dem Osram-Konzern werden nach einer Pause von zwei Jahren erneut 65 Arbeiten in gedrängter Form, welche zum Teil anderweitig ausführlicher veröffentlicht wurden, wiedergegeben, um sie dem auf dem Gebiete der reinen oder angewandten Wissenschaft Arbeitenden näher zu bringen. Im Interessenkreis unserer Zeitschrift dürften vor allem die folgenden Arbeiten liegen, deren Aufzählung jedoch nur einen begrenzten Einblick in das äußerst mannigfaltige und vielseitige Sammelwerk vermittelt: Elektrizitätsleitung von Bariumoxyd in Zusammenhang mit der Elektronenemission, Über die neue AEG-Osram-Strahlenschutzröhre, Optischer Dickenmesser, Über ein objektives Mikropyrometer, Die physikalischen Eigenschaften der Gläser in Abhängigkeit von der Zusammensetzung, Über das spezifische Gewicht von Glas in Abhängigkeit von der Temperatur, Über die Darstellung und Eigenschaften einiger Berylliumfluoridgläser, Über die Säurebeständigkeit von Glas in Abhängigkeit von seiner chemischen Zusammensetzung und über die Verwitterung von Glas, Über die Vorgänge beim Säuremattieren von Gläsern, Physikalische und chemische Eigenschaften des Rheniums, Über die Schmelzpunkte im System W-Re, Über das System W-Co, Über die Existenz des violetten Wolframoxyds W_4O_{11} , Methoden zur Reindarstellung hochschmelzender Carbide, Nitride und Boride und Beschreibung einiger ihrer Eigenschaften, Grenzgebiete der Metallo-Brandenberger. graphie.

F. Rinne u. M. Berek, Anleitung zu optischen Untersuchungen mit dem Polarisationsmikroskop. VIII u. 279 S. mit 335 Fig. im Text u. einem Bildnis von F. Rinne. Leipzig, Max Jäneke 1934. Preis geh. RM. 10.60, geb. RM. 14.60.

Dieses Werk ersetzt die bekannte »Einführung in die kristallographische Formenlehre und elementare Anleitung zu kristalloptischen und röntgenographischen Untersuchungen« von F. Rinne, deren 3. Aufl. (1919) schon lange vergriffen war und besonders von denjenigen, die polarisationsmikro-

skopische Anfängerpraktika zu leiten haben, oft vermißt wurde.

Die Neuauflage zeigt eine bedeutende Vergrößerung des optischen Teils, dem eine Reduktion des kristallographischen und eine gänzliche Unterdrückung des röntgenographischen gegenüberstehen. Dies scheint dem Referenten durchaus gerechtfertigt, da die optischen Methoden einerseits seit 1919 einen bedeutenden Ausbau erfahren haben, währenddem es sich anderseits im kristallographischen Teil meist um Dinge handelt, wie sie in jedem Anfängerpraktikum vermittelt werden. Für die röntgenographischen Methoden verfügen wir heute über eine ganze Anzahl guter Anleitungen.

Von F. Rinne stammen die Kapitel »Kristallographische Formenlehre« und »Besondere Erscheinungen bei orthoskopischem Strahlengang« (Span-

nungsdoppelbrechung, Parakristalle usw.), von M. Berek die übrigen Abschnitte, die die optischen Methoden und ihre Grundlagen behandeln. F. Rinne († 12. März 1934) erlebte noch den Abschluß des Manuskripts, nicht

mehr aber seine Drucklegung.

Das Werk bildet eine ausgezeichnete und vielfach vom Herkömmlichen abweichende Darstellung der Kristalloptik und der mikroskopischen Untersuchungsmethoden. Einige besonders charakteristische Punkte mögen hervorgehoben werden. So sind z. B. die absorbierenden Kristalle nicht mehr nur als Anhang zu den durchsichtigen dargestellt, wie dies meist der Fall ist, sondern sie werden mit diesen durchaus gleichberechtigt behandelt. Die Einführung der komplexen Indikatrix erfolgt schon ganz zu Anfang und verhindert, daß der Anfänger die einfachen Verhältnisse der nichtabsorbierenden Kristalle ohne weiteres auf die absorbierenden überträgt. Die optische Aktivität ist eingehender behandelt als sonst. Dies mit vollem Recht, denn dem Chemiker begegnen in dieser Hinsicht leicht Verhältnisse, die in Büchern, die hauptsächlich die Bedürfnisse der Petrographen berücksichtigen, kaum erwähnt sind. Die Dispersion der Auslöschungen in den verschiedenen Systemen ist in allen Figuren immer deutlich hervorgehoben und z. B. auch die Fresnelsche Konstruktion ist unter Berücksichtigung der Dispersion der optischen Achsen und der daraus resultierenden Auslöschungsdispersionen durchgeführt. Daß auch die U-Tischmethoden eine eingehende Berücksichtigung finden würden, war bei einem Autor wie Berek zu erwarten, wie auch die eingehende Darlegung der Untersuchung der Kristalle im auffallenden Licht, wo besonders auf die Anwendung des vom Autor entwickelten Spaltphotometers zur Messung des Reflexionsvermögens eingegangen wird. Sehr interessant und lehrreich sind auch verschiedene kleinere Abschnitte, z. B. über Blendenbetätigung, Dickenmessung usw. Selbstverständlich sind auch die altbekannten, täglich praktizierten Untersuchungsmethoden ausführlich dargestellt. Bei der Messung des optischen Achsenwinkels am konoskopischen Interferenzbild hätte der Ref, vielleicht die klassische Darstellung mit Hilfe der Mallardschen Konstante der von Berek gegebenen vorgezogen, da sie für Schnitte senkrecht zur Achsenebene immerhin recht genau ist, und da zudem nicht jedermann ein Apartometer zur Verfügung steht. Vielleicht hätte sich hier auch ein Hinweis über das Eintragen konoskopischer Beobachtungen in die stereographische Projektion geben lassen.

Wie schon gesagt, ist das Buch als Ganzes ausgezeichnet, es wird sicherlich auf längere Zeit hinaus »die « Einleitung in die polarisationsmikroskopischen Methoden bleiben. Es kann jedermann, der sich für diese Methoden, die ja auch in Industrie und Technik eine immer größere Rolle spielen, interessiert, bestens empfohlen werden. Erwähnt soll noch werden, daß als Beispiele für die Instrumente fast ausschließlich Erzeugnisse der Firma Leitz-Wetzlar herangezogen werden. Daran wird sicherlich niemand Anstoß nehmen bei der Verbreitung und Qualität dieser Fabrikate und in Anbetracht der großen Verdienste, die gerade Berek bekanntermaßen persönlich um diese Konstruktionen hat. Die wichtigsten anderen Hersteller von Polarisations-

mikroskopen sind alle erwähnt.

Die Ausstattung des Werkes ist gut, einzig einige Kristallfiguren sollten für die sicher kommenden Neuauflagen neu gezeichnet werden.

Conrad Burri.

Kristallographische und röntgenographische Untersuchungen am Kaliumbleichlorid.

(Ein Beitrag zur Mischkristallbildung im System KCl-PbCl2.)

Von

M. Mehmel und W. Nespital in Rostock.

(Mit 2 Textfiguren.)

Mitteilung aus dem Mineralog.-geolog. Institut der Universität Rostock.

I. Vorbemerkungen.

O. Hahn hat an Hand zahlreicher, von ihm und seinen Mitarbeitern im Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Chemie untersuchter Beispiele eine Einteilung der Vorgänge bei der Fällung und Adsorption kleiner Substanzmengen vorgenommen (4). Außer den beiden Gruppen der Fällungs- und Einbauprozesse bei wahrer Isomorphie der Komponenten und der Adsorptions- und Anlagerungsprozesse bei oberflächenreichen Fällungen treten in dieser Einteilung noch zwei weitere Gruppen auf, deren Zusammenhänge nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen über Mischkristallbildung nicht vorauszusehen waren. Es sind dies: der Einbau zu mischkristallartigen Systemen bei nicht vorliegender Isomorphie der Komponenten, die als »anomale Mischkristalle« gedeutet werden und die gesetzmäßige Einlagerung zu inneren Adsorptionssystemen.

Zu den sogenannten anomalen Mischkristallen rechnet O. Hahn auch den Einbau von Blei in Kaliumchlorid. Die von H. Käding (2) durchgeführten Untersuchungen an diesem Beispiel lassen an Hand der Radiographien auf eine Art Mischkristalle schließen, wie sie bei wahrer Isomorphie der Komponenten zu erwarten wäre; d. h. es wird homogene Schwärzung der photographischen Platte beobachtet. Nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen über Mischkristallbildung sind jedoch zwischen Kaliumchlorid und Bleichlorid keine Mischkristalle zu erwarten. Von O. Hahn und seinen Mitarbeitern wird daher für das Zustandekommen der Mischkristalle die im System $KCl - PbCl_2$ auftretende Verbindung

(KPbCl₃)₃H₂O verantwortlich gemacht. Nach den Angaben von H. Käding (2) sollen die Ionen dieser Verbindung bereits in der Lösung vorhanden sein.

Da nach dem heutigen Stande der Erkenntnisse das Auftreten homogener Mischkristalle zwischen Kaliumchlorid und Kaliumbleichlorid ebenfalls nicht ohne weiteres erklärlich ist, so schien es lohnend zu sein, die Mischkristallbildung dieser beiden Komponenten an Hand kristallographischer und röntgenographischer Untersuchungen noch eingehender zu verfolgen. Einer Anregung des Herrn Prof. Correns folgend, haben die Verf. sich dieser Frage gewidmet, nachdem die ersten Vorarbeiten von Herrn Dr. Nagelschmidt gemeinsam mit dem einen von uns durchgeführt worden waren.

Das System $KCl-PbCl_2$ ist im Hinblick auf die darin auftretenden Verbindungen schon mehrfach untersucht worden (3) und führt namentlich bezüglich des Wassergehaltes der Verbindung $KPbCl_3$ zu teils widersprechenden Ergebnissen. Eine kristallographische Beschreibung der Verbindungen liegt bisher nicht vor.

II. Darstellung und chemisch-analytische Untersuchungen.

Es wurde zunächst die Verbindung $KPbCl_3$ nach dem Verfahren von Wells (3) dargestellt. Hierbei erhält man leidlich brauchbare Kristalle durch langsames Abkühlen einer auf Siedetemperatur erhitzten Lösung von 40 g Kaliumchlorid und 3 g Bleichlorid in 400 cm³ Wasser. Durch vorsichtiges Abtupfen mit Fließpapier konnten die aus der Lösung herausgefischten äußerst spröden und leicht zerbrechlichen Kristalle von der Mutterlauge befreit werden. Läßt man die Kristalle längere Zeit in der Lösung stehen, so kristallisiert, nachdem die Bleikonzentration der Lösung einen Minimalwert erreicht hat, Kaliumchlorid in oktaedrischer Tracht aus, und zwar derart, daß es gesetzmäßig auf die Kaliumbleichloridkristalle aufwächst.

Die wasserhellen, durchsichtigen Kristalle werden beim Liegen an der Luft sehr schnell trübe und undurchsichtig. Unter dem Mikroskop beobachtet man dann deutliche Zersetzungserscheinungen unter Bildung von Kaliumchlorid. In Wasser sind sie leicht löslich. Auch die wasserhellen Kristalle zeigen bei starker Vergrößerung eine orientierte Aufwachsung von KCl-Oktaedern.

Die Ergebnisse der chemisch-analytischen Untersuchungen sind in Tab. I zusammengestellt.

Tabelle I. Chemische Analyse von Kaliumbleichlorid¹).

| | Gewichtsprozente | Molekularzahlen |
|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| K | 11,5 | 294 |
| Pb | 56,9 | . 275 |
| Cl | 29,8 | 845 |
| H_2O | 1,6 | 89 |
| Summe | 99,8 | |

Hierbei ist die Bestimmung des Bleiwertes am sichersten und führt sowohl auf elektrolytischem wie auf gravimetrischem Wege zu dem gleichen Ergebnis. Bei der Ermittlung der Formel erschien es daher zweckmäßig, sich auf diesen Wert zu beziehen. Es kommen dann auf 3 Mol PbCl₂, 1 Mol H₂O und 3 Mol KCl bei einem Überschuß von etwa 0,2 Mol KCl. Da letzterer nach dem mikroskopischen Befund als orientierte Aufwachsung zu deuten ist, so kommt der Substanz als solcher die chemische Formel

 $(KPbCl_3)_3 \cdot H_9O$

zu.

III. Kristallographische Untersuchungen.

Die Kristalle von Kaliumbleichlorid sind durchweg nach der c-Achse gestreckt. Die Hauptflächenform ist {110}. Daneben sind als schmale Flächen immer (100), (100) und (101) zu beobachten. (001) wurde nur an wenigen Kristallen gefunden. Die Flächenbeschaffenheit ist infolge der aufgewachsenen KCl-Kriställchen z. T. recht schlecht, so daß den in Tab. II angeführten Ergebnissen der goniometrischen Messungen kein allzu hoher Genauigkeitsgrad zuzuschreiben ist. Die Abweichungen der Einzelmessungen von den angeführten Mittelwerten betragen im Durchschnitt mehrere Minuten.

Zusammenstellung der Meßergebnisse am zwei-Tabelle II. kreisigen Goniometer (Mittelwerte).

| Index φ | | ę | Max. d. Abweich. vom Mittelwert | | Flächen- beschaffen- | Beschaffenheit des | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | $\Delta \varphi$ | Δο | heit | Reflexes | | | | |
| 100 | 90° | 90° | 8′ | 6' | rauh | mittelhell, unscharf | | | | |
| 110 | 34° 45′ | 90° | 3′ | 8' | glatt | hell, leidlich scharf | | | | |
| T40 | 145° 30′ | 90° | 40' | 2' | rauh | hell, unscharf | | | | |
| 110 | 214° 45′ | 90° | 4' | 6' | glatt | hell, scharf | | | | |
| 410 | 325° 30′ | 90° | 40′ | 2' | sehr rauh | hell, unscharf | | | | |
| T00 | 270° | 90° | 44' | 5' | sehr rauh | mittelhell, verwaschen | | | | |
| T04 | 270° | 34° 24′ | 9' | 10' | rauh | schwach, leidlich scharf | | | | |
| 001 | 90° | 23° | 11' | 9' . | rauh | schwach, unscharf | | | | |

¹⁾ In der Tabelle sind die Mittelwerte von 3 Analysen aufgeführt, die unter sich recht gut übereinstimmten. Man muß daher annehmen, daß der Überschuß an KCl bei den wasserklaren Kristallen immer nahezu derselbe ist.

Nach den goniometrischen Messungen scheint das Kaliumbleichlorid monoklin zu sein. Das unter dieser Voraussetzung berechnete Achsenverhältnis ist dann:

$$a:b:c=1,59:1:1,61$$
 $\beta=113^{\circ}$.

Die optischen Untersuchungen sprechen jedoch für trikline Symmetrie. Die Auslöschungsschiefe auf (110) gegen die + -c-Achse beträgt etwa 5°. Auf (100) ist dieselbe nur gering (kleiner als 2°), aber noch deutlich wahrnehmbar.

Die goniometrische Untersuchung der Verwachsungen von $(KPbCl_3)_3 \cdot H_2O$ mit KCl ergab, daß die (323)-Ebene von Kaliumbleichlorid die Verwachsungsebene mit der (111)-Ebene vom Kaliumchlorid darstellt. Daneben wurde aber auch gefunden, daß die (121)-Fläche auf die (111)-Fläche von Kaliumchlorid aufwachsen kann. Da die beiden Flächen (323) und (121) einen Winkel miteinander bilden, der nahezu dem Winkel zweier Oktaederflächen beim KCl entspricht, so scheint die Tatsache, daß zwei Flächen der einen Substanz mit ein und derselben Fläche der anderen Substanz verwachsen können, durch besondere strukturelle Atomanordnungen bedingt zu sein.

IV. Röntgenographische Untersuchungen.

Aus Schichtlinien- und Schwenkaufnahmen wurden die folgenden Dimensionen des Elementarkörpers ermittelt:

$$a_0=14.3_5$$
 Å $b_0=9.05$ Å $c_0=14.5_0$ Å a und $\gamma\sim90^\circ$ $\beta=113^\circ$

Hieraus folgt als röntgenographisches Achsenverhältnis:

$$a_0: b_0: c_0 = 1,590: 1: 1,601.$$

Unter Zugrundelegung der chemischen Formel $(KPbCl_3)_3 \cdot H_2O$ und des nach der Pyknometermethode mittels Benzol bestimmten spez. Gewichtes $\varrho=4,1$ erhält man als Molekülzahl in der Elementarzelle $n=4,02\sim 4$; d. h. in der Elementarzelle mit obigen Dimensionen sind 4 Moleküle $(KPbCl_3)_3 \cdot H_2O$ enthalten.

Die Indizierung der Schichtlinien-, Weißenberg- 1) und Schwenk-aufnahmen 2) führte zur Raumgruppe C_i^1 , wie aus der in Tab. III angeführten Indizesstatistik ersichtlich ist.

¹⁾ Die Weißenbergaufnahmen wurden z. T. im Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Silikatforschung und zum anderen Teil im Leipziger Mineralogischen Institut angefertigt. Es sei uns gestattet den Herren Prof. Dr. Eitel und Dr. Büssem vom K.-W.-I. f. Silikatforschung, sowie Prof. Dr. Schiebold und Dr. W. Hofmann vom Leipziger Institut unseren verbindlichsten Dank auszusprechen.

²⁾ Die Schwenkaufnahmen wurden ohne Benutzung einer Schneide erhalten, so daß bei der Auswertung eine Dickenkorrektur angebracht werden mußte.

Tabelle III. Indizesstatistik.

a) Statistik aus Weißenbergaufnahmen:

h00: 200, 400, 600, 800

0k0: 020, 040, 060, 080, 0.10.0

 $\hbar k0$: $\overline{1}10$, $\overline{1}30$, $\overline{1}50$, $\overline{1}70$, $\overline{1}90$, $\overline{2}20$, $\overline{2}40$, $\overline{2}60$, $\overline{2}80$, $\overline{2}.10.0$, $\overline{3}10$, $\overline{3}30$, $\overline{3}50$, $\overline{3}70$, $\overline{3}90$, $\overline{4}20$, $\overline{4}40$, $\overline{4}60$, $\overline{4}80$, $\overline{4}.10.0$, $\overline{5}10$, $\overline{5}30$, $\overline{5}50$, $\overline{5}70$, $\overline{5}90$, $\overline{6}40$, $\overline{6}80$, $\overline{7}10$, $\overline{7}30$, $\overline{7}50$, $\overline{7}70$, $\overline{7}90$, $\overline{9}10$, $\overline{9}30$, $\overline{9}50$, $\overline{1}\overline{0}.2.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{0}.4.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{0}.6.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{0}.8.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{1}.3.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{1}.5.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{1}.7.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{2}.4.0$, $\overline{1}\overline{2}.6.0$

b) Statistik aus Schwenkaufnahmen:

h00: 200, 400, 600

hk0: 510, 640, 440, 750, 910, 930, 950, 11.3.0, 310, 420, 460, 510, 550, 570, 620, 640, 930, 950, 11.3.0, 12.2.0, 170, 220, 240, 260, 330, 390?, 440, 460, 640, 970

 $h0l: \overline{103}, \overline{202}, \overline{301}, \overline{302}, \overline{402}, \overline{501}, \overline{701}, \overline{803}, \overline{10}.0.2$

0kl: 062, 082, 092

hkl: 112, 312, 422, 512, 513, 521, 712, 732, 721, 822, 921, 941?, 131, 151, 161, 112, 241, 232, 272, 351, 342, 352, 481, 462, 582.

V. Bestimmung der Atomlagen.

Da in der Raumgruppe C_i^1 nur 8 einzählige Punktlagen ohne Freiheitsgrad vorhanden sind und alle übrigen 3 Freiheitsgrade haben, so war bei der großen Anzahl von Atomen in der Elementarzelle (12 K, 12Pb, 36 Cl und 4 H_2O) von vornherein zu erwarten, daß etwa 80 bis 90 Parameter zu bestimmen waren. Die voraussetzungslose Bestimmung einer so großen Parameterzahl nach den üblichen Methoden würde jedoch wenig Erfolg versprechend und sehr zeitraubend sein. Es wurde aus diesem Grunde die naheliegende Voraussetzung gemacht, daß das K^+ -Ion von 6 Cl^- -Ionen oktaedrisch umgeben ist. Es gelingt dann unter Zugrundelegung der V. M. Goldschmidtschen Ionenradien (4), d. h. unter Wahrung der geometrischen Abstände, durch geeignete Drehung der $[KCl_6]$ -Oktaeder wenigstens die K-Parameter und einen Teil der Chlorparameter festzulegen.

Danach würden dem Kalium die in folgender Tab. IV zusammengestellten Parameterwerte zuzuordnen sein.

Tabelle IV. Näherungsparameter der K-Ionen.

| | 1000 | Symmetrie | | Zählig- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|---------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Atom Larel | | der Lage | Koord. | keit | Θ_1 | Θ_2 | Θ_3 |
| K_{T} | 1a | Ci | {000} | 1 | ~ 0° | ~ 0° | ~ 0° |
| K _{II} | 1e | Ci | $\{\frac{1}{2}\}$ | 1 | ∼ 180 | ~ 180 | ~ 0 |
| K_{III} | 19 | Ci | $\{0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\}$ | 1 | ~ 0 | ~180 | ~180 |
| K_{IV} | 1 <i>f</i> | Ci | {\\ \{\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \ | 4 | ~180 | ~ 0 | ~180 |
| $K_{\mathbf{V}}$ | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 90 | ~ 0 | ~ 90 |
| K_{VI} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 90 | ~ 0 | ~270 |
| | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ∼ 90 | ~180 | ~ 90 |
| K _{VII} K _{VIII} | _ | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 90 | ~ 180 | ~270 |

²⁾ Lage nach R. W. G. Wyckoff (5).

In der gleichen Weise lassen sich 8 Pb unter Berücksichtigung der geometrischen Verhältnisse festlegen (vgl. Tab. V), während für 4 Pb noch größere Variationsbereiche, namentlich hinsichtlich des θ_1 -Parameters vorhanden sind.

Tabelle V. Näherungsparameter der geometrisch festgelegten 8 Pb-Atome.

| | | Symmetrie | mmetrie Koord. | | Parameter | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|------|------------|--------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Atom Lage ¹ | Lage ¹) | der Lage | voora. | keit | Θ_1 | θ_{2} | Θ, | | | | |
| Pb_{T} | 2 | C_1 | {xyz} | 2 | ~90° | ~ 90° | ~ 0° | | | | |
| Pb_{II} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~90 | ~270 | ~ 0 | | | | |
| Pb_{III} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~90 | ~ 90 | ~180 | | | | |
| Pb_{IV} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | • 2 | ~90 | ~270 | ~180 | | | | |

Die auf geometrischem Wege aus den Näherungsparametern von K und Pb ermittelten Cl-Parameter sind in Tab. VI zusammengestellt.

Tabelle VI. Näherungsparameter für 32 Cl-Atome.

| Atom Lage ¹) | | Symmetrie | netrie Koord. Zählig- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Atom La | Lage-) | der Lage | ALOUIG. | keit | Θ_1 | θ_2 | θ_3 |
| $Cl_{\mathbf{I}}$ | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 52° | ~ 87° | ~ 38° |
| Cl_{II} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~-38 | ~ 87 | \sim - 52 |
| ClIII | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~-45 | ~ 47 | ~ 45 |
| ClIV | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 232 | ~ 267 | ~ 38 |
| Cly . | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 142 | ~ 267 | ~-52 |
| ClvI | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 135 | ~ 197 | ~ 45 |
| ClvII | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 52 | ~ 267 | ~ 218 |
| Cl_{VIII} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~-38 | ~ 267 | ~ 428 |
| ClIX | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~-45 | ~ 197 | ~ 225 |
| $Cl_{\mathbf{X}}$ | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 232 | ~ 87 | ~ 218 |
| Cl_{XI} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 142 | .~ 87 | ~ 128 |
| Cl_{XII} | . 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 135 | ~ 17 | ~ 225 |
| Cl_{XIII} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 135 | ~-47 | ~ 45. |
| Cl_{XIV} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 45 | ~ 17 | ~ 135 |
| Cl_{XV} | 2 | C_1 | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 225 | ~ 197 | ~ 435 |
| Cl_{XVI} | 2 | $\hat{C_1}$ | $\{xyz\}$ | 2 | ~ 45 | ~ 197 | ~-45 |

Die Parameter der restlichen 4 Chloratome konnten aus dem gleichen Grunde wie die fehlenden Bleiparameter noch nicht ermittelt werden.

Nimmt man für die fehlenden Atomparameter die Mittelwerte der Variationsbereiche an und berechnet die Intensitäten einer Anzahl Reflexe, so erkennt man an Hand der Gegenüberstellung von beobachteten

¹⁾ Lage nach R. W. G. Wyckoff (5).

und berechneten Intensitäten in der Tab. VII, daß die in grober Annäherung ermittelten Parameter doch schon zu einer leidlichen Übereinstimmung der Intensitäten führen, so daß dadurch der prinzipielle Charakter der Struktur gegeben sein dürfte.

Tabelle VII. Vergleich zwischen beobachteten und berechneten Intensitäten einiger Interferenzen.

| Index | sin a | Polar. u. Thomson Fakt. | · \(\S \right)^2 | Int. ¹) ber. | Int. beob. |
|-------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 200 | 0,0968 | 10,8 | 109 · 104 | 290 - 10-6 | stst |
| 400 | 0,1760 | 5,6 | $32 \cdot 10^{4}$ | 44 • 10-6 | m |
| 600 | 0,2555 | 3,6 | 73 - 104 | $65 \cdot 10^{-6}$ | mst |
| 800 | 0,3360 | 2,55 | 138 · 104 | 86 - 10-6 | m |
| 020 | 0,4460 | 8,4 | 3 · 104 | 6 ⋅ 10-€ | 8 |
| 040 | 0,2320 | 4,0 | 166 · 104 | $153 \cdot 10^{-6}$ | st |
| 060 | 0,3485 | 2,4 | 7,5 - 104 | 4 - 10-6 | . 8 |
| 080 | 0,4645 | 1,6 | 75 - 104 | 30 · 10-6 | m |
| 0.40.0 | 0,5800 | 1,2 | 44 - 404 | 4 · 10-6 | ms |
| T40 | 0,0701 | 14,5 | 30,6 · 104 | 111 - 10-6 | m |
| Ž 20 | 0,1401 | 7,0 | 8,6 · 104 | 45 - 40-6 | m |
| 330 | 0,2102 | 4,5 | $28,4 \cdot 10^{4}$ | 32 · 10-6 | m |
| 440 | 0.2890 | 3,1 | 65,8 - 404 | 50 - 10-6 | m |
| 550 | 0.3505 | 2,4 | $24,2 \cdot 10^4$ | 45 · 40-6 | mst |
| 6 60 | 0,4202 | 1,9 | 4,8 · 104 | 2 - 10-4 | - |
| 770 | 0,4900 | 1,5 | 20,0 · 104 | 7 - 10-6 | 8 |
| 880 | 0,5600 | 1,2 | 48,5 • 104 | 44 · 40-6 | - |

Da es im vorliegenden Falle nicht so sehr auf die genaue Ermittlung der Parameter als vielmehr auf den prinzipiellen Bau des Kaliumbleichlorids ankam, wurde auf die weitere exakte Bestimmung der Parameter verzichtet.

Morphologisch erkennt man bereits aus der Näherungsstruktur, daß die Ebenen (323) und (I21), die beide Verwachsungsebenen mit Kaliumchlorid sind, ausschließlich mit Chlorionen besetzt sind. Die Anordnung ist in beiden Ebenen ebenfalls die gleiche und ist in Fig. 1a wiedergegeben. Vergleicht man hierzu die Anordnung der Chloratome in der (111)-Ebene von KCl (Fig. 1b), so findet man, daß dieselben doch recht gut übereinstimmen. Ein Vergleich der Abstände der einzelnen Cl-Ionen ergibt, daß

¹⁾ Den berechneten Intensitäten wurden die Streufunktionen von James und Brindley (6) zugrunde gelegt. Die weniger gute Übereinstimmung bei den Reflexionen 600, 0.10.0, 550 dürfte sich durch geeignete Parametervariationen noch wesentlich verbessern lassen.

die Entfernungen der Schwerpunkte AC und BC praktisch vollkommen denjenigen im KCl entsprechen, während die Entfernungen AB von den entsprechenden im KCl um 8—40% verkürzt sind. Nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen über gittermäßige Verwachsungen würde demnach sowohl parallel (323), wie parallel (121), die Verwachsung mit Kaliumchlorid erklärbar sein, wobei die Chlorionen als Gitterträger im Sinne von Gottfried und Herlinger (7) anzusehen sind.

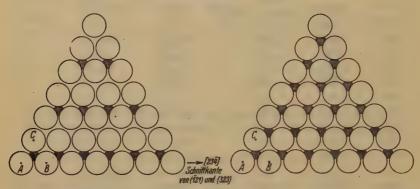


Fig. 1a. Anordnung der Cl⁻-Ionen (leere Kreise) in den Ebenen (323) und (I21) von Kaliumbleichlorid. Die schraffierten Kreise stellen die darunterliegenden K⁺-Ionen dar.

Fig. 1b. Anordnung der Cl^- -Ionen (leere Kreise) in der Ebene (111) von Kaliumchlorid. Die schraffierten Kreise stellen die darunterliegenden K^+ -Ionen dar.

VII. Mischkristallbildung zwischen KCl und (KPbCl₃)₃H₂O 1).

Wie bereits eingangs erwähnt wurde, besteht wenig Wahrscheinlichkeit für die Bildung homogener Mischkristalle zwischen Kaliumchlorid und Bleichlorid auf Grund einer Isomorphie mit Ionen- bzw. Atomersatz. Die hierfür zu fordernden Bedingungen, Analogie der chemischen Formel und weitgehende Analogie der Kristallstruktur beider Komponenten, sind nicht erfüllt. Aus den gleichen Gründen werden auch zwischen Kaliumchlorid und Kaliumbleichlorid keine homogenen Mischkristalle zu erwarten sein. Eine isomorphe Mischbarkeit infolge Doppelionen- bzw. Doppelmolekülersatz nach Art des Beispiels $KMnO_4-BaSO_4$ führt ebenso wie eine Isomorphiebeziehung vakanter Gitterpunkte (Beispiel: CaF_2-YF_3) zu keinem Ergebnis. Da kristallographisch und röntgenographisch eine gesetzmäßige Verwachsung zwischen Kaliumchlorid und Kaliumbleichlorid beobachtet wurde, so ist es naheliegend, die

Über die systematische Behandlung der Mischkristalle nebst ausführlichen Schrifttum vgl. K. Spangenberg (8).

Tarnung des Bleis im Kaliumchlorid als anomale Mischkristallbildung dieser beiden Komponenten auf Grund zweidimensionaler Analogie in der Kristallstruktur zu deuten. Wäre dabei nur die Ebene (323) als Simultanebene vorhanden, so würden wir einen normalen Schichtkristall zu erwarten haben, ähnlich, wie wir solche aus zahlreichen Verwachsungsbeispielen kennen. Im Radiogramm müßten sich dann die bleihaltigen Schichten abzeichnen, wie z. B. beim Kaliumsulfat mit Polonium (1). Auch würde man optisch das Auftreten von Doppelbrechung erwarten. Die schichtartige Verteilung würde der schematischen Darstellung in Fig. 2a entsprechen. Die KCl-Kristalle mit etwa 1% Bleigehalt zeigen jedoch

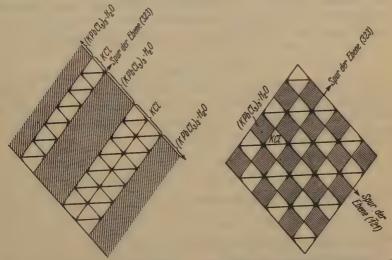


Fig. 2 a. Schematische Darstellung der Mischkristallbildung zwischen KCl und (KPbCl₃)₃H₂O im Falle einer Simultanebene (z. B. (323)).

Fig. 2b. Schematische Darstellung der Mischkristallbildung zwischen KCl und (KPbCl₃)₃H₂O im Falle zweier gleichberechtigter Simultanebenen.

keine Doppelbrechung. Auch im Laue-Diagramm wurden keine Unterschiede in bezug auf reines KCl beobachtet. Daraus dürfte wohl geschlossen werden, daß sich die Verteilung der Kaliumbleichloridgitterblöcke im Kaliumchlorid dreidimensional erstreckt, derart, daß sowohl die Ebene (323) wie die Ebene (121) gleichzeitig als Simultanebenen wirken. Die einzelnen Gitterblöcke von Kaliumbleichlorid sind dann ganz regelmäßig vom Kaliumchlorid umwachsen, so daß eine dem Schema in Fig. 2b entsprechende Verteilung auftritt. In seiner optischen und radiogrammetrischen Wirkung würde dann, wenn diese Gitterblöcke von molekularer Größenordnung sind, ein einem homogenen Mischkristall analoges Verhalten zustande kommen. Damit dürfte auch die von H. Käding (2) beobachtete homogene Schwärzung der photographischen Platte erklärt sein.

Die vorliegende Untersuchung wurde auf Anregung von Herrn Prof. Dr. C. W. Correns begonnen, der auf Grund der Hahnschen Ergebnisse vermutete, daß hier ein Zwischenglied zwischen »normalen« und »anormalen« Mischkristallen in der oben angegebenen Art auftreten könne. Für seine rege Anteilnahme und die zahlreichen Diskussionsbemerkungen sind ihm die Verfasser zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet. Herrn Prof. Dr. O. Hahn danken wir für den gewährten Einblick in seine Arbeiten, sowie für die Bereitstellung des von ihm untersuchten Materials. Auch der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft gilt unser Dank für die zur Durchführung der Untersuchungen benutzte Röntgenapparatur.

Zusammenfassung.

Die chemische Zusammensetzung des nach dem Verfahren von Wells dargestellten Kaliumbleichlorids ergibt sich zu $(KPbCl_3)_3 \cdot H_2O$. Es kristallisiert triklin mit großer Annäherung an monokline Symmetrie. Die röntgenographisch ermittelten Daten sind:

$$a_0 = 14.3_5 \text{ Å}$$
 $b_0 = 9.05 \text{ Å}$ $c_0 = 14.5_0 \text{ Å}$ $\alpha \text{ und } \gamma \sim 90^\circ$ $\beta = 113^\circ.$

Das röntgenographische Achsenverhältnis ist:

$$a_0: b_0: c_0 = 1,590: 1: 1,601.$$

Die Molekülzahl pro Elementarzelle ist n=4.

Infolge der großen Anzahl von zu bestimmenden Atomparametern konnte die Struktur nicht bis in alle Einzelheiten ermittelt werden. Morphologisch ergibt sich jedoch aus einer Näherungsstruktur, daß die kristallographisch als Verwachsungsebenen mit KCl gefundenen Ebenen (323) und (124) ausschließlich mit Cl-Ionen besetzt sind, deren Entfernungen innerhalb der Fehlergrenze mit denjenigen in der (111)-Ebene von KCl übereinstimmen. Dadurch dürfte die Verwachsung mit KCl auch feinbaulich begründet sein.

Da beide Ebenen (323) und (124) infolge ihrer gleichartigen Besetzung, gleichzeitig als simultane Verwachsungsebenen wirken, wird eine dreidimensionale Verteilung der Kaliumbleichloridgitterkomplexe im Kaliumchloridgitter bewirkt, so daß die von Käding beobachtete homogene Schwärzung der photographischen Platte bei den radiogrammetrischen Untersuchungen hierdurch eine mögliche Erklärung findet.

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The Weissenberg Reciprocal Lattice Projection and the Technique of Interpreting Weissenberg Photographs.

By

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Abstract.

The form of the reciprocal lattice line curves on Weissenberg photographs is derived for two cases:

1. X-ray beam inclined $\beta=\mu$ to the rotation axis. The form of the curves is the same for all layer lines. A curve-form template can therefore be constructed with the aid of which the reciprocal lattice lines may be sketched in on any Weissenberg photograph. Data are given for the construction of such a template, and a template is reproduced for use with any instrument for which the camera circumference is equal to the translation equivalent of a 360° crystal rotation. The use of the template in indexing a film is discussed.

For this beam inclination, all central lattice lines appear on the photograph as straight lines. This allows a very simple method of reconstructing the reciprocal lattice point-by-point, when necessary. Appropriate tables, scales and apparatus for this purpose are given. The most convenient design of Weissenberg röntgengoniometer for making use of an inclined beam is described.

2. X-ray beam normal to the rotation axis. The form of the reciprocal lattice curves varies with the ζ coordinate of the layer line being analyzed. Therefore no single curve-form template can be used for sketching in the reciprocal lattice lines on the photograph.

Central lattice lines appear as curves on photographs taken with normal beam. The point-by-point reconstruction of the reciprocal lattice from photographs taken by this method has already been treated by Wooster and Wooster.

Introduction.

The interpretation of photographs made by Weissenberg's 1) method of X-ray crystal analysis has been the subject of several papers 2). The important papers by Schneider 2) and by Wooster and Wooster 2) each suggest definite techniques for the actual interpretation of photographs. Schneider's method consists of a point-by-point graphical construction of the reciprocal lattice by what appears to be rather tedious means. In the method advocated by Wooster and Wooster, the reciprocal lattice is graphically constructed by means of polar coordinates which are read from a chart laid over the photograph.

The form of reciprocal lattice lines on the Weissenberg photograph has received no attention, although this is the most obvious feature of this type of photograph. Almost every published Weissenberg photograph shows reciprocal lattice lines sketched in to connect the diffraction spots as a proof of the correctness of indexing by other means, but nobody has apparently suggested the accurate sketching of the lines first for the purpose of indexing. This method, following the scheme outlined below, allows one to index any Weissenberg photograph in, say, five minutes as against the hour or so required for plotting the reciprocal lattice by Wooster and Wooster's relatively rapid method.

The easiest approach to indexing a photograph by this means is to acquire the viewpoint that the Weissenberg photograph is simply a two-dimensional projection of a two-dimensional reciprocal lattice level. The actual reciprocal lattice has straight lattice lines which appear by transformation on to what may be termed the Weissenberg projection

¹⁾ K. Weissenberg, Ein neues Röntgengoniometer. Z. Physik 23, 229—238.

²⁾ J. Böhm, Das Weissenbergsche Röntgengoniometer. Z. Physik 39, 557 bis 561. 1926. — W. Schneider, Über die graphische Auswertung von Aufnahmen mit dem Weissenbergschen Röntgengoniometer. Z. Krist. 69, 41—48. 1928. — F. Halla, Bemerkungen über die Strukturbestimmung mittels Weissenbergaufnahmen. Z. Krist. 82, 316—323. 1932. — George Tunell, Determination of the space-lattice of a triclinic mineral by means of the Weissenberg X-ray goniometer. Amer. Min. 18, 181—186. 1933. — Tom. F. W. Barth and George Tunell, The space-lattice and optical orientation of chalcanthite (CuSO₄·5 H₂O): an illustration of the use of the Weissenberg X-ray goniometer in the triclinic system. Amer. Min. 18, 187—194. 1933. — W. A. Wooster and Nora Wooster, A graphical method of interpreting Weissenberg photographs. Z. Krist. 84, 327—331. 1933.

as curved lines. If the form of the curves is known, it is just as easy to draw lattice lines, and therefore assign indices directly, on the Weissenberg projection as it is to construct and index a gnomonic net by drawing appropriate straight lines through the points on a gnomonic projection.

It is the purpose of this paper to develop the Weissenberg reciprocal lattice projection and to suggest methods of indexing based on this theory. Incidentally, the enormous advantage of using the equinclination beam technique will appear. Wooster and Wooster¹) have ignored this; Schneider²) has given some attention to it, but, on the whole, the simplicity gained by its use has not been fully realized. At least one reason for neglecting the use of inclined X-ray beams has been the inconvenient design of Weissenberg cameras. An appropriate design of this instrument will therefore be first suggested.

Weissenberg Camera Design.

In both the instruments made by Seemann and by Lütge³), provision has been made for inclining the X-ray beam by rotating the slit system about an axis which passes through the crystal. In order to use these instruments for inclined beam technique, it is necessary to set the slit system at the required angle, which is very easily done, and then readjust the entire apparatus position so that the focal spot of the target is colinear with the slits. This is a patience-trying task and it must be done for each new photograph. The entire difficulty of beam adjustment

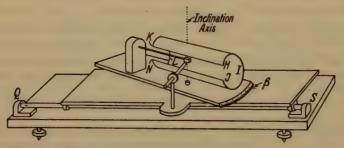


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic sketch of improved Weissenberg röntgengoniometer design for making use of X-ray beams inclined to the axis of crystal rotation.

¹⁾ W. A. Wooster and Nora Wooster, A graphical method of interpreting Weissenberg photographs. Z. Krist. 84, 327—331. 1933.

²⁾ W. Schneider, Über die graphische Auswertung von Aufnahmen mit dem Weissenbergschen Röntgengoniometer. Z. Krist. 69, 41—48. 1928.

³⁾ Hermann Lütge, instrument maker at the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Physikalische Chemie und Elektrochemie, Berlin-Dahlem.

can be avoided by making the slit system integral with the base of the instrument and adjusting it once for all. An inclined beam is then achieved by building the crystal and film—carrying assembly on a separate base which may be rotated on the lower base about an axis passing through the crystal. A diagrammatic sketch of this design is given in Fig. 1. The lower part of this sketch follows the design of the Lütge instrument: The entire slit-system base can be translated out of the path of the beam by sliding on the bar QS and a roller in the rear (not shown). This allows one to move the line of the slit system enough to one side so that it clear the X-ray tube. The crystal can then be centered visually by sighting directly down the slit system.

With the convenience afforded by this design of Weissenberg camera, there is no reason why advantage should not always be taken of the simplicity inherent in equi-inclination beam technique.

The Equi-inclination beam Projection. Central Lattice Lines.

The Weissenberg projection is easily developed with the aid of Bernal's¹) geometric picture of Bragg's law. The appropriate constructions are given in Fig. 2.

The lower half of Fig. 2 corresponds with a view looking toward the right hand end, HIJ, of the film cylinder of Fig. 1. The upper half of Fig. 2 corresponds with a top view of Fig. 1. The beaded line is a reciprocal lattice line passing through the origin, i. e., a central lattice line. The large circle is Bernal's sphere of reflection and the small circle is the section of this sphere cut by the reciprocal lattice level under consideration, i. e., the circle of reflection.

As an aid to visualizing the actual process of X-ray reflection, the illustration also indicates the common trace, on the origin reciprocal lattice level, of all the planes corresponding to points on the central reciprocal lattice line.

The crystal rotates counter-clockwise about the rotation axis. In the zero rotation position, the plane trace is parallel with the beam and consequently the lattice line is normal to the beam. At rotation angle, ω , a possible plane reflects so that the projection of the reflected beam makes an angle with the plane trace equal to the projection, θ' , of the Bragg angle of reflection, θ . From this it follows that

$$\theta' = \omega \tag{1}$$

¹⁾ J. D. Bernal, On the interpretation of X-ray, single crystal, rotation photographs. Proc. Roy. Soc., A, 118, 117-160. 1926.

and the angle φ of the projected reflected beam is

$$\varphi = \omega + \theta' = 2\omega \tag{2}$$

This is the direct physical picture of reflection. The reciprocal lattice interpretation, which follows from the geometry of the figure, is much more easily handled in more general cases and is used in subsequent derivations.

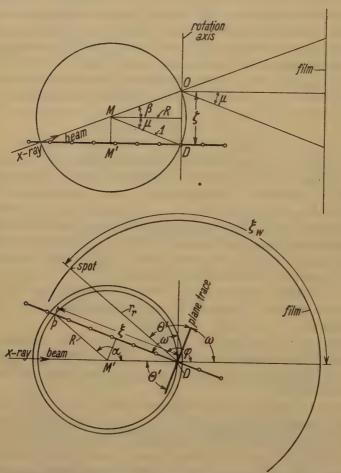


Fig. 2. Derivation of central reciprocal lattice line relations for X-ray beam inclined $\beta=\mu$ to the axis of crystal rotation.

The reciprocal lattice row, normal to the trace of the reflecting plane, cuts the circle of reflection of radius R (to be derived subsequently) at P.

Half the direction angle, a, of the radius MP is seen to be equal to ω . Hence, $a = 2\omega$. (3)

Thus, from (2), $a = \varphi$,

the projection of the deviation angle. The figure indicates that the angle, a, is related to the cylindrical coordinate, ξ , of the reflecting lattice point, P, and the radius, R, of the circle of reflections, thus:

$$\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\xi/2}{R} \tag{4}$$

The radius of the circle of reflection, R, is easily derived from the upper half of the figure. Here the X-ray beam is seen making an inclination angle, β , with the rotation axis of the crystal, OD, such that β is equal to the cone-angle, μ , of the layer line on the photographic film. A possible plane to give rise to a reflection on this layer line would be one at the origin normal to the axis of rotation. The reciprocal lattice point, D, corresponding to this plane is thus necessarily in the axis of rotation, and since the lattice point is giving rise to the reflection, it is also on the sphere of reflection, hence the latter passes through D. The radius MD indicates the direction of its reflected beam, which makes a total deviation angle $\beta + \mu = 2\mu$. The entire simplicity inherent in this $\beta = \mu$ condition derives from the fact that the intersection of the axis of rotation with the sphere and with the reciprocal lattice level are one and the same point, D.

Since the sphere has unit radius, the radius of the circle of reflection, which is the cross section of the sphere at the reciprocal lattice level under consideration, is given by $R = \cos \mu. \tag{5}$

The angle μ must be calculated to set the layer line screen, so the expression for R is conveniently left in this form. In terms of the cylindrical coordinates of the reciprocal lattice, it can also be seen to be

$$R = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\zeta}{2}\right)^2} \tag{6}$$

Relations (5) or (6) may be substituted in (4) to give the projected angle of reflection in terms of fundamental constants:

$$\sin\frac{\varphi}{2} = \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\xi}{2\cos\mu} \tag{7}$$

or, in terms of reciprocal lattice cylindrical coordinates only,

$$\sin\frac{\varphi}{2} = \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\xi}{2\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\zeta}{2}\right)^2}}.$$
 (8)

This is easily transformed into the film arc coordinate, ξ_W by means of the angle and film-arc proportionality. From the lower half of Fig. 2, this is

$$\frac{\xi_W}{2\pi r_F} = \frac{\varphi}{360},\tag{9}$$

where r_F is the film radius. A reciprocal lattice point distant ξ from the axis of rotation, therefore, appears at a distance,

$$\xi_W = \frac{2\pi r_F}{360} \cdot 2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\xi}{2\cos\mu}\right) \tag{10}$$

from the center line of the film. In terms of cylindrical lattice coordinates alone, this is equivalent to,

$$\xi_{W} = \frac{2\pi r_{F}}{360} \cdot 2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\xi}{2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\zeta}{2}\right)^{2}}}\right). \tag{11}$$

Non-central Lattice Lines.

The form of a lattice line on the Weissenberg projection may now be investigated. Fig. 3 is introduced to substitute for the lower half of

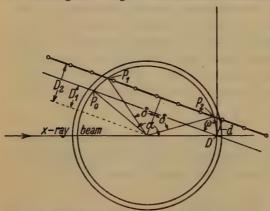


Fig. 3. Derivation of non-central reciprocal lattice line relations for X-ray beam inclined $\beta = \mu$ to the axis of crystal relation.

Fig. 2. It shows the profile of the sphere of reflection, the circle of reflection, and two lattice rows. One (central) lattice row passes through the axis of rotation, the other represents a general lattice row distant d from the axis of rotation.

One notes that as the angle ω increases, the point, P_0 , of the central lattice row migrates from the origin, counter-clockwise around the circle.

The central lattice row has, therefore, two reflections at any given value of ω . One of these corresponds with the intersection, P_0 , the other with the point D. The latter is identical with the direct beam and may be disregarded. For the non-central row, however, there are always two intersections, P_1 and P_2 , with the circle of reflection. To these correspond,

at any given lattice rotation, ω , two directions of reflections, φ_1 and φ_2 , each distinct from the direct beam. The symmetry of the diagram about the bisector of α indicates that φ_1 and φ_2 are respectively equal to half α plus or minus a correction angle, δ :

$$\varphi_{1} = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \delta
\varphi_{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \delta$$
(12)

The value of δ is derived thus:

$$\begin{cases} D_2 = R \cos \delta \\ D_1 = R \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$d = D_3 - D_1 = R \left(\cos \delta - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\delta = \cos^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{d}{R} \right)$$
(13)

from which

The values of φ_1 and φ_2 in (12) are then

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{a}{2} + \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{a}{2} + \frac{d}{R}\right)$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{a}{2} - \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{a}{2} + \frac{d}{R}\right)$$
(14)

For the construction of the Weissenberg projection, it is more convenient to have the reflection angles in terms of the crystal rotation angle, ω . Making this substitution from (3), gives:

$$\varphi_{1} = \omega + \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\omega + \frac{d}{R}\right)$$

$$\varphi_{2} = \omega - \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\omega + \frac{d}{R}\right)$$
(15)

The film coordinates, ξ_{W} , of the two spots are given by introducing the ξ_{W} , φ relation of (9) into (15). The spots are then completely located by the coordinates:

Spot 1.
$$\begin{cases} \xi_{W_1} = \left(\frac{2\pi r_F}{360}\right) \left[\omega + \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\omega + \frac{d}{\cos\mu}\right)\right] \\ \varepsilon = K\omega \end{cases}$$
Spot 2.
$$\begin{cases} \xi_{W_2} = \left(\frac{2\pi r_F}{360}\right) \left[\omega - \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\omega + \frac{d}{\cos\mu}\right)\right] \\ \varepsilon = K\omega \end{cases}$$

$$24^*$$

where K, the coupling factor of the instrument, gives the number of millimeters film translation movement per degree crystal rotation, and ε is the absolute value of the film translation as measured from the position with the central reciprocal lattice line normal to the incident X-ray beam.

Finally, the equation of a Weissenberg lattice line curve, on the

flattened film, is

$$\xi_W = \left(\frac{2\pi r_F}{360}\right) \left[\frac{\varepsilon}{K} \pm \cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{\varepsilon}{K} + \frac{d}{\cos\mu}\right)\right] \tag{17}$$

Properties of Equi-inclination Weissenberg Curves.

Relation (17) can better be discussed in the form of (15), in which irrelevant instrumental constants do not appear. A plot of (15), for R=1 (i. e., equatorial layer line) and for d values differing by intervals of .25, is given in Fig. 4. One notes that the reflections of lattice rows line up, in general, on closed oval curves. The most important thing to note is the equation,

$$\varphi = \omega \pm \cos^{-1} \left(\cos \omega + \frac{d}{R} \right) \tag{45'}$$

requires these sets of curves to be identical for identical values of $\frac{d}{R}$. R varies, according to (5) with the angular height of the layer line under analysis. Different reciprocal lattice levels thus give identical Weissenberg lattice row lines, except that the labelling of the curves varies with R and hence with μ . One accurately drawn lattice line template will therefore act as a curve sketching guide to any equi-inclination beam Weissenberg photograph. Such a template is given in Fig. 7. Its use will be discussed later.

The lettering in Fig. 4 corresponds with that of the film on Fig. 4. The portion NLK HIJ corresponds with the actual Weissenberg film. The instructive part of the figure is the square LN'J'I, which is a normal plot of (15'). The practical necessity of introducing the incoming beam, however, requires the splitting of a Weissenberg photograph along the line KH, so that the actual film is the square NKHJ. The actual film, therefore gives positive and negative values of φ from 0—180°, instead of only positive values from 0—360°.

Since there is a one-to-one correspondence between reciprocal lattice points and spots on the film, one may regard each line of Fig. 4 as a projection of a reciprocal lattice row. These lattice row curves have a considerable symmetry which is important in various uses of the projection-This will form the subject of a separate communication.

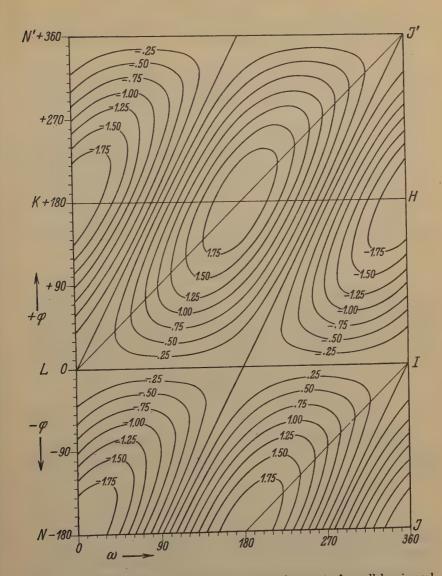


Fig. 4. We is sen berg equi-inclination projection of one set of parallel reciprocal lattice lines spaced $\frac{.25}{\cos \mu}$ apart. The labelling of the curves gives the distance, d, of the reciprocal lattice lines from the origin for the zero layer line, where $\mu=0$. The actual film corresponds with the square NKHJ.

Indexing.

Introduction. There are two kinds of indexing procedure, each having a separate field of usefulness:

- 1. If nothing is known about the crystal, and the study aims to develop, say, an appropriate set of axes, then it may be desirable in some cases to actually reconstruct the reciprocal lattice for the purposes of geometrical study.
- 2. If the crystal elements are well established, there is no necessity for the above procedure. For example, in the case of an orthorhombic crystal, the pinacoid or dome reflections are easily recognized; all reflections can then be indexed by sketching in the lattice line curves from a template.

Reconstruction of the reciprocal lattice. One special case of relation (15) is very useful. When d=0, (15) reduces to

$$\left. egin{aligned} arphi_1 &= 2\omega \ arphi_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}
ight.$$

The last solution corresponds with the direct beam and may be disregarded. The first indicates that any central lattice line on the equinclination Weissenberg projection is a straight line. This is clearly seen in Fig. 4. The figure indicates that these lines slant at an angle,

$$v = \tan^{-1} \frac{\text{camera circumference}}{\text{translation for } 180^{\circ}}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{2\pi r_F}{180 K}$$
(18)

The normal distance of any lattice point from the film center line was given by (10). The distance of a lattice point along this slanting line is, therefore,

$$Z = \xi_W \sin \nu$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi r_F}{360}\right) \left[2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\xi}{2\cos\mu}\right)\right] / \left(\sin\tan^{-1}\frac{2\pi r_F}{180\ K}\right)$$
(19)

Table I gives values of Z for values of the reciprocal lattice distance ξ at intervals of .05, and for values of the incident beam angle, μ , at intervals of 5°. From these data a set of curves, Fig. 5, has been drawn. These curves provide a scale for evaluating the reciprocal lattice coordinate, ξ in terms of film distance, Z. They are drawn for a camera of diameter 57.26 mm. (1° arc. = $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.). They can be redrawn as accurately as one wishes for a camera of any radius by multiplying each value by the instrumental constants given in the two parenthesis in (19). For all prac-

tical indexing purposes, however, Fig. 5 may be photographically enlarged until the base line equals half the effective camera circumference.

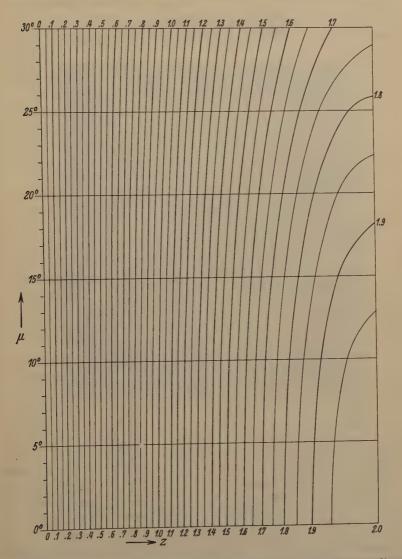


Fig. 5. Chart giving the variation of the Z scale with the X-ray beam inclination angle, μ , for use with Weissenberg photographs taken with the X-ray beam inclined $\beta = \mu$ to the axis of crystal rotation.

Table I. Angle of reflection, φ , as a function of ξ and μ , for central, reciprocal lattice lines.

For a camera of radius r_F , multiply φ by $\frac{2 \pi r_F}{360}$ to get ξ_W ; multiply by

$$\frac{2 \pi r_F}{360} / \sin \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \pi r_F}{180 \, K}$$
 to get Z.

| | 300 / 100 K | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | φ | | | | μ for |
| 5 | $\mu = 0^{\circ}$ | $\mu = 5^{\circ}$ | $\mu = 10^{\circ}$ | $\mu = 15^{\circ}$ | $\mu = 20^{\circ}$ | $\mu = 25^{\circ}$ | $\mu = 30^{\circ}$ | $\varphi=180^{\circ}$ |
| .05 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.90 | 2.97 | 3.05 | 3.17 | 3.30 | |
| .10 | 5.73 | 5.77 | 5.83 | 5.93 | 6.10 | 6.33 | 6.60 | |
| .15 | 8.60 | 8.63 | 8.73 | 8.90 | 9.17 | 9.50 | 9.93 | |
| .20 | 11.47 | 11.53 | 11.60 | 11.87 | 12.20 | 12.67 | 13.27 | |
| .25 | 14.37 | 14.43 | 14.57 | 14.87 | 15.30 | 15.83 | 16.60 | |
| .30 | 17.27 | 17.33 | 17.53 | 17.87 | 18.37 | 19.05 | 19.97 | |
| .35 | 20.17 | 20.23 | 20.47 | 20.87 | 21.17 | 22.27 | 23.33 | |
| .40 | 23.05 | 23.17 | 23.43 | 23.90 | 24.57 | 25.50 | 26.70 | |
| .45 | 26.00 | 26.40 | 26.43 | 26.93 | 27.70 | 28.73 | 30.40 | |
| .50 | 28.97 | 29.05 | 29.40 | 30.00 | 30.87 | 32.03 | 33.57 | |
| .55 | 31.93 | 32.07 | 32.43 | 33.10 | 34.03 | 35.33 | 37.03 | |
| .60 | 34.90 | 35.03 | 35.47 | 36.20 | 37.23 | 38.67 | 40.57 | |
| .65 | 37.93 | 38.07 | 38.53 | 39.33 | 40.57 | 42.03 | 44.10 | |
| .70 | 40.97 | 41.13 | 41.63 | 42.60 | 43.77 | 45.43 | 47.67 | |
| .75 | 44.03 | 44.23 | 44.77 | 45.70 | 47.03 | 48.90 | 51.33 | |
| .80 | 47.17 | 47.33 | 47.93 | 48.93 | 50.40 | 52.40 | 55.03 | |
| .85 | 50.30 | 50.50 | 51.43 | 52.20 | 53.80 | 55.93 | 58.77 | |
| .90 | 53.50 | 53.70 | 54.37 | 55.53 | 57.23 | 59.53 | 62.60 | |
| .95 | 56.73 | 56.97 | 57.67 | 58.93 | 60.73 | 63.20 | 66.53 | |
| 1.00 | 60.00 | 60.27 | 61.03 | 62.33 | 64.30 | 66.97 | 70.53 | |
| 1.05 | 63.33 | 63.60 | 64.43 | 65.83 | 67.93 | 70.80 | 74.63 | |
| 1.10 | 66.73 | 67.03 | 67.90 | 69.53 | 71.67 | 74.73 | 78.87 | |
| 1.15 | 70.20 | 70.50 | 71.37 | 73.05 | 75.47 | 78.77 | 83.20 | |
| 1.20 | 73.77 | 74.07 | 75.05 | 76.80 | . 79.37 | 82.90 | 87.70 | |
| 1.25 | 77.37 | 77.73 | 78.77 | 80.63 | 83.37 | 87.20 | 92.40 | |
| 1.30 | 81.05 | 81.47 | 82.60 | 84.60 | 87.53 | 91.63 | 97.30 | |
| 1.35 | 84.90 | 85.33 | 86.53 | 88.67 | 91.83 | 96.30 | 102.40 | |
| 1.40 | 88.87 | 89.30 | 90.60 | 92.90 | 96.30 | 101.13 | 107.87 | |
| 1.45 | 92.93 | 93.40 | 94.83 | 97.30 | 100.97 | 106.27 | 413.67 | |
| 1.50 | 97.17 | 97.70 | 99.20 | 101.87 | 105.90 | 444.70 | 120.00 | |
| 1.55 | 101.60 | 102.17 | 103.90 | 106.70 | 111.10 | 117.53 | 127.00 | |
| 1.60 | 106.27 | 106.87 | 108.63 | 111.83 | 116.70 | 123.93 | 134.93 | |
| 1.65 | 111.17 | 111.83 | 113.80 | 117.33 | 122.77 | 131.10 | 144.57 | |
| 1.70 | 116.43 | 117.17 | 118.80 | 123.30 | 129.53 | 139.40 | 157.93 | |
| 1.75 | 122.10 | 122.87 | 125.47 | 129.90 | 137.23 | 149.80 | _ | 28.95 |
| 1.80 | 128.30 | 129.23 | 132.10 | 137.40 | 146.60 | 166.43 | | 25.83 |
| 1.85 | 135.33 | 136.40 | 139.90 | 146.53 | 159.73 | ***** | - | 22.33 |
| 1.90 | 143.60 | 144.97 | 149.47 | 159.17 | - | and the same | - | 18.22 |
| 1.95 | 154.20 | 156.33 | 163.80 | B***** | - | | _ | 12.83 |
| 2.00 | 180.00 | | Change | | | | - | 0. |

The above gives the central distance coordinate of a lattice point. Its angular coordinate is identical with the value of ω at the intersection of the straight lattice line with the central line of the film.

The best apparatus for reading coordinates is shown in the photograph of Fig. 6. The film is placed over an illuminated opal glass plate and held in place by thumbscrew clips. The center line of the films is

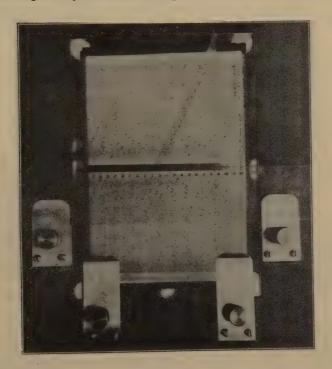


Fig. 6.

adjusted to the graduated edge of a horizontal celluloid scale. Along this slides a triangle whose angle is ν . Along the triangle's slanting edge is given the Z scale taken from Fig. 5. In actual practice it is desirable to have two triangles. One of these is intended for the zero layer line; the scale is always the same on this, and since it is frequently used, the scale is engraved. It may be used for the more accurate measurements of lattice spacings. The other triangle is intended for non-zero layer lines. It has a blank edge on which the values of Z may be inked for any value of μ which presents itself, the edge being marked by laying it along the appropriate horizontal line of Fig. 5.

Table II. Data for construction of reciprocal lattice lines on $\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{bmatrix}$, for various angles of reciprocal lattice rotation, ω .

| Lattice Angle, | | | | Zero l | ayer lin | ne dista | nce, d, | of lat | tice line | from |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ω | .00 | .05 | .40 | .15 | .20 | .25 | .30 | .35 | .40 | .45 |
| 0 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| V | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 20.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| 00 | 40.00 | 28.23 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 0.00 | 11.77 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 60.00 | 53.65 | 44.98 | | | | | | | |
| | 80.00 | 6.35 75.32 | 15.02 70.00 | 63.65 | 54.98 | | | | | |
| 40 | 0.00 | 4.68 | 10.00 | 16.35 | 25.02 | | | | | |
| 50 | 100.00 | 96.15 | 92.03 | 87.55 | 82.57 | 76.77 | 69.48 | 56.88 | | |
| 30 | 0.00 | 3.85 | 7.97 | 12.45 | 17.43 | 23.23 | 30.52 | 43.12 | 0 11 00 | TO 0 |
| 60 | 120.00 | 116.63 | 113.13 | 109.48 | | 101.40 18.60 | 96.87 23.13 | 91.78 28.22 | 85.83 | 78.20 41.80 |
| | 0.00 | 3.37 136.92 | 6.87 133.77 | 10.52 130.52 | 14.42 127.18 | 123.70 | 120.05 | 116.22 | 34.17 112.10 | 107.6 |
| 70 | 0.00 | 3.08 | 6.23 | 9.48 | 12.82 | 16.30 | 19.95 | 23.78 | 27.90 | 32.3 |
| 80 | | | 154.12 | 151.12 | 148.07 | 144.95 | 141.73 | 138.43 | 135.00 | 131.4 |
| 00 | 0.00 | 2.92 | 5.88 | 8.88 | 11.93 | 15.05 | 18.27 | 21.57 | 25.00 | 28.5 |
| 90 | | | 174.27 | 171.37 | 168.48 | 165.52 | 162.55 | 159.52 | 156.42 | 153.2 |
| | 0.00 | 2.87 | 5.73 | 8.63 | 11.52 | 14.48 | 17.45 | 20.48 179.83 | 23.58 176.92 | 26.7. 173.9. |
| 100 | 0.00 | 2.90 | 5.78 | 8.65 | 11.52 | 14.38 | 17.27 | 20.47 | 23.08 | 26.0 |
| 110 | | | | _ | | | | _ | _ | _ |
| 110 | 0.00 | 3.02 | 6.00 | 8.93 | 11.83 | 14.72 | 17.60 | 20.45 | 23.32 | 26.2 |
| 120 | | 2.05 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 10.55 | 45.50 | 40.40 | 01.05 | 04.07 | 07.4 |
| | 0.00 | 3.25 | 6.42 | 9.52 | 12.55 | 15.52 | 18.48 | 24.37 | 24.27 | 27.43 |
| 130 | 0.00 | 3.65 | 7.43 | 10.48 | 13.72 | 16.87 | 19.85 | 22.97 | 25.95 | 28.8 |
| 140 | | | | | | | | _ | | _ |
| | 0.00 | 4.27 | 8.25 | 44.97 | 45.52 | 18.93 | 22.23 | 25.42 | 28.52 | 31.5 |
| 150 | 0.00 | 5.32 | 10.00 | 14.27 | 18.23 | 21.97 | 25.53 | 28.93 | 32.22 | 35.4 |
| 100 | - | - | | | _ | | | | | |
| 160 | 0.00 | 7.17 | 12.88 | 17.83 | 22.28 | 26.38 | 30.23 | 33.87 | 37.33 | 40.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 | 0.00 | 18.20 | 25.85 | 24.70 | 20 07 | 41.40 | 45 57 | 40.40 | F9.49 | - |
| | 0.00 | 18.20 | 20.80 | 31.78 | 36.87 | 41.42 | 45.57 | 49.48 | 53.13 | 56.6 |
| 900 | - | | | _ | | _ | _ | _ | _ | |
| 200 | 40.00 | 47.17 | 52.88 | 57.83 | 62.28 | 66.38 | 70.23 | 73.87 | 77.33 | 80.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 220 | 80.00 | 84.27 | 88.25 | 91.97 | 05 50 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 105.40 | 400 50 | |
| | 80.00 | 04.61 | 00.20 | 91.97 | 95.52 | 98.93 | 102.23 | 105.42 | 108.52 | 111.5 |
| 240 | - | _ | _ | - | _ | - | _ | | _ | _ |
| 240 | 120.00 | 123.25 | 126.42 | 129.52 | 132.55 | 135.52 | 138.48 | 141.37 | 144.27 | 147.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 260 | 160.00 | 469.00 | ARK 70 | 168.65 | 474 50 | 474.90 | 477.07 | | | |
| | 100.00 | 102.90 | 100.78 | 108.00 | 171.52 | 174.38 | 177.27 | | | |
| 270 | 180.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| ω for | 90.00 | 91.43 | 92.87 | 94.30 | 95.73 | 97.18 | 98.63 | 1100.08 | 101.52 | 103.0 |
| $\varphi = 180^{\circ}$ | 270.00 | | | 265.70 | | | | | 258.48 | |
| ω for | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| se of curv | 0.00 | 18.20 | 97 97 | 04 50 | 90 0 | 1 44 40 | 42 20 | 1 40 40 | 1 | |

equi-inclination Weissenberg projection: Angles of reflection, For camera of radius r_F , multiply φ by $\frac{2\pi r_F}{360}$ to get ξ_W .

| origin | $\left(\frac{d}{\cos \theta}\right)$ | == - | d (7)9 | for o | ther lay | yer line | 8) | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| .50 | <u> </u> | 55 | $\frac{\sqrt{1-(\zeta/2)}}{.60}$ | .65 | .70 | .75 | .80 | .85 | .90 | .95 | 1.00 |
| .00 | 1 . | | .00 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 60.0 60.0 102.6 37.3 427.6 32.3 450.0 170.9 | 0 5 5 5 4 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | 96.87 43.13 23.65 36.35 46.63 33.37 63.87 | 89.60 50.40 419.33 40.67 443.13 36.87 464.77 35.23 | 77.25 62.75 114.55 45.45 439.48 40.52 161.55 38.45 | 109.12 50.88 135.57 44.43 41.77 | 102.53 57.47 131.42 48.58 45.480 45.20 | 93.20 66.80 126.87 53.13 151.22 48.78 | 58.22 147.43 52.57 | 56.58 | 71.80 139.07 60.93 | 90.00 90.00 134.27 65.73 |
| | | _ | | | 179.02 | 175.92 44.08 | 172.75 47.25 | 169.47 50.53 | 166.08 53.92 | 162.55 57.45 | 158.85 61.45 |
| 29.0 | 08 | 32.00 | 34.45 | 37.93 | 40.98 | - | | 50.48 | 53.58 | 56.75 | $\frac{180.00}{60.00}$ |
| 30.0 | 00 | 32.87 | 35.73 | 38.63 | 41.52 | 44.48 | 47.45 | - | - | | 60.93 |
| 31. | 78 | 34.68 | 37.55 | 40.42 | 43.28 | 46.15 | 49.05 | 51.97 | 54.90 | 57.88 | _ |
| 34. | 57 | 37.52 | 40.45 | 43.33 | 46.21 | 49.08 | 54.95 | 54.82 | 57.70 | 60.60 | 63.52 |
| 38. | 53 | 41.58 | 44.57 | 47.52 | 50.45 | 53.33 | 56.22 | 59.08 | 61.97 | 64.82 | 67.70 |
| _ | - | _ | 50.43 | 53.17 | 56.43 | 59.07 | 61.97 | 64.85 | 67.73 | 70.58 | 73.45 |
| 43. | 92 | 47.07 | 50.10 | 00.11 | | | _ | | | _ | _ |
| 60. | 00 | 63.25 | 66.42 | 69.52 | 72.55 | 75.52 | 78.48 | 81.37 | 84.27 | 87.13 | 90.00 |
| | | | | | _ | - | I - | | | 110.50 | 1134 |
| 83. | 92 | 87.07 | 90.15 | 93.17 | 96.13 | 99.07 | 7 101.97 | 104.80 | 107.73 | 110.58 | 110.1 |
| | _ | - | _ | | | | | 134.82 | 137.70 | 140.60 | 143.5 |
| 114. | .57 | 117.52 | 120.45 | 123.33 | 126.22 | 129.00 | 151.00 | 101.02 | | | _ |
| | _ | | 155.73 | 158.63 | 161.52 | 164.4 | 8 167.4 | 5 170.48 | 173.58 | 176.75 | 180.0 |
| 150 | .00 | 152.87 | 155.70 | 100.00 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 10000 | 1400.0 |
| 104 | .48 | 105.97 | | | | | 2 113.5 8 246.4 | 8 415.1 | 5 416.75 5 243.25 | 5 118.37 5 241.63 | 120.0 240.0 |
| 255 | | 254.03 | 3 252.55 | 251.03 | 249.52 | | | | i | | |
| 00 | .00 | 63.25 | 66.42 | 69.52 | 72.5 | 75.5 | 2 78.4 | 8 81.3 | 7 84.2 | 7 87.13 | 90.0 |

Table

| Lattice Angle, | Zero layer line distance, d, of lattice line from | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| ω | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.5 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | İ | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | | | | | | | | | Ш | |
| 100 | 127.78 71.22 | 122.12 77.88 | 442.47 87.53 | | | | | | | |
| 110 | 454.93 65.07 | 450.72 69.28 | 146.10 73.90 | 140.92 79.08 | 134.77 85.23 | 426.67 93.33 | | | | |
| 120 | 476.63 63.37 | 173.13 66.87 | 169.48 70.52 | 165.58 74.42 | 161.40 78.60 | 456.87 83.43 | 151.78 88.22 | 145.83 94.17 | 138.20 101.80 | 120 120 |
| 130 | 64.03 | 67.20 | 70.48 | 73.87 | 77.38 | 178.92 81.08 | 475.00 85.00 | 170.78 89.22 | 166.17 93.83 | 161 99 |
| 140 | 66.50 | 69.52 | 72.58 | 75.72 | 78.95 | 82.28 | 85.73 | 89.35 | 93.17 | 97 |
| 150 | 70.60 | 73.53 | 76.50 | 79.52 | 82.58 | 85.72 | 88.95 | 92.27 | 95.73 | 99 |
| 160 | 76.33 | 79.20 | 82.13 | 85.08 | 88.08 | 91.12 | 94.22 | 97.40 | 100.68 | 104 |
| 180 | 92.87 | 95.73 | 98.63 | 101.52 | 104.48 | 107.45 | 110.48 | 113.58 | 116.75 | 120 |
| 200 | 116.33 | 119.22 | 122.13 | 125.08 | 128.08 | 131.12 | 134.22 | 137.40 | 140.68 | 144 |
| 220 | 146.50 | 149.52 | 152.58 | 155.72 | 158.95 | 162.28 | 165.73 | 169.35 | 173.17 | 177 |
| 240 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 260 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 270 | | | | | | | | | | |
| φ for $\varphi = 180^{\circ}$ | 121.67 238.33 | 123.37 236.63 | 125.10 234.90 | 126.87 233.13 | 128.68 231.32 | 130.55 229.45 | 132.45 | 134.43 225.57 | 136.47 223.53 | 138 |

II (continuation).

| origin (| $\frac{d}{\cos \mu} = \frac{1}{V}$ | $\frac{d}{1-(\zeta/2)}$ | for ot | her laye | r lines) | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 2.00 |
| 154.88 105.12 178.37 101.63 103.15 107.62 | 146.82 113.18 173.48 106.52 107.22 111.32 126.87 | 467.87 142.43 141.63 145.27 130.52 | 160.93 149.07 146.50 119.48 134.43 159.50 | 150.25 129.75 177.88 122.12 124.13 | 170.93 129.07 129.35 | 160.27 139.73 135.55 | 476.20 143.80 — 154.15 | 161.80 | 180.00 |
| 140.80 219.20 | 143.13 216.87 | 145.58 214.42 | 148.22 211.78 | 151.05 208.95 | 154.15 205.85 | 457.67 202.33 | 161.80 198.20 | 167.17 | 180.00 180.00 |
| 123.37 | 126.87 | 130.52 | 134.43 | 138.58 | 143.13 | 148.22 | 154.15 | 161.80 | 180.00 |

In indexing a film, the central lattice lines (if any) corresponding to pinacoids (or domes) are first chosen. The horizontal scale is then moved along its length until one of the pinacoid (or dome) lattice lines reads zero, then clamped. The coordinates then read on the scales give polar coordinates from which the lattice may be plotted directly.

The advantage of using a slanting Z coordinate instead of a normal ξ_W coordinate is that if the crystal has central lattice lines¹), the labor of plotting is enormously reduced, because all points on the same central lattice line have the same ω coordinate. The advantage of using a moveable triangle, instead of a chart similar to that of Wooster and Wooster²) is that first, for any indexing technique whatever, one does not ,,lose one's place" so to speak, because the triangle fixes attention on the row last indexed, and, second, a two-dimensional chart is not adaptable to a variable scale.

Curve sketching. Table II gives data for the construction of Weissenberg equi-inclination, lattice line curves, derived by calculating solutions for equation (15) for the zero layer line ($\mu=0$) for values of d spaced at intervals of .05. By multiplying the φ values of the table by the appropriate instrumental constants given in (17), a template of curves can be plotted for any Weissenberg camera. Fig. 7 is the curve template constructed for the Lütge instrument for which the camera diameter is 57.26 mm. (1 mm. = $\frac{1}{2}$ ° arc) and the coupling constant is 1 mm. = $\frac{1}{2}$ ° arc. By photographic enlargement, the chart can also be used with any instrument for which the camera circumference is equal to the translation corresponding to a 360° rotation of the crystal. The template can be used for any layer line whatever by neglecting the d labelling of the curves. Its use is essentially to give the forms of the curves in different regions of the film, not the d-values.

The use of the chart may be illustrated as follows: For any zero layer-line photograph (or for a photograph of any layer line of a crystal referrable to orthogonal axes), select the straight lattice lines of the two pinacoid (or dome, for non-zero layer line) reflections to be used as reciprocal lattice axes. Place the film (or dot copy made on glass or transparent film) on top of the template so that the first of the two pinacoid (or dome) lines chosen as axes corresponds with the sloping

⁴⁾ In the zero layer, all lattice points are grouped in central lattice lines. In non-zero layer lines, all lattice points of crystals referrable to orthogonal axes are also grouped in central lattice lines.

²⁾ W. A. Wooster and Nora Wooster, A graphical method of interpreting Weissenberg photographs. Z. Krist. 84, 327—331. 1933.

left and right margins of the template. When the latter is centered, the film spots line up along or between curves. The spots of each such line, representing lattice points arranged in a lattice row parallel to the first coordinate lattice axis, are connected by means of a soft pencil line. The template is then shifted so that its left and right margins line up with the second line of prism (or dome) reflections. Lines are again drawn

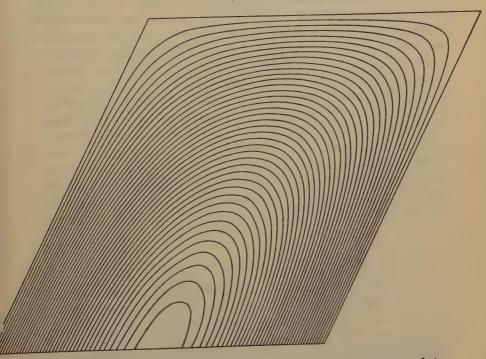


Fig. 7. Template of reciprocal lattice line curves for use with Weissenberg photographs taken with the X-ray beam inclined $\beta = \mu$ to the axis of crystal rotation. The distance of any lattice line from the axis of rotation may be obtained by applying the Z scale of Fig. 5 and 6, for the appropriate value of μ , along the sloping coordinate axis, from the center line to the minimum point of the desired curve.

connecting reflections from lattice points parallel to the second coordinate lattice axis. Each spot is now at the intersection of two lines. For non-zero layer lines of triclinic and monoclinic crystals, this procedure is slightly modified to take care of the non-existence of central lattice lines.

The labelling of the coordinate system so established requires, in general, some previous knowledge of the lengths of the identity periods of the crystal. Because of possible halvings, and thus possible missing

net lines, therefore, zero layer line nets cannot be labelled in advance of the interpretation of some one non-zero layer line photograph, which type is not affected by space-group halvings. As an example of indexing, suppose the crystal is rotated about [004], the first layer line being analyzed. The one system of lines, drawn as above, is labelled, from film center out, 1k1, 2k1, 3k1, ... etc., precautions being taken against omitting weak or even missing lines by observing the equal d-interval spacing. The other system is labelled h11, h21, h31, ... etc. Which system shall be labelled 1k1 etc. and which k11 etc. will be controlled by the original crystal orientation with respect to the beam when the camera translation is set at zero. Every spot is then at an intersection of two of the above lines and has an index hk1, where h and k are determined. In the case of the zero layer line of the same rotation, it is not known, in general, whether h or k is halved. The lines may, however, be sketched in as above, and the ξ values (d spacing) of each system compared with that of the 1st layer line, already indexed, by means of the scale of Fig. 5 and 6. The correct ξ -value of the spacing can also be determined from the ξ value of the identity period of the crystal known from any other means, say, from rotation photographs. If there are missing lines on the zero layer photograph, they may then be indicated, and the photographs indexed exactly as the non-zero layer photograph.

The Normal Beam Weissenberg Projection.

The form of the lattice line curves produced in Weissenberg photographs taken with the X-ray beam normal to the axis of rotation may now be briefly derived following the general method used in the equi-inclination beam derivation. Fig. 8 corresponds, in outline, with Fig. 2 which was used for the equi-inclination derivation. The point of major importance is that a central lattice line does not rotate about a point at the end of a diameter of the circle of reflection. It rotates, rather, about a point external to the circle. The symbol α is still used to designate the angle subtended by a chord rotating about a point at the end of a diameter parallel to the incident beam, as previously.

In general, there are always two reflection angles, φ_1 and φ_2 corresponding with the two intersections of the lattice line with the circle of reflection, even in the case of a central lattice line. The reflection angles are given by (12). The correction angle, δ , now depends, not only on the lattice line distance, d, but also on a variable distance e, thus:

$$\begin{cases}
\cos \delta = \frac{D_2}{R} \\
\cos \frac{a}{2} = \frac{D_1}{R}
\end{cases}$$

$$\cos \delta - \cos \frac{a}{2} = \frac{D_2 - D_1}{R} = \frac{d + e}{R}$$
(20)

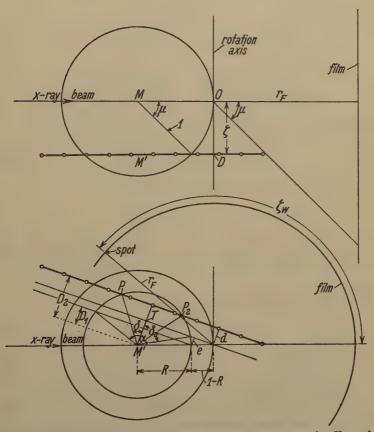


Fig. 8. Derivation of non-central reciprocal lattice line relation for X-ray beam normal to the axis of crystal rotation.

The new term is given by

$$\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{e}{1 - R} \tag{21}$$

From (20) and (21), the correction angle, δ , is given by:

$$\cos \delta = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{d + (1 - R) \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{R} \tag{22}$$

The angles of reflection are then

$$\varphi = \frac{\alpha}{2} \pm \delta$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} \pm \cos^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{d + (1 - R) \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{R} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{2} \pm \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{R} + \frac{d}{R} \right)$$
(23)

Substituting the values of R and α in terms of μ and ω gives:

$$\varphi = \omega \pm \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{d + \cos \omega}{\cos \mu} \right) \tag{24}$$

In terms of reciprocal lattice coordinates alone this is:

$$\varphi = \omega \pm \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{d + \cos \omega}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \right) \tag{25}$$

The actual equation of the curve on the film (Fig. 9) is obtained by substituting the appropriate instrumental constants of (9) and (16) for φ and ω .

For a central lattice line, d = 0, and (24) becomes

$$\varphi = \omega \pm \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos \omega}{\cos \mu} \right) \tag{26}$$

This is not a straight line, as in the equi-inclination projection, but a curve, except when $\mu = 0$, where (26) reduces to $\varphi = 2 \omega$ or 0. This special case is also a special case of the equi-inclination projection.

In general, however, the shape of the central lattice line curve, and also of any non-central lattice line curve is not the same for various values of the layer line angle, μ . Therefore, a new template must be drawn for each value of μ , for indexing by the method of sketching in the reciprocal lattice line curves. The indexing by reconstructing the reciprocal lattice has been treated by Wooster and Wooster¹).

¹⁾ W. A. Wooster and Nora Wooster, A graphical method of interpreting Weissenberg photographs. Z. Krist. 84, 327—331. 1933.

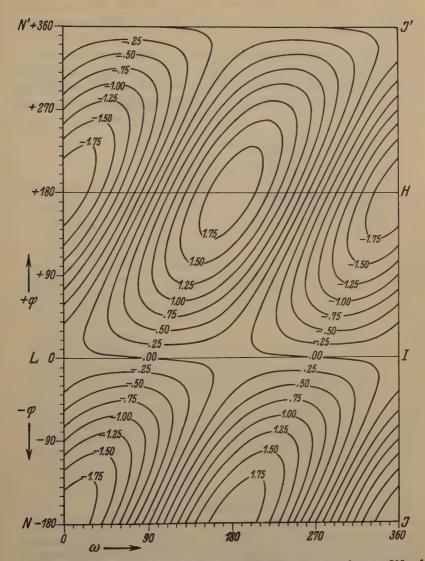


Fig. 9. Weissenberg normal beam projection for layer line angle, $\mu=20^{\circ}$, of one set of parallel reciprocal lattice lines. The labelling of the curves gives the distance, d, of the reciprocal lattice lines from the origin at that layer level. The actual film corresponds with the square, NKHJ.

The equi-inclination projection not only has the advantage of requiring a single template for all curve forms, but it also has the distinct advantage of providing straight lines for central lattice lines. This is a great aid in any indexing method. The determination of the symmetry of the crystal by the aid of the symmetry of the position and intensity distribution of points is greatly aided by straight dome reflection lines. These are realized in the equi-inclination projections of crystals referrable to orthogonal coordinates, but never in the normal beam projection.

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Molecular Configuration and its Relation to Modification of Crystal-growth.

By

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(With 4 figures and 1 Plate.)

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1. Introduction.

An earlier paper on the use of dyes and large molecules in the study of habit-modification has already been published (1). In it, certain conclusions were drawn. The most important of these was that almost any large molecule possessed of a sulphonate group would function as a habit-modifier on the crystals studied: $KClO_3$. Many other ideas were discussed too, e. g. the function of the -N=N- group in the mechanism of the process and the position, in the impurity molecule, of substituent groups such as -OH, $-NO_2$ and other $-SO_3Na$ groups. Thus, it was shown that when the SO_3Na group is in a position, or tho to an -N=N- group in a single ring, or in the peri (8) position of a double ring, the dye is ineffective. Moreover, the presence of such $-SO_3Na$ groups is detrimental to the effectiveness of a dye

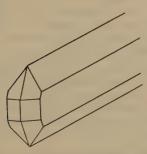
containing other, and more suitably placed, $-SO_3Na$ groups. A guarded opinion on the role played by -OH was also made, viz. that this group, when near an -N=N- group, seemed to cause a slight fall in the effectiveness of the dye.

While these results were being acquired on KClO3, a collateral set of observations were being made upon K₂SO₄, as it is notorious that results on habitchanges obtained from one crystalline substance alone are not sufficiently trustworthy to frame generalisations upon. During the progress of the work, new questions arose which needed for their elucidation the use of many other dyes. As a consequence, there are many results for KClO3 in the present paper which have only been obtained since the earlier paper was sent for publication. Almost all of these have an important bearing on the subject. In the earlier paper, positive results were obtained with about fifty dyes and negative results on about the same number. An additional fifty positive results are included herein, making the totals for KClO3 and for K2SO4 a hundred each. Certain results which did not appear to the author to be intimately connected with the main subject matter have been published in small notes, e. g. details of a cleavage induced in crystals of K_2SO_4 by the presence of a dye, Alizarin Yellow 5 G; of needles of sparingly soluble crystals (Safranine) incorporated in later-grown crystals of K2SO4; some observations on the way in which a crystal includes dye on certain planes not necessarily those suffering the greatest habitmodification, were thought sufficiently important to merit a separate publication and it is expected that they will be published simultaneously, with, or just prior to the present paper.

2. Completed Data for $KClO_3$ and K_2SO_4 .

The manner in which the data for KClO₂ may be arranged so as to afford comparisons between one dye and another has already been explained. Briefly, there is a gradual change in the habit of the crystals on increasing the proportion of impurity in the solution, the 011 planes all the time increasing at the expense of 001. At a certain concentration of an effective dye, certain of the crystals will appear as flats (like the pure crystals) on 001 but with 011 nearly as big, while quite as many crystals will show 011 definitely predominant. (The reason for crystals of KClO3 having two habits in the same solution has already been explained. 2). Any small change from this concentration will cause a discernable change in the habit of the crystals, these then becoming all needles on 011 if the concentration is increased, and all flats if decreased. The stated concentration was called "standard" for KClO₃. Now in the case of K_2SO_4 , an entirely different standard has to be adopted. Firstly, the habit is quite different, the usual one being slightly prismatic on the brachydome 021. Secondly, the faces developed by the dye are quite different, i. e. the {010} pinacoid. Hence it will be seen that whereas the modification of KClO₃ was that of a pinacoid, {001} changing to the clinodome, $\{011\}$, that of K_2SO_4 is in the opposite sense, the brachydome {021}, changing gradually to make way for the pinacoid {010}.

However, the only important thing to ascertain is whether any particular stage in the habit-change is sufficiently well-marked to be a reliable standard. The one chosen by the author is that in which the 010 face has grown until it is quite as big as the 021 face (which is predominant



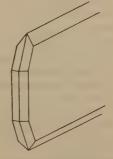


Fig. 1. The "standard" effect on K₂SO₄. Fig. 2. K₂SO₄; double the "standard" quantity of impurity.

on the pure crystals). As the two faces are in close proximity, there is no difficulty in comparing them, and for any dye, if the standard quantity be increased, 010 rapidly extends and practically obliterates 021 while with a decrease the 010 planes sink to obscurity. Figs. 1 and 2 show crystals of K2SO4 at about the standard of reference and at twice this concentration.

In the earlier paper, the dyes were not included in the tables just in

their simple order of strength, i. e. in inverse proportion to the amount of dye needed to bring about the "standard" change. It was assumed that there were two factors, viz. an adhesion factor, which would enable a molecule to deposit on the surface when in close proximity, and an obstruction factor, which would only come into play when the molecule was actually adhering to the surface. Thus it would appear obvious that a huge molecule, such as Diamine Sky Blue A, would cause a much



Plate 1. Habit of K2SO4 crystals with .001 gm Quinoline Yellow per 1.0 gm salt in solution.

Table I. Effects on 011 of KClO₃.

| Col. | | Quantity | Col. | | Quantity |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Index | Name | "Standard" | Index | Name | "Standard" |
| No. | Z (GIIIO | Result. (per 1.0 gm | No. | | Result. (per 1.0 gm |
| | | salt) | | | salt) |
| 438. | Trypan Red | .00002 | | Hessian Yellow | .0003 |
| 865. | Nigrosine | .00002 | | Acid Brown R | .6004 |
| 456. | Brilliant Congo R | .00003 | | Chromotrope 10 B | * |
| | Brilliant Azurine B | .00004 | | Hessian Purple N | |
| | Orseilline BB | .00005 | | Naphthalene Black 12 l | |
| | Diphenyl Citronine G | * | | Resorcinol Yellow | .00045 |
| | Chlorazol Fast Orange I | | ? | Alkaline Quinone | .0005 |
| 477. | Trypan Blue | * | | Methyl Orange (alk) | 4 |
| | Diamine Sky Blue FF | * | 98. | Solochrome Brown RH | |
| | Diamine Sky Blue A | * | | Ponceau 4 GB | * |
| | Orange 1 | .000075 | | Ponceau 2 G | 000= |
| | Dianil Blue B | * | | Solochrome Violet R | .0005 |
| 443. | Coomassie Milling Scar- | | | Alizarin Red S | * |
| 400 | let G | .00010 | | Haematoxylin (alk) | |
| | Chlorazol Blue B | 4 | | Indigo Carmine | 4 |
| | Chlorazol Blue 2 R | « • | | Chlorazol Black LF | « « |
| | Orange 2 | .00015 | | Brilliant Lanafuchsine 2 | |
| 161. | Orange R | * | | Lissamine Red 6 B | 0040 |
| | Fast Orange O | « | | Lissamine Violet 2 R Azofuchsine B | .0040 |
| 74. | Scarlet R | * | | Azoruchsine B Azo Red A | * |
| | Quinoline Yellow | | | | |
| | Chlorazol Fast Eosine B | | | Chromotrope 6 B Biebrich Scarlet | * * |
| | Ponceau 2 R Azo Grenadine L | .0002 | | Solochrome Black F | |
| | Solochrome Black PV | * | | Chlorazol Brown M | * |
| | Acid Bordeaux B | * | | Chlorazol Brown B | 4 |
| | Naphthol Red S | * | | Brilliant Azurine 5 G | .0046 |
| 271. | Sulphon Black | * | | Solochrome Black WDF | |
| | Brilliant Croceine 9 B | | | Azofuchsine G | .0045 |
| | Dianol Brilliant Red R | | | Palatine Red A | .0015 |
| 400. | Extra | | 30. | Fast Acid Magenta B | |
| 549 | Chlorazol Blue RW | * | 1019. | Alizarin Black S | |
| | Columbia Blue R | | | Guinea Red SDG | .0020 |
| | Azoeosine G | .00025 | | Solochrome Green NS | .0020 |
| | Ponceau 3 R | .00020 | | Solochrome Red B | |
| 76. | Wool Scarlet R | | | Roccelline | - 7 |
| 204. | Solechrome Black A | | 692. | Acid Magenta | |
| 46. | Archil Substitute | .0003 | 16. | Acid Yellow G | .0028 |
| | Metanil Yellow | .0000 | | Palatine Scarlet A | 4 |
| | Orange IV | « | | Palatine Scarlet 3 R | . , |
| 146. | | 4 | 89. | | |
| 182. | | | 5. | Naphthol Green | .003 |
| | Chromotrope 8 B | i i | 157. | Eriochrome Phosphine I | |
| | | | , | z nospanie z | |

Table I (continuation).

| Col. Index No. | Name | Quantity for Standard" Result. (per 1.0 gm salt) | Col. Iudex No. | Name | Quantity for "Standard" Result. (per 1.0 gm salt) |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 205. | Ponceau 3 R | .003 | 124. | Chromazone Red A | .0075 |
| 252. | Croceine Scarlet 3 B | * | 197. | Crumpsall Yellow | « |
| 375. | Congo Corinth | a | 183. | Croceine Scarlet $3\mathrm{BX}$ | « |
| 163. | Permanent Red 4 B | | 202. | Solochrome Dark Blue | BS « |
| | Extra | .004 | 764. | Phenol Phthalein (alk) | * |
| 4. | Gambine B (alk) | .005 | 36. | Alizarin Yellow 2 G | .0400 |
| ? | Na-β-Naphthalene Su | l- | 122. | Alizarin Yellow 5 G | * |
| | phonate | « | 29. | Chromotrope 2 R | « |
| 34. | Azo Orseille R | « | 45. | Chromotrope 2 B | « |
| 875. | Neutral Red | | 739. | Pyronine G | * |
| 27. | Orange 2 G | .0075 | | | |

Table II. The 010 Effect on K_2SO_4 .

| Col. Index No. | Name | Quantity for "Standard" Result. (per 1.0 gm salt) | Col. Index No. | Name | Quantity for "Standard" Result. (per 1.0 gm salt) |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| 142. | Methyl Orange | .0001 | 170. | Solochrome Black PV | .00045 |
| | Metanil Yellow | * | 182. | Fast Red Extra | * |
| 76. | Wool Scarlet R | * | 180. | Indigo Carmine | * |
| 438. | Trypan Red | * | 28. | Ponceau 2 G | .0005 |
| | Trypan Blue | « | 80. | Ponceau 3 R | * |
| | Quinoline Yellow | .00015 | 2001 | Solochrome Violet R | * |
| 313. | Brilliant Croceine 9 B | * | 436. | Dianol Brilliant Red I | 3 |
| 74. | Scarlet R | .002 | | Extra | * |
| 57. | Lissamine Red 6 B | * | 518. | Diamine Sky Blue FF | * |
| 188. | Chromotrope 8 B | « | | Diamine Sky Blue A | * |
| 271. | Sulphon Black | « | 466. | Dianil Blue B | * |
| 456. | Brilliant Congo R | * | 90. | Chromotrope 40 B | * |
| 148. | Resorcinol Yellow | .0003 | | Acid Yellow G | .00075 |
| 99. | Solochrome Green NS | ₩ . | 1034. | Alizarin Red S | * |
| 88. | Acid Bordeaux B | * | 153. | Azofuchsine G | * |
| 184. | Naphthol Red S | « | 58. | Azo Grenadine L | * |
| 284. | Orseilline BB | * | 85. | Palatine Red A | « |
| | Naphthalene Scarlet | * | 151. | Orange 2 | .0010 |
| 406. | Chlorazol Blue B | « | 161. | | * |
| | Orange 1 | .00035 | 001 | Solochrome Brown RI | |
| | Eriochrome Phosphine I | 3 | | Eriochrome Phosphine | R « |
| 2011 | (alk) | .0004 | 77. | Palatine Scarlet A | . « |
| 66. | Azofuchsine B | « | 91. | Palatine Scarlet 3 R | * |
| | Ponceau 2 R | ((| 45. | Chromotrope 2B | * |
| | Azo Red A | « | 56. | Chromotrope 6 B | * |

Table II (continuation).

| Col. Index No. | Name | Quantity for ,,Standard" Result. (per 1.0 gm salt) | Col. Index No. | Quantity for "Standard" Result. (per 1.0 gm salt) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| 280. | Biebrich Scarlet | .0010 | 370. | Congo Red .0030 |
| 624. | Diphenyl Citronine G | 4 | 29. | Chromotrope 2 R .0040 |
| 621. | Chlorazol Fast Orange D | 4 | 34. | Azo Orseille R |
| 443. | Coomassie Milling Scar- | | 1019. | Alizarin Black S .0050 |
| | let G | * | 46. | Archil Substitute |
| 53. | Lissamine Violet 2 R | .0015 | 175. | Acid Brown R |
| 124. | Chromazone Red A | 4 | 183. | Croceine Scarlet 3 BX |
| 252. | Croceine Scarlet 3 B | 4 | 865. | Nigrosine |
| 392. | Columbia Blue R | * | 27. | Orange 2 G .0075 |
| 159. | Fast Orange O | | 122. | Alizarin Yellow 5 G (alk) « |
| 3 0. | Fast Acid Magenta B | .0020 | 1246. | Haematoxylin (alk) « |
| 216. | Solochrome Red B | | 31. | Brilliant Lanafuchsine 2G |
| 143. | Orange IV | 4 | 204. | Solochrome Black A |
| 331. | Bismarck Brown | * | 119. | Eosamine B .0100 |
| 841. | Safranine (= S. Extra G |) « | 739. | Pyronine G |
| 89. | Crystal Scarlet | * | 26. | Ponceau 4 GB trace of effect |
| 832. | Neutral Blue | 4 | 176. | Roccelline * * * |
| 299. | Solochrome Black F | 4 | | |
| 692. | Acid Fuchsine | .0030 | | Effect nearly |
| 114. | Azoeosine G | * | 961 | Cloth Red G standard with |
| 54. | Guinea Red SDG | .0030 | 262. | Cloth Red BO 1.002, but solubil- |
| 197. | Crumpsall Yellow | 4 | 202. | ity does not ex- |
| 840. | Safranine B Extra | * | | ceed this. |
| 205. | Ponceau 3 R | 4 | | |
| 246. | Naphthalene Black 12 I | 3 « | 203. | Solochrome Black WDFA Doubtful |
| 451. | Deltapurpurine 5 B | 4 | 202. | Solochrome Dark Blue BS « |

greater disturbance, once it had anchored to the surface, than would, say, Naphthol Green or Methyl Orange.

As will be seen from a reference to the cited paper, a simple effort was made to estimate the obstruction factor, it being considered that as a first approximation this would be proportional to the "ionic" weight. Whence, the adhesion factor could be determined. Since then, it has been found that the relationship between habit-change and actual adhesion is not a simple one. Crystals have been found where deposition has taken place on certain faces without any accompanying habit-change, while in the same crystals, habit-changes have occured with no apparent deposition.

Practically all the author's previous results have been explained, using the assumption that adhesion on the affected faces actually does occur. It seems impossible to think out any mechanism for satisfactorily

explaining habit-changes without bringing in such assumptions, but they are obviously not sufficient alone to explain the phenomena. For the time being, then, no assumptions will be made in the drawing up of the tables. This will be done, for both $KClO_3$ and K_2SO_4 , in descending order, the dyes which produce the standard result with the least quantity being places at the head.

While there is only one type of result for $KClO_3$ (that on 011), there are several different types of result to complicate the issue with K_2SO_4 . With the latter, most of the dyes have one big effect, on 010, which may be accompanied by one of several minor effects. Thus, many dyes seem to cause an increase in development of 110 but this is only observable around concentrations not greater than the "standard"; any increase on this value, and the 010 effect encroaches on the domain of 110 as well as on 021, 011 etc. The various effects mentioned here are separately dealt with in section 5 of this paper. Table II deals only with the 010 effect on K_2SO_4 .

3. (a) Influence of Position and Number of SO₃Na Groups in Molecule of Impurity.

Although all necessary data is included in the foregoing tables, much of it is not immediately obvious and many important features will remain hidden to all but the most careful scrutiny. In consequence, the more important features, i. e. cases where the presence of certain groups in definite positions have a marked and indisputable influence over the effectiveness of the molecule as a whole, are dealt with separately. The first of these is that depending on the SO₃Na group, though the COONa group will be found to behave in a similar manner. The following dyes all have groups, SO₃Na or COONa, in ortho position to the -N=N- group: Methyl Red, No. 211, (COONa); Monolite Red R, No. 189, (SO₃Na); Monolite Red P, No. 158, (SO₃Na); Lake Red C, No. 165, (SO₃Na); Monolite Red. D. S, No. 214, (COONa). They are all ineffective; Biebrich Scarlet has an ortho SO3Na group but in addition, a further SO₃Na group. The effectiveness of the latter group, which seems to be well placed for producing habit-change, is considerably scaled down. The following dyes all possess SO₃Na groups in the peri-, i. e. the 8-position of a naphthalene ring, the -N=N- group being in positions 1- or 2-: Brilliant Croceine 9 B, No. 313; Crystal Scarlet, No. 89; Croceine Scarlet 3 B, No. 252; Croceine Scarlet 3 BX, No. 183; Ponceau 3 R, No. 205; Orange 2 G, No. 21; Crumpsall Yellow, No. 197; Eosamine B, No. 119. The behaviour of each can be predicted with a fair degree of certainty. For if the other SO₃Na group is in a favourable position (to

be described later), there will be a certain loss of effectiveness, when the dye is compared with another dye similar in every respect except that it does not possess an $8-SO_3Na$ group. If the other SO_3Na group is not so favourably placed, the presence of the $8-SO_3Na$ group will cause the dye as a whole to be rather ineffective, while a dye which contains only a poorly-placed SO_3Na group and an $8-SO_3Na$ group will have little or no influence. An example of the latter type is Eosamine B, which is without effect on $KClO_3$ crystals and is at the bottom of the table with K_2SO_4 crystals. In all the above-mentioned dyes, there is evidence of a scaling down of the molecule's influence which can only be attributed to the presence of the $8-SO_3Na$ group.

A few important details may be included here. Firstly, the scaling down effect of the $8\text{-}SO_3Na$ group occurs when -N=N- is in the 4- or in the 2-position; it occurs when the $8\text{-}SO_3Na$ is in a different nucleus from the other and (presumably) effective, SO_3Na group, (e. g. Croceine Scarlet 3 BX); again, all positions of the other SO_3Na group or groups except that of the 4- are alike in that they suffer from the addition of a further group in the 8-position. A dye which possesses two SO_3Na groups, in the 4- and 8-positions, appears to be just as effective as one with only a 4 group (e. g. Wool Scarlet R is quite as effective as Scarlet R). Finally, the detrimental effect of the $8\text{-}SO_3Na$ group is felt in the case of $KClO_3$, where 011 is the plane involved, and on K_2SO_4 , where 010 is the plane in question, but not to as great an extent in the latter as in the former case.

So far as effectiveness is concerned, the dyes with a 4-N=N-, 3-6-disulphonate grouping seem to be the most efficient, though dyes with 4-OH, 2-N=N-, $4-SO_3Na$ are practically as good. The 4-N=N-, $6-SO_3Na$ is not quite so good and 4-N=N-, $4-SO_3Na$ (in a naphthalene) worse; while a dye which only has SO_3Na groups next to -N=N- or NH_2 groups is relatively inefficient, the most powerful of the molecules in the latter class being a large one, Naphthalene Black 12 B, where both SO_3Na groups are adjacent to -N=N- groups. Even this dye is only moderately situated in the table. Among other arrangements, a 5-7-disulphonate, in Diamine Sky Blue FF is just as effective as a 3-6-grouping in Diamine Sky Blue A.

A few compounds with very large molecules were obtained from Prof. Raper of the University Physiology Dept. Their chemical names are appended below, together with their effectiveness judged from the same standard as the dyes in Table 1. Actually, although they do not possess -N=N- groups and are colourless, they appear to be governed by the same rules as the dyes, that is, so far as their habit-changing

powers are concerned. Thus, compounds, with SO_3Na groups in the 8-position only, are ineffective. This would seem to dispose of the possibility of the detrimental influence of the 8- SO_3Na group being in any way connected with the presence of an -N=N- group.

| Appendix to | Table | I. |
|-------------|-------|----|
|-------------|-------|----|

| | Name | Standard Amount |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Thiourea from m-amino benzyl p-chloro-benzoyl 1-4-6-8-naphthylamine trisulphonic acid. Na salt | .0004 |
| 2. | Bayer 205 (a related molecule) | .0003 |
| 3. | Urea from m-amino benzoyl m-amino p-iodo benzoyl 1-4-6-naphthylamine disulphonic acid. Na salt | |
| | m-amino benzoyl m-amino. tolyl cleve 1-6-carbamic ester. Na sal | |
| | Urea from m-amino benzoyl-m-amino p-tolyl 1-naphthylamine 4-8 disulphonate | 0075 |
| 6. | Urea from m-amino p-anisoyl peri-acid. Na salt | , none |

(b) Influence of OH (Neutral Solution).

The OH group has already (1) been referred to as exercising an influence, on the efficacy of a dye-molecule containing it, according to the position it occupies therein. Examples were cited of isomers which possessed very different powers to cause habit-change and whose only difference lay in the position occupied by an OH group. Thus Orange 1 is twice as powerful as Orange 2, and Acid Brown R five times stronger than Roccelline. At that time, the author was not in possession of sufficient material to make further comment but a large number of other dyes, with appropriate formulae have since been selected, as a result of a close study of the Colour Index (3), and most of these have, with a varying degree of difficulty, been procured. Results show that OH does, in fact, have a strongly modifying influence on the potency of the molecule as a whole. It was also pointed out in the earlier paper that certain dyes which are able to cause habit-change, can only do so by virtue of their OH groups. This is the case with Haematoxylin, Alizarin Black S and β -Naphthol; even then, it is only in alkaline solution that any result is obtained. On the other hand, many OH compounds are without effect, e. g. Alizarin, Purpurin, α-Naphthol and two recent preparations of B.D.H. viz. p-Nitrobenzene-azo-a-naphthol and p-Nitrobenzene-azo-resorcinol. These results do not give any clear pointer to an understanding of the mechanism of habit-changes caused by dyes with OH groups. For the question as to when an OH group is "active" and when not is not answered. The further results, on the changes in power brought about in a dye by changing the position of the OH group, do not seem, either, to lead to an elucidation of the problem, but they are of great importance and will be dealt with at once. Briefly, it is possible to find a number of dyes which are of the type A-N=N-B, where A is a ring system and B another ring system containing the all-important SO₃Na group (or groups), as well as an OH group. If, then we get the -N=N- group attached to the "B" ring in the 1-position and the OH in the 2-position, a dye such as Ponceau 2R or Acid Bordeaux B is the result. Now it is possible, with most of these dyes, to find similar dyes whose molecular weights are the same and whose configurations are identical except that -N=N- and OH are interchanged, the former occupying position 2- and the latter, 4-. In every case, it is found that the former type is much more effective in causing habit-change than the latter. Table III has been prepared with a view to making this clear at a glance. There are four sets of dyes in which the comparison can be made. The dye numbered 1 is that with 1-N=N-, 2-OH in the ring (containing, in addition, SO₃ Na groups at 3- and 6-); dyes numbered 2 are those in which -N=N- is at 2- and OH at 1-, everything else being the same, while those numbered 3 are identical with those of the second type except that they have an additional OH group in the vacant 8-position. The third kind are all dyes of the "chromotrope" type.

Table III. Effect of position of OH in dye molecule.

| Name of dye and type No. (see text) | | Standard quantity for KClO ₃ (per gm of solution) | Standard quantity for K_2SO_4 (per gm of solution) | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 4. | Ponceau 2R | .0002 | .0004 | |
| 2. | Palatine Scarlet A | .0015 | .0040 | |
| 3. | t | 2 | 2 | |
| 1. | Acid Bordeaux B | .0002 | .0003. | |
| 2. | Palatine Red A | .0015 | .00075 | |
| 3. | Chromotrope 10 B | .0004 | .0004 | |
| 4. | Naphthol Red S | .0002 | .0003 | |
| 2. | Azo Red A | .0005 | .0004 | |
| 3. | Chromotrope 8 B | .0003 | .0002 | |
| 4. | Azo Grenadine L | .0002 | .00075 | |
| 2. | Guinea Red SDG | .002 | .003 | |
| 3. | Chromotrope 6 B | .001 | .001 | |

The change over of the OH from position 2- to position 1- seems to have an undoubted scaling-down influence. The difficulty is to decide whether this is really due to the change about of the two groups or whether it is because, in the process, the -N=N- group comes into a position adjacent to an SO₃Na group (that in the 3-position). For it has been pointed out in an earlier paragraph that the SO₂Na group is rendered less effective by placing an -N=N— or an NH_2 group near to it. But this would only apply to the SO₃Na in the 3-position and there is still another SO₃Na in all these dyes in the 6-position which can scarcely be affected by a change so distant. And if this were the explanation, it is difficult to see why the addition of another OH group in the 8-position, i. e. as far removed as possible from the 3-position, should cause the effectiveness to mount up again until it is almost as strong as with the dyes of the first type. The only feasible explanation seems to be that the lowering of the efficiency brought about in dyes of type 2 (above) is due to the change in position of the OH group and that addition of another OH group adjacent to it, i. e. in the 8-position, partly nullifies the detrimental influence of the OH group in position 1-.

Before leaving the subject, it is well to point out that the 1-OH-2 -N=N- grouping does not appear to be detrimental to the existence of a strong habit-modifying effect when there is one SO_3Na group, situated in the 4-position of the same ring (naphthalene) as is shown by such a dye as Scarlet R. The grouping in the latter and related dyes, in fact, seems to require a different treatment from most of the other possible groupings in a naphthalene nucleus. For, in addition to the difference in behaviour just pointed out, there is also the fact that an SO_3Na group, added in the 8-position, does not cause any falling off in effectiveness (e. g. Wool Scarlet R) but that an OH group, added in the 8-position does (e. g. Azofuchsine B). There are thus three important respects in which the 1-OH-2 $-N=N-4\text{-}SO_3Na$ grouping differs from the other types. There is yet another important property of the OH group which

will be considered in the next section.

(c) OH in the Presence of Alkalis.

Mention has already been made of the fact that certain dyes, not containing SO_3Na groups, need alkali before they can exert any influence on crystal-growth. Such are Haematoxylin, Alizarin Black S, and Gambine B. In all these cases it is probable that the molecule in the quinonoid form is necessary. One or two are of a different type. Thus, ordinary quinone does not function in the neutral condition but does so if warmed

for a short time with strong alkali. Here, it would seem as if the simple quinone molecule were incapable of causing habit-change but that the large molecule, known to be formed by condensation under these conditions, can. The alkali then only functions as an agent for causing the condensation. On the other hand, the two quinones of naphthalene, viz. 1-2- and 1-4-, are neither of them effective in neutral or in alkaline solution. Again, dyes containing the COOH group are usually ineffective in neutral solution but may become effective on addition of alkalis, the COONa group being produced which ionises in solution. But the most important changes brought about by the addition of alkali are those concerned with the sulphonate dyes themselves. On p. 71 of the earlier paper, the apparent difference between the behaviour of Orange 4 and Acid Brown R was commented upon. The former dye was found to be several times as effective in a slightly alkaline solution as in an acid solution; Acid Brown R was found to be ineffective in the presence of strong alkalis. Actually, Orange 1 is at its strongest when strictly neutral and loses its power rapidly with the addition of acids. But the amount of alkali added to Orange 1 in the experiments quoted in the earlier paper was never more than one or two drops, just sufficient to give a strong colour change. It has since been found that Orange 1 and, in fact, all dyes which contain OH groups, behave like Acid Brown R, as described in the earlier paper. When the molecule is large, the effect is lessened considerably; with smaller molecules, the effect is obliterated completely, while with dyes which do not contain OH groups, the presence of strong alkali presents no disadvantages. A number of typical results are given in table IV.

Table IV. Effect of addition of strong alkalis.

| Name of dye | De- scription | Salt crystal- lising | Standard for neutral solution | Standard for alkaline solution |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Brilliant Lanafuchsine 2 G | (small) | KClO ₃ | .0005 | none |
| Chromotrope 2 R | | 4 | .01 | none |
| Brilliant Azurine 5 G | (large) | | .001 | .005 |
| Brilliant Azurine B | | | .00004 | none |
| Coomassie Milling Scarlet G | | | .0001 | .0005 |
| Dianil Blue B | 4 | 4 | .000075 | .002 |
| Solochrome Violet R | (small) | | .0005 | .005 |
| Solochrome Red B | | 4 | .002 | .0075 |
| Chromotrope 40 B | | | .0004 | .01 |
| Chromotrope 6 B | | | .001 | none |

Table IV (continuation).

| Name of dye | De- scription | Salt crystal- lising | Standard for neutral solution | Standard for alkaline solution |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Chlorazol Brown M | (large) | KClO ₃ | .004 | .003 |
| Chlorazol Blue B | 4 | * | .0001 | .001 |
| Azoeosine G | (small) | 4 7 | .00025 | none |
| Alizarin Red S ¹) | 4 | * | .0005 | none. |
| Ponceau 2 R2) | • | * | .0002 | none |
| Acid Bordeaux B | * | * | .0002 | none |
| Naphthol Red S | | | .0002 | none |
| Resorcin Yellow | * | 1 4 4 | .00045 | none |
| Fast Red Extra | | 4 " | .0003 | none |
| Brilliant Croceine 9 B | (large) | 4 | .0002 | .0004 |
| Orseilline BB | * | γ | .00005 | ₂ 005 |
| Diamine Sky Blue A | | * | .00005 | .001 |
| Trypan Red | (no OH) | | .00002 | .00002 |
| Methyl Orange | * * | * | .0005 | .0005 |
| Metanil Yellow | * * | 4 | .0003 | .0003 |
| Orange IV | * * | * | .0003 | .0003 |
| Orange 2 | (small) | 4 | .00015 | none |
| Orange 1 | 4 | * | .000075 | none |
| Orange 4 with .001 KOH in same | | | | .0002 |
| Palatine Red A | (small) | K2804 | .00075 | none |
| Chromotrope 10 B ³) | | | .00075 | .004 |
| Chromotrope 6 B | | | .004 | .005 |
| Archil Substitute | (no OH) | 4 | .005 | .005 |
| Brilliant Azurine B | (large) | 4 | .00075 | (.00025) |

Table IV is self-explanatory. It is interesting to note that the inhibiting effect of strong alkali takes place even when there is no -N=N- group present, as seen in the case of Alizarin Red S. It applies to both KClOs and K2SO4 crystals. The OH group is necessary, however, as dyes which do not contain it are unaffected by alkalis. Further, the larger dyes do not suffer so great a slump in their power as do the smaller ones, most of which cease entirely to have any effect. Chromotrope 10 B is interesting in that its effect on K2SO4 suffers a change in type on the addition of alkali, 110 being influenced at the same time as 010.

Another dye coming into this class, though not included in table IV is Alizarin Yellow 5 G. In alkaline solution, the effect is small but is on

²⁾ OH' in K₂CO₃ does not inhibit effect. 1) contains no -N=N- group.

³⁾ an additional strong effect on 110 occurs in alkaline solution.

010 and, lesser, on 110. In the absence of alkali, i. e. presumably in a slightly acid solution since there is a COOH group present, the effect is strong, but is on 100. Another notable exception is afforded by Brilliant Azurine B. With $KClO_3$ crystals, this dye follows the example of other dyes, i. e. it has a powerful effect in neutral solution which is lowered (actually obliterated) in the presence of strong alkalis; in K_2SO_4 , the effect in neutral solution is moderate and there is actually an increase in effectiveness on the addition of alkalis. Lastly, there appears to be no connection between the efficacy of dyes as "indicators" and their susceptibility to alkali in the solution. Probably the majority of the dyes included in table IV change colour in acid or alkaline solution but those which do not, e. g. Diamine Sky Blue A, are equally influenced by the addition of alkali. Apparently the only necessary feature is the possession of one or more OH groups.

(d) Other substituent groups.

Among these may be mentioned NO₂, NH₂, NH · COCH₃, CH₃O and C_2H_5 . The NO_2 group was mentioned in the earlier paper as having probably some slight scaling-down influence, but there was little evidence either for or against this view. Since then, many other dyes containing NO2 groups have been studied and it is not possible, even now, to assign any regularity to its behaviour. In the earlier paper, one example given was that of a comparison between Alizarin Yellow 2 G and Alizarin Yellow R. These two dyes are identical except that the former has an NO_3 group meta to the -N=N- linkage while the latter has it in the para position. The former has an effect while the latter has not. This was taken to mean that the NO₂ group had a strong inhibiting influence on the power of the dye as a whole to cause habit-changes when in the para position, but not so much influence when in the meta position to the -N=N- linkage. Since then, a dye has been found, identical with both these dyes except that it possesses no NO, group and this. Alizarin Yellow 5 G is several times as strong as Alizarin Yellow 2 G. This fact would point to the NO₂ group having a definite influence to the bad, as suggested. But a survey of the field will show that NO2 does not always behave consistently. In the following dyes, the NO₂ group seems to have no particular role: Solochrome Black A, Solochrome Black WDFA. Naphthalene Black 12 B, Fast Orange O, Archil Substitute. In one or two instances, the addition of an NO2 group to a dye-molecule occasions no increase whatever in power to cause habit-change with KClO, crystals, but does so for K₂SO₄ crystals, e. g. Indian Yellow G, and Chromotrope 2 B (with which compare Orange IV and Chromotrope 2 R). A comparison of Solochrome Green NS with Fast Acid Magenta B leads to a similar conclusion.

The behaviour of the NH_2 and $NH \cdot COCH_3$ groups is nearly as confusing. The NH_2 group may damp down the effect if placed close to an SO_3Na group. This is well shown by an example taken from the earlier paper. β -Naphthol has a moderate effect on $KClO_3$ crystals; addition of NH_2 to the compound in the 1-position destroys it. Again, Fast Acid Magenta B and Azo Orseille R are isomers. They are each of the type $C_0H_5-N=N-C_{10}H_3(OH)$, $(SO_3Na)_2$, NH_2 . The OH group is in the 1-, and the two SO_3Na groups in the 3- and 6-positions. In the former dye, NH_2 is in the 8-position while in the latter it is in the 7-. This simple change is capable of causing a drop in effectiveness to less than half. On the other hand, a comparison of Fast Acid Magenta B with Chromotrope 2 R indicates that the substitution of $8-NH_2$ for 8-OH is able to cause a definite increase in power. This is shown in table V. In this table, the group $C_{10}H_3 - (OH)$, $(SO_3Na)_2 -$ is given as X.

Table V. Effects of NH_2 and $NH \cdot COCH_3$.

| Table V. Eller | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Name | Characteristics | Standard for KClO ₃ | Standard for .K ₂ SO ₄ | | |
| Chromotrope 2 R Fast Acid Magenta B Brilliant Lanafuchsine 2 G Lissamine Red 6 B | $ \begin{array}{c} C_0H_4-N=N-X-(8\cdot OH) \\ C_0H_4-N=N-X-(8\cdot NH_2) \\ C_0H_4-N=N-X-(8\cdot NH\cdot COCH_3) \\ C_0H_3-(NH\cdot COCH_3)-N= \\ N-X-(8\cdot NH\cdot COCH_3) \end{array} $ | .04 .002 .00075 | .005 .002 .005 | | |

Table V also provides a mystery. If the $8-NH_2$ group of Fast Acid Magenta B be changed to $NH \cdot COCH_3$, the efficacy of the dye will be found to have increased for $KClO_3$ crystals (i. e. Brilliant Lanafuchsine 2 G), but to have decreased for K_2SO_4 crystals. Yet on the further substitution of another $NH \cdot COCH_3$ group in the benzene ring, the efficacy of the dye has suffered a most remarkable increase for K_2SO_4 crystals though its effectiveness for $KClO_3$ crystals remains unaltered (Lissamine Red 6 B).

(e) The Carbon Ring not containing the all-important SO_3Na group.

In the previous paragraphs, most of the data has dealt with the effects of substitution in the ring system containing that SO_3Na group which is most responsible for the effectiveness of the molecule as a whole.

Yet the last sentence in section (d), deals with a case where a large alteration is brought about by substitution of $NH \cdot COCH_3$ for H in the other nucleus, in this case a benzene ring. This leads us to enquire whether any definite laws are traceable with regard to the influence of this "empty" nucleus. Actually, it is rather exceptional to find so great a change taking place as that just mentioned but if we keep the ring-system B, in the molecule of type $A-N=N-B-(SO_3Na)_*$, constant and change the configuration of ring-system A, it is possible to find a sequence for the different groups which can act the part of A. The groups may be ranged in progressive order downwards, beginning with the group which seems, other things being equal, to exercise the greatest influence i. e. the dye containing it having the greatest effect:

- 1. Naphthalene—4— SO_3Na , with N=N attached at 1— (as in Naphthol Red S).
- 2. Naphthalene, with N = N attached at 1— or 2— (as in Acid Bordeaux B).
- 3. Dimethylbenzene (as in Ponceau 2R).
- 4. C_6H_4 — $NH \cdot COCH_2$ (as in Azo Grenadine L).
- 5. C_6H_4 — NH_2 or C_6H_4 — NO_2 or C_6H_4 —CHO.
- 6. The Benzene Ring.
- 7. The Benzene Ring, with COONa or other active group in ortho position to the N=N group (Solochrome Red B).

It will be seen that the help which these ring-systems give towards the effectiveness of the dye-molecule as a whole is practically proportional to their size, except in the case of No.7, where coupling with the -N=N- group may be expected, though the manner in which such coupling affects the power of the whole molecule is still obscure.

4. The Effect of using more than one Impurity at the same Time.

A number of experiments have been made, using two dyes at the same time. Many different possibilities are present according as we use basic, acid or neutral dyes together or whether active and inactive dyes are used. The details secured by the author are given in table VI, a, b and c. The results are sufficiently interesting to merit a further systematic research, for which, however, the author has not so far been able to find time nor help.

Whatever be the nature of the influence exerted at the growing crystal-surface, it is apparent from table VI a that if a large concentration of inactive dye molecules is added, these tend to crowd off the molecules which produce the effect. On the other hand, if we have a concentration of effective dye molecules just sufficient to produce a given (say standard) result, it might be thought that the addition of a much

Table VIa. Acid and Neutral dyes mixed.

| Quantity of dyes to 10 gm KClO ₈ | Description | Effects |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| .0005 Orseilline BB | "standard" | - · |
| .0005 Orseilline BB and .02 Eosine | standard no effect | well below standard |
| .001 Orseilline BB and .02 Eosine | $2 	imes 	ext{standard} $ no effect $\}$ | standard |
| .004 Orseilline BB and .05 Eosine | $egin{array}{c} 2 	imes 	ext{standard} \\ 	ext{no effect} \end{array} iggr\}$ | well below standard |
| .04 Orseilline BB and .02 Eosine | $egin{array}{c} 20 	imes 	ext{standard} \\ 	ext{no effect} \end{array} iggr\}$ | v. strong:— over standard |

Table VIb. Some mixed effective dyes.

| Quantity of dyes to 10 gm KClO ₃ | | Description | Effects | |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| .0005 | Orseilline BB | standard | _ | |
| | Orseilline BB and Pyronine G | one fifth standard | slightly over standard | |
| .0005 | Orseilline BB and Biebrich Scarlet | standard } | (needles) i. e. well over standard | |
| .03 | Croceine Scarlet 3B | standard | | |
| .03 .05 | Croceine Scarlet 3 B and Pyronine G | standard half-standard | over standard | |

Table VIc. Mixed Acid and Basic dyes.

| Quantity of dyes to 10 gm KClO ₈ | Description | Effects | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| .0005 Orseilline BB | standard . | _ | |
| .0005 Orseilline BB and .02 Methyl Violet | standard) no effect } | no effect | |
| .001 Orseilline BB and .02 Methyl Violet | $egin{array}{c} 2 	imes 	ext{standard} \ 	ext{no effect} \end{array} ight\}$ | no effect | |
| .04 Orseilline BB and .02 Methyl Violet | $20 	imes 	ext{standard} $ no effect $\}$ | effect over standard | |

larger concentration of molecules, only endowed with moderate or poor powers, would likewise tend to lower the total effect on the crystals, i. e. that a result would be obtained which was just an average value for the two ingredients. But table VI b gives three examples where this is not the case; the effects of the two dyes are evidently superimposed. When an acid dye, such as Orseilline BB or Croceine Scarlet 3B is mixed with

Pyronine G, the latter is not sufficiently basic to cause any neutralisation. But when they are mixed with a strongly basic dye, like Methyl Violet, neutralisation does undoubtedly occur, as is at once seen by the immediate change in colour on mixing. (The new colour is usually drab and is not a mixture of the two colours.) How such mixtures behave is shown in table VI c. There is a strong tendency for the basic dye, which itself has no habit-modifying properties on these crystals, to destroy the influence, even of so potent a dye as Orseilline BB. If we suppose practically complete neutralisation, the effect of Orseilline BB ought to be completely annulled and if there remained any effect, it should then be due to the large molecule formed by the fusion of the large anion of Orseilline BB with the cation of Methyl Violet. Actually, there is an effect on KClO3 crystals when 20 times the standard quantity of Orseilline BB is used, although there is sufficient Methyl Violet in solution to neutralise even this amount. We are thus led to the view either that the large molecule, just described possesses a trace of the habit-modifying properties of the anion of Orseilline BB or, what is perhaps more probable, that there is an equilibrium in the solution between anion, cation and "large molecule" concentration. In this case, there might be left sufficient unaltered anions of Orseilline BB to carry through the habit-modification. The effect, when it does occur, bears traces of that periodic repetition of growth which has already been described, in the earlier paper, as the "colloidal" effect, on account of its always occurring in the presence of "colloid" dyes such as Congo Red, Congo Corinth and Benzopurpurin 4 B. It is probably a subsidiary effect, unconnected with the main effect which takes place at given surfaces, and perhaps due the presence of actual large colloidal particles in the solution, as well as anions or cations.

5. Special Effects.

(a) On 100 of K₂SO₄.

The property of causing an increase in dimensions of the 100 face of K_2SO_4 is possessed by a group of dyes of which Alizarin Yellow 5 G is the best example. This dye has the formula C_6H_4 (OC_2H_5)— $N=N-C_6H_3$ (OH)·(COOH). The OC_2H_5 and OH groups are each in para position to the -N=N— link while COOH is meta to this and ortho to the OH group. Alizarin Yellow 2 G is identical with this except that meta $-NO_2$ takes the place of para $-OC_2H_5$. The former is much stronger. At a concentration of .001 gm dye to each gm of K_2SO_4 in solution, 100 entirely fills the terminations, to the exclusion of 110 and 111. The only other

faces on the crystals are those of {021}, still slightly bigger than 100. At double this concentration, however, 021 also becomes subordinate, the crystals then appearing as thin flats on 100. There is a peculiarity about this effect which has already been dealt with elsewhere, viz, that a

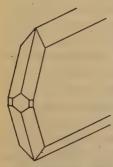


Fig. 3. K_2SO_4 ; with Croceine Scarlet 3BX.

new cleavage on 100, non-existent in pure K_2SO_4 , is developed (9). Alizarin Yellow 2 G behaves similarly but is much weaker and the cleavage property is only vestigial. A related dye, Alizarin Yellow R, has no effetc at all. Yet this is derived from A lizarin Yellow 2 G by merely shifting the NO_2 group from meta to para (to the -N=N- group). Another dye, Eriochrome Phosphine R is derived from Alizarin Yellow R by adding an SO_3Na group in the NO_2 ring, ortho to the -N=N- group. In the main, this dye follows the majority of other dyes in having as its chief effect the enhancement of 010. There is probably also a slight effect on 100,

but less than that described above. One or two other dyes, not related to the above group in any obvious way, also have a slight effect on 100, but on a lesser scale than their 010 effects. A typical crystal grown in the presence of Croceine Scarlet 3 B is shown in Fig. 3.

(b) On 110 of K₂SO₄.

In a pseudo-hexagonal crystal such as K_2SO_4 , one would expect to find some relationship between the 110 and 010 faces. In an earlier



Fig. 4. K₂SO₄ with Crystal Scarlet; effects on 110 and 010 equal.

paper, (4), it was seen how several ions e. g. NO'_3 and CVO'_3 , had an effect on the 001 and 010 planes and in addition probably an effect on the 110 planes of K_2SO_4 .

This was also corroborated by experiments on K_2CrO_4 , 110 usually being affected at the same time as 010, (5). In these present researches, the remarkable feature of the influence of the dyes is the huge discrepancy between the behaviour of 010 and 110. The big effect is nearly always on 010, Plate I, though there is a suspicion that it is more often accompanied by a slight 110 effect than not. There are a few cases, however, where a dye improves the 110 faces equally with the 010 faces and in a few, the 110 effect is superior.

Table VII. The 110 effect on K_2SO_4 .

| Name of dye | Amount needed in make 110 predominant (per 1.0 gm K ₂ SO ₄) | Remarks | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Bismarck Brown | .002 | crystals become primatic on c axis | |
| Safranine (= Safr. Extra G) | .002 | 110 > 010 | |
| Acid Magenta | .002003 | 140 > 040 | |
| Neutral Blue | .003 | 110 = 010 | |
| Crystal Scarlet | .003 | 110 = 010 | |
| Chromotrope 40 B (alkaline) | .005 | 440 ≥ 040 | |
| Alizarin Black S | .005 | 110 > 010 | |

Three of the dyes in table VII are sulphonates, though one of these, Chromotrope 10 B only functions on the 110 planes when alkaline. The best effects on 110 are those caused by non-sulphonate dyes such as Bismarck Brown and Safranine. Naphthalene Scarlet, a dye closely related to the last-mentioned dye, has only the 010 effect. It has a much larger molecule.

(c) Other Planes of K2SO4.

These are 001, 021 and 111. Considering the fact that the most important effect of the inorganic (RO₄) type of ion on K₂SO₄ is that on the 001 face, it is rather remarkable that this plane is unaffected by the dye ions. The only dye found to exercise an influence over the growth of this plane is Naphthol Green (Col. Index No.5). The power shown is of the same order as that of the ClO's ion (4), and considerably less than that of the $S_2O_6^{"}$ or $S_2O_3^{"}$ ions. Some dye is deposited on these planes during growth, a zone of green tint extending from near the centre to the external 001 faces. There may be a simultaneous, but weaker effect on 010. Much dye is needed; about .0075 gm per gm of salt.

The standard adopted for the classifying of dyes in order of power was that quantity of dye needed, per gm of salt in solution, to cause 010 to attain equality with 021, the latter being greatly predominant on the

pure crystals. Should there be any simultaneous effect registered on 021, the above standard would be difficult to apply. In the majority of dyes, no 021 effect occurred but with a number of crystals, there was a considerable elongation of the a axis, showing that 021 was being modified as well as 010. Consequently, the dyes involved would actually be more powerful than the "standard" would indicate. They are Metanil Yellow, Methyl Orange and Orange IV (021 effect with 010).

Certain dyes have, as a minor effect, a slight enlargement of 111. This is shown in Fig. 3 (accompanying a large 010 and a small 100 effect). They are Croceine Scarlet 3B, Congo Corinth, Haematoxylin and possibly others.

(d) Nullifying of the K_2SO_4 —110 effect of dyes related to the safranine type by the simultaneous addition of phenolic compounds.

Dyes of the Safranine type have been shown to have no influence on growing $KClO_3$ crystals but they do modify K_2SO_4 crystals. So far as the main body of dyes, studied in the present work, is concerned, it has been shown that the most important group is SO_3Na , and that the presence of this group will endow almost any dye with habit-changing properties, subject to certain rules as to position in the molecule. The group COONa is able to function in a similar, but less intense manner. Certain dyes, mainly with feeble or moderate powers, have neither of these groups, so that some other group must be able to function under special conditions. The OH group in alkaline solution is sometimes effective (Haematoxylin, Alizarin Black S). In the dyes of the Safranine type and in Bismarck Brown, there are no OH groups. An interesting sidelight on the mechanism of the effect with the latter dyes is afforded by the experiments recorded in Table VIII.

The simpler dyes related to Safranine have their effectiveness taken away by the presence of phenolic compounds. Larger dyes of the same type, such as Naphthalene Scarlet, are also affected, though (not shown in the table) they retain some of their power at higher concentrations. Bismarck Brown remains undisturbed by the presence of Phenols, as do the acid dyes, e.g. Ponceau 2R and Lissamine Violet 2R. The latter dye was chosen because it possesses an NH2 group in one ring and in this respect resembles the Safranines. The experiment with Pyronine G is interesting in showing that the 011 effect on KClO, may also be damped out. (The Safranines do not affect KClO3.) Further, Pyronine G is structurally related to the Safranine types. There is probably some connection between the loss in effectiveness of these dyes in the presence of phenols and their power to unite with them to form loose molecular compounds, presumably through one or other of their NH2 (or NMe2) groups situated in the outer rings. In this connection, it is interesting to compare them with Janus Green. This is a dye with a Safranine nucleus which has had one of its NH2 groups diazotised. Janus Green is quite ineffective with KClO3 and with K2SO4 crystals. Perhaps the

Table VIII. Inhibition by Phenol and Resorcinol.

| Amount in solution with 40 gm salt | Salt used | Remarks |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| .03 gm Safranine | K2804 | over standard |
| .03 gm Safranine with 3 gm resorcinol | , , 4 | no effect |
| .03 gm Safranine with 3 gm phenol | . • | |
| .005 Naphthalene Scarlet | 4 | standard |
| .005 Naphthalene Scarlet with 3 gm phenol | • | well below standard |
| .02 gm Bismarck Brown | 4 | standard |
| .02 gm Bismarck Brown with 3 resorcinol | * | 4 |
| .015 Lissamine Violet 2 R | 4 . | standard |
| .015 Lissamine Violet 2R with 3 gm resorcinol | | |
| .004 Ponceau 2R | * | standard |
| .004 Ponceau 2 R with 3 gm resorcinol | • | standard, or slightly over |
| .1 Pyronine G | KClO ₃ | standard |
| .1 Pyronine G with 3 gm resorcinol | 4 | no effect |

seat of the activity of dyes of the Safranine type in causing habit-changes is located in the neighbourhood of these NH_2 groups, though it is not yet wise to speculate further.

6. Other Features. Discussion.

(a) Comparison of $KClO_3$ and K_2SO_4 effects of dyes. Configurations which seem to favour one type as against the other.

One of the greatest difficulties associated with the study of crystalhabit changes is the lack of uniformity shown by related crystals towards a given impurity. This was pointed out by France (6), in a study of the alums and is a common experience among workers in this field.

The author's work on the influence of ionic $(RO_3 \text{ and } RO_4)$ impurities on K_2SO_4 and K_2CrO_4 shows that the behaviour of these ions is very similar towards the two crystals but not, as a rule identical. Thus the

 S_2O_3'' ion enlarges the 001 plane to an extremely high degree on K_2SO_4 but only moderately the same plane on K_2CrO_4 , while the latter effect is accompanied by other effects on 102 and 110. ClO_3' and NO_3' cause the enlargement of 010 on each of the two crystals but there is an accompanying effect on 110 with K_2CrO_4 and on 001 with K_2SO_4 . All other inorganic ions have one or other effect on K_2CrO_4 , but, with the exception of S_2O_6'' and Cr_2O_7'' , none of them influences K_2SO_4 . On the other hand, the difficulty of finding identity of behaviour among various members of an isomorphous crystal-group is not parallelled by a similar difficulty with respect to series of related impurities. This and the previous paper are sufficient evidence to show that a huge number of impurities, related in some particular but necessary respect, possess effects, which are identical in type and only differ in degree on the crystal-habit of one or more substances.

The 010 effect on K₂SO₄ and the 011 effect on KClO₃ are comparable in the sense that there exists for each a large series of dye molecules (or ions) beginning with very powerful dyes such as Trypan Red and gradually losing effectiveness until comparatively inert dyes such as Orange 2G and Eosamine B are reached. While one would scarcely expect to find any relationship between two effects on crystals of completely different types and on different faces, there is, nevertheless, a fairly close resemblance between the KClO₃-011 series and that of K_2SO_4 —010. The following dyes occupy practically identical positions in tables 1 and 2, (relating to the two effects). Trypan Red, Trypan Blue, Brilliant Congo R, Ponceau 2R, Chlorazol Blue B, Solochrome Black F, Ponceau 3 R (Col Index No. 80), Solochrome Brown RH, Guinea Red SDG, Solochrome Black PV, Alizarin Black S, Orange 2G. The following are not quite identical in the two series, i. e. though any one of them is either strong towards both crystal-faces (011 of KClO3 and 010 of K2SO4), or weak, or moderate, it may not occupy an identical position in the two tables:

Wool Scarlet R
Quinoline Yellow
Scarlet R
Orseilline BB
Acid Bordeaux B
Naphthol Red S
Orange 4
Fast Red Extra
Dianol Brilliant Red R Extra
Alizarin Red S

Azo Grenadine L
Lissamine Violet 2 R
Biebrich Scarlet
Fast Acid Magenta B
Solochrome Red B
Crystal Scarlet
Acid Fuchsine
Azo Orseille R
Chromotrope 2 R
Croceine Scarlet 3 BX

In addition to the 32 dyes just cited, there are about as many in which there is some little difference between the behaviour towards 011 of KClO₃ and 010 of K₂SO₄, the same dye exerting a strong influence on the one and a moderate influence on the other. Finally, there are a few dyes which resemble the foregoing in actually possessing the same habit-changing properties on the two different crystals but which seem more adapted to causing the one change than the other. Consequently, they appear high up in the one table of effects and low down in the other. In certain cases, the possession of a certain grouping or configuration appears to go hand in hand with this marked difference in ability to affect 011 of KClO3 and 010 of K2SO4. For instance, there are a number of dyes which have their only SO₃Na group in the 4-position of a naphthalene ring, the -N=N- group being attached at 1 -. These have strong effects on 011 of KClO₂ but are invariably very weak with the 010 of K2SO4. e. g. Acid Brown R, Roccelline, Solochrome Dark Blue BS, Solochrome Black WDFA, Solochrome Black A; Archil Substitute behaves similarly, but has an NH2 group in the 1-position.

The three closely related dyes, Orange 2, Orange R and Fast Orange O are similar to the above, though there is not so great a discrepancy between the two effects; they do not possess the arrangement described but have a $1-N=N-4-SO_3Na$ -substitution in a single ring. The similarity is obvious, the addition of an empty ring giving us the "poor" arrangement of the other dyes.

As an example of the opposite type we have the "thin" configuration resulting from the addition of two or three single rings, as in Methyl Orange or Metanil Yellow. These are moderately effective with $KClO_3$ but very strong indeed with K_2SO_4 . Other dyes showing a similar preference for the K_2SO_4 effect are Eriochrome Phosphine R, Resorcin Yellow and Acid Yellow G. They have a similar arrangement.

One other grouping may be mentioned. The 1-8-dihydroxy arrangement, such as is found in the Chromotrope series of dyes, appears to be associated with a lack of power towards 011 of $KClO_3$. Usually, one finds a dye not nearly so effective as would otherwise be expected, though the dye may be quite potent in its behaviour towards K_2SO_4 . Examples of this are found in Chromotrope 2B, Chromotrope 2R and Chromazone Red B. In the dyes Azofuchsine B and Azofuchsine G, there is a similar preference for K_2SO_4 , and here again the 1- and 8-positions are occupied by OH groups, though there is a different arrangement of SO_3Na . (i.e., one, in the 4-position as compared with two in the 6-8-positions). There would seem then, to be some influence exer-

cised by this grouping which makes the habit-changing mechanism difficult to operate in the case of $011-KClO_3$, but causes no hindrance with $010-K_2SO_4$. There are a few other dyes whose behaviour in this respect is anomalous but they are each isolated from the others and it is not easy to assign reasons for their behaviour while the major problems remain unexplained. Such will be found, for example, in Lissamine Red 6B and Diphenyl Citronine G (with its near relation, Chlorazol Fast Orange D).

(b) Other Considerations.

The previous paragraphs have been devoted to describing the different experimental details, with very little of a speculative nature included.

They have been carried out with the purest available samples. It is often the case that different samples of the same dye are "standardised", (according to their pigment-value) by the addition of some neutral salt such as NaCl or Na2SO4 (hydrated). So far as the author has been able to ascertain, by microscopic observation, the samples used have contained very little, often no added salt. Any dye containing large amounts has been rejected. But even allowing for the possibility of say, 20% by weight of neutral salt, the data set forth in this and the earlier paper would scarcely be affected since we are dealing with an effect which varies, in the tables 2 and 1 one hundred and five hundredfold respectively. Any error introduced by the presence of inorganic salt would, at the most, cause a dye to shift one or two positions in the table. It has been definitely established, then, that large series of impurity molecules exist which have one type of effect on certain crystal surfaces and only differ from each other in their power, as measured by the quantity needed to achieve a "standard" result. That these differences are almost always associated with certain arrangements of groups in the ring-systems seems also to be beyond doubt. In the previous paper, it was taken for granted that the habit-modifying property of a molecule would rest in its ability to adhere to the crystal-surface or in the amount of obstruction which it would cause to the crystal-growing process after it had managed to gain a settled position on the surface, or to both these factors operating at the same time. The former was called the "adhesion" factor and the latter, the "obstruction"-factor. In a short paper describing some ways in which an impurity can be included in a crystal during growth, (7), it was shown that faces of a crystal could be highly modified so that they rise from an insignificant to a preponderating position on the crystal, and yet bear no trace whatsever of the impurity. which may, in fact, be heavily included on certain other planes though these are scarcely modified at all. The obvious inference from this observation, (which is by no means isolated), is that an impurity particle (ion or molecule) affects the changes on the said planes by some other method than by attaching itself thereto and causing obstruction. While this view is possibly the correct one and cannot be entirely overlooked, the effect of accepting it is so devastating that all possible alternatives must be explored first.

For adsorption has been regarded as the root cause of the process by all modern workers in this field; in fact, no other explanation seems possible.

Now if the data in the present paper be carefully considered, it will be found to lead us back to the adsorption theory, for the differences noted between the various dyes in their habit-modifying powers seem to be best visualised as differences (a) in the size of an ion, by the introduction of a large substituent group, and (b) in the power to adhere to the crystal-surface. The latter factor may indeed be composed of two terms, one representing the ease of adhesion, perhaps dependent on the attraction between certain groups and the surface ions, and another representing the force required to move the ion from the surface back into the solution, assuming that slight re-solution is a possibility during even, uniform growth. The obstruction offered by most dyes when once they have deposited must be dependent on, firstly, the ion-volume which will be roughly proportional to the sum of atomic weights in the ion and is readily amenable to estimation, and secondly, to the area they offer to the direction in which the chain-like growth is taking place on the crystal surface.

For if we assume that a crystal grows row by row as suggested by Kossel, and if we further assume that the rows form in only one given direction on a given crystal plane, then, since the dye-ions will attach themselves at similar points and with a constant orientation, each ion on depositing will offer a constant amount of obstruction. But if, through substitution of an appropriate group, a large ring system can be made to pivot round, as compared with the parent dye, such a pivoting may occasion a large change in the area offered to the forming ion-rows. In the one case, for instance, a naphthalene ring may be broadside on to the current, so to speak, while in the other it may present a thin side (i.e. not much thicker than one carbon atom). Such a change would necessarily be reflected in an alteration in the effectiveness of the dye. The influence of an SO₃Na group in the 8-position, which invariably leads to a lowering of power, may be due to this reason, or possibly through its attraction towards some other point in the surface, so that the large dye molecule is in consequence pulled into a position almost flat on the surface and offers little resistance to the deposition, row by row, of crystal ions. But all such considerations of obstruction can only account for minor changes in effectiveness say, from one to six fold; they cannot furnish an explanation of differences amounting to as much as fifty times as in the case of Ponceau 2R and Chromotrope 2R. And, in any case, it must not be overlooked that at the end of the growth, there is no dye included of necessity on the affected planes so that we are driven to assume a periodic re-solution which removes practically all the impurity which has managed to adhere for a time.

The large variation in power shown in such series as are given in the present paper (4 to 500) must be explained as mainly due to some other factor than mere obstruction. A powerful dye, such as Trypan Red, has little or no greater obstruction value than Columbia Blue R or Solochrome Black F, but it is over 10 times more effective than the first-named and from 30 to 50 times that of the second. There must clearly be more ions of Trypan Red adhering to the surface at any instant of time than either of the others. Thus, the factor which causes one dye to adhere, on an average, with a frequency many times that of another is probably the most important in the habit-modification. The fact that, at a slightly later period, some of the surface is stripped of ions, would not prevent the temporary adhesion of different dye-ions, in different numbers, causing the habit-modification and this with the wide range of powers shown by the many different dyes. It has been shown that a periodic re-solution of the crystal surfaces during growth is a necessary postulate to overcome the difficulty introduced by the fact that a highly modified plane may have no dye deposited on it. The extent of this re-solution, measured in atom-layers, is not obvious, but it probably consists of no more than an ejection of the impurity particles, (possibly accompanied by a few ions from the immediate neighbourhood). For if the surface grew undisturbed for several layers and then suffered some resolution, it is hardly likely that all, or nearly all, the impurity ions included in the earlier layers would suffer ejection. And if a crystal surface grew say, three layers and redissolved two of them, and this process were repeated, there would still be one third the possible amount of dye included in the crystal. No process involving the growth of several layers and the subsequent re-solution of a large or moderate fraction of the total will meet the case. Further conformation for the view that resolution, if any, must be on a minute scale is afforded by the fact that one plane so affected, viz. 010 of K2SO4, is almost invariably found in a high state of optical perfection, interference lines, (the Colours-in-thin-plates phenomenon) being produced by virtue of the two faces of the pinacoid, as naturally grown, being in optical phase up to thicknesses of over a millimetre. Such perfection is scarcely possible if resolution involving many lattice planes at a time is allowed, especially when the results of re-solution in certain well-known cases, such as the 021 plane of K_2SO_4 , are compared with it.

The view that re-solution, on the minute scale suggested by the author, takes place is only advanced because the occurrence of series of impurities, like those given here, seems only explicable if adsorption is a basic factor in the process. There are still unexplained difficulties in the way, as, for example, the fact that dye-ions are not always removed by re-solution but may be heavily included on other planes. What enables a dye particle to remain on the 410 faces of K_2SO_4 so that the successive visible layers, coloured lighter and darker during periods of rapid and slow growth, are easily distinguished, running parallel to the outer 410 plane and starting at some point near the centre of the crystal? And why is not the habit-change, in consequence of this greater adhesion, greater for 410 than for 010?

In a recent paper (8), Bunn has dealt with the subject of habitchanges and has started from the postulate that the surface on a crystal which is modified is that on which adsorption occurs. He connects the phenomenon with parallel-growth formation, mixed-crystal formation etc. He bases his reasoning in part on experimental work of the author but quotes his (H.E.B.) view as that the ions of impurity adhere to the surface of the crystal by an oxygen-triangle at the base of the ion fixing on a similar oxygen-triangle of an ion in the surface. This was not the view that the author wished to convey, which was that the oxygen triangle at the base of the impurity ion attached itself to a space on the growing surface which would otherwise be destined for a true crystal ion (= anion with oxygen-triangle). This will be seen, for example in the earlier paper on habit-changes in K2SO4, sent in for publication in Aug. 1931 (4). The main divergence between the views of Bunn and those of the author is in the question of what happens after the ions of impurity have managed to adhere to the growing surface. Bunn considers that there must be approximate agreement in cation-anion distances for one substance to modify the habit of another. Then, after an ion of impurity has adhered to the crystal-surface, there may be many more such ions adhering, so that a layer (or two dimensional) crystal of the impurity will be formed in patches on the surface at any given moment. The author's own view is that there will as a rule be no more than one impurity ion at any given element of surface and that the next ion of impurity will be at some considerable distance from it. Even with an ion of inorganic RO, type, one often meets with cases where a large effect is caused by a small concentration. Thus, one ion of $S_2O_6^{\prime\prime}$ per 1000 ions of ClO_3' will change the habit of NaClO3 crystals, and one part per 100 of S₂O₃" will radically alter the habit of K₂SO₄ crystals. At these low concentrations, it is highly improbable that of the few ions which get themselves included, there will be many found together. Again, the fact that the ions of dissolved dye-molecules have effects which are identical in type with those of the inorganic ions shows that the modus-operandi is essentially the same and there can be no question of cation-anion distances in comparing KClO₃ or K₂SO₄ with such a multitude of molecules of all shapes and sizes. The only thing which most of them have in common with the inorganic salts whose habits they modify is the oxygen triangle of the SO₃Na groups situated at one end. So long as they have this, it would appear immaterial how big or of what shape the rest of the molecule is, subject to the position and number of certain groups therein, as has been made out in the present paper. This then is probably the only essential, and though it may be possible to find other relationsships among the inorganic salts, where the dimensions of the oxygentriangle itself plays a big part in lattice-building, these other relationships are undoubtedly irrelevent. Another irrelevent feature of habit-change is the occurrence of pleochroism in the dye included in the crystal. Although a complete study was not attempted, it was found that some dyes were pleochroic, others were not; both strong and weak dyes were found with, and without, the property.

7. Summary.

A. A series of dye-molecules, all having a similar effect on the habit of $KClO_3$ crystals, was reported in an earlier paper. This has been extended to include over a hundred (effective) dyes. In addition, a similar series has been found to hold with K_2SO_4 crystals.

B. The planes affected are 011 of KClO₃ and 010 of K₂SO₄.

- C. In the vast majority of cases (with both the $KC\bar{\nu}O_3$ and the K_2SO_4 effects, which are analogous though the planes are apparently quite different), the deciding factor is the presence of an SO_3Na group. This seems to be able to make any large molecule containing it effective.
- D. The influence of position of various possible substituent groups in the molecule on its effectiveness is investigated. (Details in part 3.)

In particular, the SO_3Na and OH groups have a varying influence according to the position they occupy. With added alkali, practically all dyes possessed of OH groups are rendered ineffective, or their influence considerably reduced. Those without OH groups are unaffected by the presence of alkali.

E. In addition to the main 010 effect, K_2SO_4 has, with certain dyes, an effect on 110, with others, effects on 100 and (rarely) on 111,001 and 021.

F. The 110 effect on K_2SO_4 is brought about, in particular, by some dyes of the Safranine type and by Bismarck Brown. The power of the Safranine dyes to achieve habit-modification is completely annulled if phenol or resorcinol are added with the dye to the saturated solution.

G. The two main effects, 011 of $KClO_3$ and 010 of K_2SO_4 are compared and certain groups or configurations which, occurring in a dye, cause it to have a marked preference for one of these effects as compared with the other are indicated.

H. The difficulties in the way of a mechanism of habit-variation based solely on adsorption at the growing crystal-surface are pointed

out and a possible way out of the difficulty indicated.

In the earlier paper, 320 separate crystallisations of $KClO_3$ with dyes were carried out; in the present paper, another 360 crystallisations with new dyes have been made; these, with 400 crystallisations of K_2SO_4 make a total of almost 1100 separate crystallisations of which records have been kept, and the present paper summarises the facts established thereby.

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The Crystal Structures of Talc and Pyrophyllite.

By

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Introduction.

In 1930, in a preliminary paper Pauling¹) suggested certain structural units for talc and pyrophyllite. No detailed paper, however, proving these structures has been published so far. The writer in connection with work on the vermiculite group recently investigated the two minerals completely. Since neither talc nor pyrophyllite are ever found with recognizable crystal faces, warped basal pinacoids excepted, only the powder method was available. A talc of light green color with large folia from Harford County, Maryland and a massive yellowish white variety from Vorwald, Styria were used. They gave practically identical diagrams. Two radiated yellowish pyrophyllites from Graves Mountain, Georgia, and Tres Cerritos, Mariposa County, California, respectively gave also identical (within the limit of error) diagrams. The analysis of the Tres Cerritos pyrophyllite, $Al_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$, is given by Doelter²) as follows.

| Al ₂ O ₂ | 28.25 |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Fe_3O_3 | 0.48 |
| SiO ₂ | 65.96 |
| TiO2 | trace |
| H_2O | 5.27 |
| H_2O at 105° | 0.14 |
| | 99.80 |

Though no analyses are available for the talcs, the Harford talc, at least, cannot be very different from the theoretical formula $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$. It was noticed that the minerals when ground in an agate mortar would give very unsatisfactory diagrams probably due to

Linus Pauling, The structure of the micas and related minerals. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 16, 423. 4930.

²⁾ Handbuch der Mineralchemie. 2, Teil 2, 121. 1917.

slipping and distortion of the layers. If filed with a fine file very good films were obtained. The samples mounted on silk thread were 0.6 to 0.7 mm. in diameter. A circular camera of 57.3 mm. radius was employed. The primary beam was effectively screened out so that spacings of 16 Å (FeK_{α} radiation) could have been recorded. A gas tube with Cu or Fe radiation was used, but Fe radiation was necessary to resolve some of the closely spaced lines. Exposure times with Fe radiation were about 24 hours at 35 KV and 6 MA.

X-ray data and their Interpretation.

The striking similarity of talc and pyrophyllite is revealed in tables I and II of their powder diagrams. Therefore, the following discussion of talc also applies equally well to pyrophyllite. The basal planes give sharp reflections which on account of their preferential orientation on the thread are 3 to 4 times as strong as the calculated ones in table III. This feature has already been discussed by the writer¹) in the structure of dickite where other details of structure analyses of this type may be found.

If talc is built of layers as those suggested by Pauling, there will be vertical planes of symmetry in each layer (conventional monoclinic orientation). Such a layer being made up of a network of hexagons of Si_4O_{10} is base-centered monoclinic and belongs into space group C_{2h}^3 if the layers are stacked in such a way that the planes of symmetry are vertically above one another. Since the β angles of talc and pyrophyllite were unknown, different shifts of the layers in the + and - direction of the a axis had to be tried. It was thought at first that this shift might be twice the distance of those of muscovite²) and dickite³). This value, however, agreed only approximately with the powder diagrams. The exact values were found to be slightly smaller. Expressing the shift in degrees of a_0 it is 112° instead of 60° as in muscovite and dickite. This makes $\beta = 100^{\circ}00' \pm 5'$ for talc and $99^{\circ}55' \pm 5'$ for pyrophyllite.

The layers can also be stacked in such a fashion, that the individual planes of symmetry intersect at angles of 120° as shown in Fig. 1. A glide plane of symmetry bisects this angle. The resulting space group is C_{2h}^{6} , and the unit cell becomes twice as high (18.81 Å). All the reflections of 20 l, 13 l, 33 l and 06 l (l = even) remain the same as of corresponding

¹⁾ Z. Krist. 83, 395. 1932, and Z. Krist. 83, 78. 1932.

²⁾ W. W. Jackson and J. West, Z. Krist. 76, 221. 1931.

³⁾ J. W. Gruner, Z. Krist. 83, 397. 1932.

planes in C_{2h}^3 . Those with l= odd are absent. Striking differences occur in the 11 l (l= odd or even) and in other planes which make space group C_{2h}^6 highly probable. Theoretical and observed intensities for C_{2h}^6 are recorded in table III for all planes with a spacing greater than 3.33 Å.

Table I. Powder diagram of talc from Harford County, Md. $FeK_a = 1.9321$. Radius of camera 57.3 mm.

| No. | Θ | d | I | Indices |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 6° 12′ | 8.94 Å | 5 | 002 |
| 2 | 11 02 | 5.05 | 1 | $020\beta, \ 004\beta$ |
| 3 | 12 12 | 4.57 | 3 | 020, 004; 411 |
| 3a | 14 40 | 3.82 | 1 very indistinct | 6 planes |
| | | | and broad | |
| 4 | 16 39 | 3.37 | 3 | 006β, 113 |
| 5 | 18 24 | 3.060 | 40 | 006 |
| 6 | 20 57 | 2.702 | 1 | $20\overline{4}\beta$, 132β |
| 7 | 22 10 | 2.560 | 4 broad | $43\overline{2}, 200, 008\beta$ |
| 8 | 23 14 | 2.449 | 5 | 204, 432 |
| 9 | 24 42 | 2.312 | 4 | 008 |
| 10 | 26 12 | 2.188 | 2 broad | 208, 434 |
| 11 | 27 40 | 2.081 | 1 broad | 136, 204 |
| 12 | 28 17 | 2.039 | 4 | 0010β |
| 13 | 30 42 | 4.920 | 0.5 | 136 |
| 14 | 34 29 | 4.850 | 3 | 0010 |
| 15 | 34 36 | 1.701 | 1 broad | 0012β |
| 16 | 35 30 | 1.664 | 3 broad | 138 |
| 17 | 35 47 | 1.652 | 4—2 | 2010 |
| 18 | 36 47 | 4.632 | 1 broad | several |
| 19 | 38 44 | 1.544 | 2 | 0012 |
| 20 | 39 36 | 4.545 | 4 | 332, 060 |
| 21 | 40 08 | 1.499 | 4 | 334, 062, 330 |
| 22 | 41 23 | 1.461 | 4 | 1310 |
| 23 | 41 54 | 1.446 | 0.5 | 2012 |
| 24 | 43 27 | 4.405 | 2 | 2010 |
| 25 | 44 38 | 1.375 | 3—4 broad | 1312 |
| 26 | 46 44 | 1.327 | 1-2 | 0014 |
| 27 | 47 23 | 1.313 | 1 | 404, 260 |
| 28 | 48 32 | 1.289 | 2 broad | 264, 400 |
| 29 | 49 54 | 1.263 | 0.5 | 3310, 068, 2014 |
| 30 | 51 45 | 1.230 | 4 | 1314, 264, 2012 |
| 34 | 55 04 | 1.179 | 0.5 | |
| 32 | 56 01 | 1.165 | 0.5 | 0016 |
| 33 | 60 19 | 1.112 | 0.5 | |

Table II. Powder diagram of pyrophyllite from Tres Cerritos, Mariposa County, Calif.

 $FeK_{\alpha} = 1.9321$. Radius of camera 57.3 mm.

| No. | Θ | d | I | Indices |
|-----|--------|--------|------------------|---|
| 1 | 6° 11′ | 8.97 Å | 3 | 002 |
| 2 | 11 12 | 4.97 | 0.5 | 020β , 004β |
| 3 | 12 18 | 4.53 | 4 | 020, 004 |
| 4 | 13 33 | 4.12 | 2 very broad and | 111, 112, 021, 117 |
| 5 | 14 31 | 3.85 | 0.5 indistinct | 443, 022 |
| 6 | 16 48 | 3.34 | 2—3 | 006β , 113 |
| 7 | 48 33 | 3.037 | 8 | 006 |
| 8 | 20 29 | 2.761 | 0.5 | $43\overline{2}\beta$, 200β |
| 9 | 24 20 | 2.655 | 1 | $20\overline{4}\beta$, 132β |
| 40 | 22 30 | 2.524 | 2 broad | 132, 200 |
| 41 | 23 44 | 2.400 | 3 broad | 204, 132 |
| 12 | 24 59 | 2.287 | 2 | 008 |
| 13 | 26 48 | 2.142 | 4—2 broad | 206, 134 |
| 14 | 27 48 | 2.071 | 4 | 204 |
| 15 | 28 12 | 2.044 | 4 | 136 |
| 16 | 28 41 | 2.013 | 0.5 | 0010β |
| 17 | 30 54 | 1.881 | 0.5 | 136 |
| 18 | 31 54 | 1.828 | 3 | 0010 |
| 19 | 32 26 | 1.801 | 0.5 | 438β |
| 20 | 35 05 | 1.681 | 0.5—1 | 0012β , incomplete |
| 24 | 36 44 | 1.636 | 2-3 | 138 |
| 22 | 36 35 | 1.621 | 1 | 2010 |
| 23 | 38 03 | 1.567 | 0.25 broad | 208 incomplete |
| | 39 23 | 1.522 | 1 | $0012, \ 2010\beta$ |
| 24 | 39 59 | 1.503 | 0.5 | $13ar{1}ar{2}eta$ |
| 25 | 40 35 | 1.485 | 2-3 | 060, 332 |
| 26 | 41 20 | 1.463 | 0.5—1 | 334, 062, 330 |
| 27 | 42 26 | 1.432 | 0.5 | 1310 |
| 28 | 42 53 | 1.419 | 0.5 | 2012 |
| 29 | 44 32 | 1.377 | 3 | 2010 |
| 30 | 45 11 | 1.362 | 3 | 13 T 2 |
| 31 | 45 56 | 1.344 | 0.5 | 334 |
| 32 | 46 39 | 1.328 | 0.5 | 338, 066 |
| 33 | | 1.307 | 1—2 | 0014 |
| 34 | | 1.283 | 1 | $40\overline{4}$, 260 , $26\overline{2}$ |
| 35 | | 1.264 | 1—2 | $1312, 26\overline{4}, 400$ |
| 36 | | 1.254 | 0.5—1 | 2014, 262 |
| 37 | 50 24 | 1.236 | 1 | 3310, incomplete |
| 38 | 54 23 | 1.206 | 0.5—1 | 1314, 264 |
| 39 | 53 12 | 1.142 | 0.5 | 0016 |
| 40 | 57 46 | 1.142 | 0.0 | |

Table III.

Theoretical and observed intensities for two molecules of talc and pyrophyllite. In comparing results allowance should be made for the glancing angle.

| | Talc | | | Pyrophyllite | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Indices | | Theoretical | Observed | | Theoretical | Observed |
| | d | I | I | d | I | I |
| 002 | 9.260 | 34 | 5 | 9.437 | 43 | 3 |
| 004 | 4.630 | 9) | | 4.569 | 24) | 4 |
| 020 | 4.550 | 55 } | 3 | 4.450 | 88 ∫ | * |
| 11T | 4.531 | 35 | | 4.432 | 33 | |
| 110 | 4.498 | 4 | | 4.401 | 4 | |
| 024 | 4.418 | 57 | | 4.324 | 53 | 2 |
| 112 | 4.310 | 24 | • | 4.249 | 58 | |
| 444 | 4.227 | 14 | 4 | 4.140 | 13 J | |
| 022 | 4.084 | . 5 [| 1 | 4.001 | 22 | 0.5-4 |
| 113 | 3.929 | 68 | | 3.851 | 64 ∫ | 0.0-1 |
| 112 | 3.825 | 47 | | 3.752 | 2 | |
| 023 | 3.663 | 2 | | 3.593 | 4, | |
| 114 | 3.504 | 5 | | 3.437 | 0 | |
| 113 | 3.399 | 65 | | 3.338 | 60 | 2-3 |
| 006 | 3.086 | 202 | 40 | 3.046 | 156 | 8 |
| 130 | 2.617 | 16 | | 2.560 | 3 | |
| $20\bar{2}$ | 2.613 | 9 | | 2.555 | 2 | |
| 200 | 2.588 | 44) | | 2.532 | 70 | |
| 132 | 2.578 | 89 | 4 | 2.522 | 141 | 2 |
| 132 | 2.462 | 401 | | 2.411 | 312 | 3 |
| 204 | 2.447 | 200 | 5 | 2.396 | 156 | 3 |
| 202 | 2.387 | 5 ′ | | 2.338 | 15 | |
| 134 | 2.369 | 10 | | 2.324 | 29 | |
| 008 | 2.315 | 27 | 4 | 2.284 | 48 | 2 |
| 134 | 2.197 | 248) | | 2.454 | 474 | |
| 208 | 2.178 | - (49 }. | 2 | 2.436 | 87 | 1-2 |
| 222 | 2.114 | 43 | | 2.070 | 37 \ | * |
| 204 | 2.108 | 46 | 4 | 2.068 | 28 | À |
| 138 | 2.089 | 90 | | 2.049 | 56 | 4 |
| 136 | 1.915 | 43 | 0.5 | 1.880 | 20 | 0.5 |
| 208 | 1.897 | 21 | | 1.863 | 40 | |
| 0010 | 1.852 | 44 . | 3 | 1.829 | 65 | 3 |
| 206 | 4.833 | . 3 | | 4.800 | 0 | |
| 138 | 4.845 | 5 | | 1.783 | 0 | |
| 138 | 1.663 | 298 | 3 | 1.635 | 235 | 3 |
| 2010 | 1.647 | 450 | 1-2 | 1.619 | 118 | 1 |
| 208 | 4.593 | 10 | | 1.567 | 4 | 0.25 |
| 1310 | 1.579 | 21 | | 1.553 | 8 | |
| 0012 | 1.544 | 35 | 2 | 1.523 | 22 | 4 |
| | 11011 | 00 | | 2.020 | a.u. | |

Table III (continuation).

| | Talc | | | Pyrophyllite | |
|-------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Theoretical | Observed | | Theoretical | Observed |
| d | I | I | d | I | I |
| 4.517 | 205 | | 1.484 | 167 | 2—3 |
| 1.517 | : 400 | . 4 | 1.483 | 334 ∫ | 2-0 |
| 1.499 | 443) | | 1.467 | 79 | |
| 1.497 | 440 } | 4 | 1.464 | 76 } | 0.5—1 |
| 1.494 | 409 | | 1.462 | 78 | |
| 1.453 | 94 | 4 | 1.429 | 65 | 0.5 |
| 1.440 | 45 | 0.5 | 1.417 | 31 | 0.5 |
| 4.396 | 224 | 2 | 1.374 | 192 | 3 |
| 1.384 | 449 | 3-4 | 4.362 | 386 | 3 |
| 1.367 | 30 | | 1.340 | 16 | 0.5 |
| | 30 | | 1.334 | 16) | 0.5 |
| | 34 | | 1.328 | 47 | 0.0 |
| | 50 | 1-2 | 4.305 | 42 | 4-2 |
| | 40) | | 1.283 | 25 | |
| | 186 | 4 | 4.280 | 230 | 4 |
| | 79 | | 1.278 | 99 | |
| | | | 4.266 | 184 | |
| | | 2 | 1.261 | 316 | 1-2 |
| | , | | 4.264 | 108 | |
| | | | 1.253 | 45 | 0.5—1 |
| | | | 1.251 | 54 | 0.51 |
| | | . 0.5 | 1.244 | 28 | |
| | | | | 26 | 4 |
| | - , | | 1.216 | 42 | |
| | | 4 | 1.206 | 56) | 0 = 4 |
| | | | 1.206 | 94 | 0.51 |
| | , | 0.5 | 1.142 | 29 | 0.5 |
| | 1.517 1.517 1.499 1.497 1.494 1.453 1.440 1.396 | Theoretical d I 1.517 205 1.517 400 1.499 113 1.497 110 1.494 109 1.453 94 1.440 45 1.396 224 1.384 449 1.367 30 1.361 30 1.355 31 1.323 50 1.311 40 1.309 186 1.307 79 1.294 213 1.289 370 1.281 80 1.280 65 1.271 40 1.269 45 1.262 35 1.234 55 1.231 78 1.225 108 | Theoretical Observed d | Theoretical Observed d I I d 1.517 | Theoretical Observed Theoretical Observed Theoretical Theoretical Theoretical |

Below this spacing only those considered important are listed though others were calculated1).

It will be observed that probably due to preferred orientation the $20\,l$ planes often reflect with almost the same intensity as corresponding $43\,l$ planes. Also, the $44\,l$ planes are relatively very weak. This peculiarity is observed in all powder diagrams of layer silicates, whether

¹⁾ The intensities were computed with the structure factor formula $I' \circ j(F')^2 \circ j(A^2 + B^2)$ of R. W. G. Wyckoff. The F values were taken from Pauling's and Sherman's table of scattering factors for ions (Z. Krist. 81, 27. 1932). j=1 for 00l, h00, 0k0, h0l, and j=2 for all other planes. The I' values were arbitrarily divided by 100. The I' values were calculated for shifts of 120° and are, therefore, slightly different from those for shifts of 142° parallel the a axis.

of micas, chlorites, kaolinites, or vermiculites. If $C_{2\lambda}^3$ were the correct space group tale should show a distinct reflection at d=4.34 Å for 111 with I'=100, and pyrophyllite at d=3.75 Å for 111 with I'=122 and at d=3.437 for 112 with I'=78. Even with 11 l planes very weakly reflecting these lines should not be absent in the films.

Table IV. Atomic coordinates for $C_{2\lambda}^6$. Four equivalent atomas for each position.

| Atom | æ | y | z |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Mg_1 | . 0° | 0° | .00 |
| Mg2 or Al1 | 0 | . 420 | 0 |
| Mg ₃ or Al ₂ | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| O_1 | 73 | 180 | 24 |
| 0, | . 73 | 60 . | · 21 |
| OH ₁ | 73 | 60 | 21 |
| 0, | . 9 | 30 | 63.5 |
| 04 | 171 | 30 | 63.5 |
| O_5 | 99 | 120 | 63.5 |
| 0. | -9 | 30 | 116.5 |
| O ₇ | 171 | 30 | 116.5 |
| O ₈ | 99 | 120 | 446.5 |
| 0, | — 73 | 180 | 159 |
| 010 | 73 | -60 | 159 |
| OH ₂ | 73 | 60 | 159 |
| Sin | 86 | 0 | 51.5 |
| Siz | 94 | 60 | 51.5 |
| Siz | 86 | . 0 | 128.5 |
| Si | 94 | 60 | 128.5 |

The atomic positions for C_{2k}^6 are given in table IV. The origin is placed in the center of symmetry in the principal glide plane of symmetry. A Mg position occupies this point. In pyrophyllite this position is vacant. Fig. 2 shows the unit cell of talc projected on the principal glide plane 010.

Summary.

Two tales (Harford County and Vorwald) and two pyrophyllites (Graves Mountain and Mariposa County) were investigated with the powder method. The powder diagrams of the two specimens of each mineral are alike within the limits of error. The structures of the individual layers of tale and pyrophyllite agree with those predicted by Pauling. The stacking of the layers, however, is such that the two minerals belong to the monoclinic holohedral space group C_{2h}^6 instead of C_{2h}^3 .

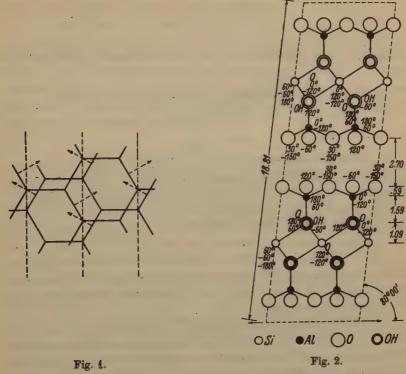


Fig. 1. Shifts of layers in talc and pyrophyllite. Dotted lines are principal glide planes of C_{2h}^6 . Arrows indicate planes of symmetry in individual sheets.

Fig. 2. Unit cell of talc. The plane of the paper is the principal glide plane. y coordinates given in degrees.

Four molecules of $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$ and $Al_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$ respectively are combined in the unit cell. Other constants found are

| Talc | Pyrophyllite |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| $a_0 = 5.26 \pm .02 \mathrm{\AA}$ | 5.14 ± .02 Å |
| $b_0 = 9.10 \pm .02$ | $8.90 \pm .02$ |
| $c_0 = 18.81 \pm .03$ | $18.55 \pm .03$ |
| $\beta = 400^{\circ}00 \pm 5'$ | 99°55 ± 5′ |
| axial ratio 0.578: 1.000: 2.067 | 0.577: 1.000: 2.084 |
| theoretical density 2.824 | 2.844 |

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The Crystal Structure of the Chlorite Minerals.

By

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(With 3 figures.)

Introduction.

The study of the chlorite minerals was undertaken to establish the structures of some definitely known varieties and if possible to develop a means for determining what minerals are members of this group.

The basis for the investigation was the structure suggested by Pauling¹). He states that the mineral is in the monoclinic base centered space group C_{2h}^3 with a unit cell of $a_0 = 5.2 - 5.3$ Å, $b_0 = 9.2 - 9.3$ Å, $c_0 = 14.3 - 14.4$ Å and $\beta = 96^\circ 50'$. This space group and also C_{2h}^6 have been thoroughly investigated by the writer for the suggested arrangement of mica and brucite sheets. Some other possibilities for the same space groups have been examined.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. J. W. Gruner for his interest and valuable advice throughout the investigation which was conducted in his laboratory at the University of Minnesota. He wishes also to express his thanks to Dr. W. F. Foshag of the National Museum at Washington for the fine specimens furnished and to Dr. C. S. Ross of the United States Geological Survey for another specimen of chlorite.

Several X-ray diagrams were made with a Müller electron tube with a Cu target. Good pictures were obtained in about three hours at 25 kV. and 32 mA. for those varieties of chlorite which contain a small amount of iron. All the other X-ray diagrams were made with a modified Ksanda-type gas tube. Both Cu and Fe targets were used. For minerals having a high percentage of iron an exposure of 40—50 hours was necessary at about 30 kV. and 7 mA. using an iron target. A circular camera with a radius of 57.3 mm, was used.

The powder method was used for all diagrams. Three methods of mounting the sample were employed, namely, silk thread, glass tube and

¹⁾ Linus Pauling, The Structure of the Chlorites. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 16, 578. 1930.

plate. The diagrams produced from the powdered sample mounted on a thread with collodion were the most satisfactory. The sharp basal reflections were found to be readily distinguishable due to the preferred orientation of the basal plates around the thread. The diagrams obtained by using a sample mounted in a glass tube are thought to give more correct values for the intensities of the reflections but have less sharp borders. When the powder was made into plates about 0.8 mm. wide and about 0.5 mm. thick different intensities of reflections were produced by different orientations of the plate.

Minerals used.

In Table I the chemical analyses of the seven varieties of chlorites X-rayed are given. The analyst was E. V. Shannon except for number III for which no analysis was supplied. The analysis given for number III is that of a chlorite from the same locality¹) and probably is very similar to that of the specimen.

Other information is as follows:

I. Leuchtenbergite, Philipsburg, Mont. Shannon²). "Colorless to pale tale green; biaxial positive (+); $2V=6^{\circ}-14^{\circ}$, the variation being in part due to slight bending in splitting off plates for examination. Refractive indices $\alpha=\beta=1.572\pm.003,\ \gamma=1.575$. Birefringence = .003. Occurs in metamorphosed limestone. The marble grades into a greenish layer of fibrous material to which the leuchtenbergite crystals are attached."

II. Sheridanite, Miles City, Mont. Shannon³). " $\alpha=1.580$, $\beta=1.581$, $\gamma=1.589$. Sign positive (+). $2E=35^{\circ}$." (Compact soapstone-like translucent mineral with silky luster. Color yellowish-green. McM)

III. Chlorite, Brinton Quarry, West Chester, Pa. Not analyzed. (Micaceous structure; bluish green in color. McM)

IV. Chlorite, Burra Burra, Ducktown, Tenn. The analysis made by E. V. Shannon not published; supplied by W. F. Foshag. (The powdered mineral dirty white in color. McM)

V. Prochlorite, Long Hill, Trumbull, Conn. Shannon⁴). "Color greenish black; optically biaxial with the axial angle, 2V, approaching zero; optically positive (+); acute bisectrix perpendicular to the perfect cleavage. Under the microscope it is seen to be made up of plates of hexagonal outline, transparent and of a deep green color. The pleochroism is distinct, a = bright brownish grass green, $\beta =$ bright brownish grass green, $\gamma =$ pale greenish brown. Refractive indices $a = 1.621 \pm .003$, $\beta = 1.618 \pm .003$, $\gamma = 1.618 \pm .003$, $\alpha = 0.005 \pm .003$. Oc-

M. J. Orcel, Recherches sur la Composition chimique des Chlorites. Bull. de a Société française de Minéralogie 50, 407. 1927.

²⁾ E. V. Shannon, Am. Mineral. 8, 8-40. 1923.

³⁾ E. V. Shannon, Wash. Acad. Sci. 12, 241. 1922.

⁴⁾ E. V. Shannon, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 58, 473. 1920.

Table I.

Analyses of seven chlorites used. The sizes of the unit cells and the theoretical specific gravities of these seven chlorites as determined by the writer.

| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII ¹) |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| Insoluble | | | | | | 4.28 | |
| SiO2 | 31.44 | 27.78 | 29.87 | 26.68 | 23.69 | 21.28 | 20.95 |
| TiO_2 | | | | tr. | | tr. | |
| Al_2O_3 | 17.62 | 24.30 | 14.48 | 25.20 | 24.26 | 22.40 | 35.21 |
| Fe_2O_3 | | 1.43 | 5.52 | | | | |
| FeO | tr. | 0.35 | 1.93 | 8.70 | 26.52 | 33.20 | 8.28 |
| Cr ₂ O ₃ | | | 4.56 | | | | |
| CaO | tr. | tr. | | 0.28 | 3.32 | 1.12 | 0.58 |
| MnO | tr. | | , | | 0.43 | | tr. |
| MgO | 37.64 | 32.74 | 33.06 | 26.96 | 17.60 | 6.52 | 22.88 |
| NiO | 1 | | 0.17 | | | | |
| $H_{2}O$ — | | 0.06 | | | | | 0.23 |
| H_2O+ | 13.19 | 13.01 | 13.60 | 11.70 | 7.63 | 6.09 | 13.02 |
| 8 . | | | | | | 0.56 | |
| B_3O_3 | | | | | | tr. | |
| Total | 99.89 | 99.64 | 100.19 | 99.52 | 100.45 | 99.45 | 101.15 |
| a_0 | 5.304 | 5.315 | 5.333 | 5.318 | 5.346 | 5.352 | 5.298 |
| b ₀ | 9.487 | 9.207 | 9.237 | 9.211 | 9.260 | 9.270 | 9.477 |
| C ₀ | 28.494 | 28.476 | 28.582 | 28.420 | 28.362 | 28.306 | $d_{001} =$ |
| β | 97°8′40″ | 97°8′40″ | 97°8′40″ | 97°8′40″ | 97°8′40″ | 97°8′40″ | 27.900 |
| Theoreti- | | | | | | | |
| Grav. | 2.681 | 2.6882) | 2.757 | 2.7972) | 3.140 | 3.300 | 2.7942) |

- I Leuchtenbergite, Philipsburg, Mont.
- II Sheridanite, Miles City, Mont.
- III Chlorite, Brinton Quarry, West Chester, Pa.
- IV Chlorite, Burra, Burra, Ducktown, Tenn. Unpublished analysis.
- V Prochlorite, Long Hill, Trumbull, Conn.
- VI Chlorite, Bolivia. Unpublished analysis.
- VII Amesite, Chester, Mass.

curs as small tabular crystals in a limestone bed which has been metamorphosed to marble. Where free the chlorite exhibits the vermiform prismatic crystals."

VI. Chlorite, Bolivia. The analysis made by E. V. Shannon not published; supplied by W. F. Foshag. (The powdered mineral has a leek-green color. McM)

¹⁾ The structure of amesite was not completely worked out.

²⁾ The specific gravities determined in the laboratory are as follows: II, 2,678; IV, 2,771; VII, 2,772. Correct values for the other specimens could not be obtained because of the finences of the sample or the occlusion of gases between the layers.

VII. Amesite, Chester, Mass. Shannon¹). "Pale bluish-green color. Colorless under the microscope. Biaxial with axial angle 2V very small; acute bisectrix normal to the perfect cleavage; optically positive (+). Refractive indices $a=1.597\pm.003$, $\beta=1.597\pm.003$, $\gamma=1.612\pm.003$, $\alpha-\gamma=.015\pm.003$. Occurs with diaspore, some magnetite and rutile. Tabular hexagonal crystals with dull prismatic faces. Extreme diameter 1 cm. Thickness 3—5 mm."

X-ray data and their interpretation.

The powder diagrams and observed intensities are given in Table II.

Table II. Powder diagrams of chlorite minerals. Samples mounted on thread. Radius of camera 57.3 mm. CuK_x 1.537 FeK_x 1.932

| - | lines | I FeE | a | II Cu. | K_{α} | III Fe | K_{α} | IV Fe | K_{α} | V Fel | K_{α} | VI Fel | Kα | VII Fe | Kα |
|-----|-------------|--------|-----|-----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| No. | β lin | d | I | d | I | d | I | d | I | d | I | d | 1 | d | I |
| 1 | | 13.138 | 6 | 13.678 | 7 | 13.848 | 10 | 13.678 | 8 | 13.621 | 4 | 13.791 | 7 | | |
| 2 | | 6.970 | 9 | 7.040 | 8 | 7.014 | 8 | 6.941 | 10 | 6.898 | 8 | 6.927 | 10 | 6.927 | 8 |
| 3 | B | | | 5.250 | 2 | | | 5.179 | 1 | 5.124 | 1 | 5.155 | 1/2 | | |
| 4 | ľ | 4.678 | 9 | 4.680 | 9 | 4.685 | 8 | 4.646 | 9 | 4.646 | 6 | 4.627 | 6 | 4.529 | 1 |
| 5 | B | 3.893 | 2 | 3.922 | 2 | 3.907 | 3 | 3.871 | 1 | 3.858 | 2 | 3.854 | 3 | 3.832 | 3 |
| 6 | ľ | 3.515 | 10 | 3.509 | 10 | 3.533 | 8 | 3.505 | 10 | 3.480 | 10 | 3.490 | 10 | 3.469 | 10 |
| 7 | B | | | 3.429 | 4 | 3.109 | 1 2 | 3.085 | 1 1 | | _ | 3.047 | 5 | 2.733 | 1 |
| 8 | | 2.824 | 5 | 2.828 | 7 | 2.831 | 6 | 2.815 | 6 | 2.797 | 5 | 2.791 | D | 2.133 | 1 |
| 9 | B | | | 2.712 | 1 | | | 2.681 | 1 3 | 1 3 | , | 2.599 | 5 | 2.605 | 2 |
| 10 | | broad | 18 | 2.578 | 7 | 2.648 | 5 | broad | 6 | broad 2.546 | 6 | 2.554 | 5 | 2.000 | - |
| 11 | | 2.523 | 1 | 2.542 | 5 | 2.546 | 6 | 2.539 | IJ, | 2.540 | 4 | 2.446 | 3 | 2.467 | 6 |
| 12 | | 2.431 | 5 | 2.430 | 6 | broad | 6 | 2.426 | 4 | 2.373 | 4 | 2.380 | 2 | 2.315 | 3 |
| 13 | | 2.369 | 4 | 2.370 | 3 | 2.400 | ١, | 2.374 | 2 | 2.259 | 3 | 2.256 | 2 | 2.020 | - |
| 14 | | 2.251 | 3 | 2.247 | 4 | 2.243 | 1 1 | 2.496 | 1 | 2.206 | 1 | 2.202 | | 2.112 | 3 |
| 15 | | 2.171 | 1 | 2.215 | 1 | | | 2.190 | 1 | 2.061 | 1 | 2.067 | 1 | | |
| 16 | β | | | 2.064 | 1 7 | 2.017 | 4 | | 2 | 2.002 | 1 | 2.00. | * | | |
| 17 | 1 | | | 2.024 | 6 | 2.017 | 1 2 | 1.993 | 9 | 1.996 | 8 | 1.999 | 8 | 1.995 | 1 |
| 18 | | 1.998 | 8 | 1.998 | 4 | | | 1.869 | | | | 1.876 | | 1.920 | 7 |
| 19 | | 1.880 | 3 | 1.881 | 4 | | | 1.813 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 20 | | 1.818 | 3 | 1.825 | 3 | 1.743 | 1 | | | | | | | 1.748 | 4 |
| 21 | 114 | | 2 2 | | 3 | 1.698 | | | 2 | 1.700 | 2 | 1.703 | 2 | 1.685 | 1 |
| 22 | | 1.688 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1.651 | | 1.653 | 2 | 1.653 | 2 | | |
| 23 | | 1.655 | 1 | | | broad | 1 | 4 560 | | 1.558 | 7 | 1.560 | 7 | 1.596 | 1 |
| 24 | | 1.563 | 9 | | | 1.537 | 13.94 | 1.535 | _ | 1.539 | 7 | 1.543 | 7 | 1.529 | 5 |
| 25 | | 1.531 | | | | 1.505 | 17 | | | 1.505 | 4 | 1.509 | 4 | 1.494 | |
| 26 | - | 1.499 | | | | | | | | 1.464 | 1 | 1.465 | 1 | | |
| 27 | | 1.455 | | تانسنتا ا | | | | | 3 | 1.407 | 4 | 1.407 | 3 | 1.398 | 3 4 |
| 28 | 5 | 1.420 | | 1.71 | 1 0 | 1 2,220 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |

⁴⁾ E. V. Shannon, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 58, 371. 1920.

Table II (continuation).

| | | | | | | | _ | | | | | | _ | | |
|-----|-------|-------|----|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|-------|-----|-------|----|--------|----|--------|--------------|
| No. | lines | I Fel | Kα | II Cu | K_{α} | III Fe | K_{α} | IV Fe | Ka | V Fe | Ka | VI Fe. | Kα | VII Fe | K_{α} |
| 4 | βli | d | I | d | I | d | I | ď | I | d | I | d | I | d | I |
| 29 | | 1.394 | 8 | 1.390 | 10 | | | 1.384 | 9 | 1.384 | 8 | 1.386 | 8 | | |
| 30 | | | | 1.350 | 2 | | | 1.341 | 1 2 | | | | | | |
| 31 | | 1.315 | 3 | 1.319 | 4 | 1.320 | 2 | 1.314 | 3 | 1.324 | 2 | 1.326 | 1 | 1.339 | 4 |
| 32 | | 1.287 | 3 | 1.283 | 4 | 1.296 | 2 | | | 1.295 | 2 | 1.296 | 1 | 4.301 | 3 |
| 33 | | | | 1.251 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | 1.218 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | 1.191 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | 1.181 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | 4.131 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 38 | | | | 1.094 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | 1.040 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | 1.030 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | | | | 1.013 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | | | | 1.001 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | | | | .987 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |

- I Leuchtenbergite, Philipsburg, Mont.
- II Sheridanite, Miles City, Mont.
- III Chlorite, Brinton Quarry, West Chester, Pa.
- IV Chlorite, Burra Burra, Ducktown, Tenn.
- V Prochlorite, Long Hill, Trumbull, Conn.
- VI Chlorite, Bolivia.
- VII Amesite, Chester, Mass.

The structure suggested by Pauling¹) is made up of alternating mica and brucite sheets as shown in Fig. 4. This proportion of the mica to brucite sheets is in agreement with the chemical formula. Three other possibilities (Fig. 2—4), two of which include kaolinite sheets, described by Pauling²) and Gruner³) would also agree with the composition and would have heights along the c axis of about 14 Å or about 28 Å depending on the space group chosen.

These four arrangements were tested by computing the intensities of basal plane reflections. Only the first arrangement agreed with the powder diagrams, so the others were discarded.

A structure proposed by Mauguin⁴) was also tested for the low orders of the basal reflections. The calculated intensities were found to be quite

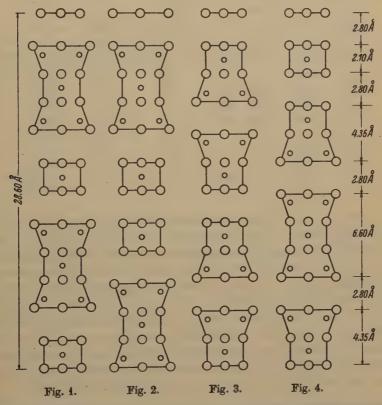
¹⁾ Op. cit. 2) Op. cit.

³⁾ J. W. Gruner, The Crystal Structure of Kaolinite. Z. Krist. 83, 84. 1932.

⁴⁾ Ch. Mauguin, La Maille, crystalline des Chlorites. Bull. de la Société française de Minéralogie 53, 297—299. 1930.

different from the observed intensities. Therefore, the structure was discarded as unlikely.

The arrangement of Fig. 1 was inspected for possible shifts and rotation in the basal plane of one sheet relative to the other for space groups C_{2h}^6 and C_{2h}^3 . For each of these space groups eight possible



Figs. 1—4. Possible stackings of mica, brucite and kaolinite sheets which would agree with the composition of the chlorites and have heights along the c axis of about 14 Å or about 28 Å.

arrangements were found and investigated. If the angle of inclination of the c axis is taken as $96^{\circ}50'$ as stated by Pauling¹) the shift of one mica unit with respect to the next mica unit above or below is 120° or 1/3 a_0 .

¹⁾ Op. cit.

Table III.

Coordinates of atomic positions of chlorite for space group C_{2h}^6 . Four equivalent positions for each atom listed.

| | x | y | z | | x | y | z |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-----|---------------|------|-------|-----|
| Mg, Al_1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0, | - 2 | 30 | 41 |
| Mg, Al_2 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 04 | - 2 | - 150 | 41 |
| Mg, Al_3 | 0 | - 120 | 0 | 05 | - 92 | - 60 | 41 |
| Mg, Al_4 | 0 | 60 | 90 | OH_2 | 51 | 0 | 76 |
| Mg, Al_5 | 0 | - 60 | 90 | OH_3 | 51 | 120 | 76 |
| Mg, Al_6 | 0 | , 180 | 90 | OH_4 | 51 | - 120 | 76 |
| | | | | OH_{δ} | - 51 | 0 | 103 |
| Si, Al_1 | - 97 | 0 | 34 | OH_6 | - 51 | 120 | 103 |
| Si, Al_2 | - 97 | - 120 | 34 | OH_7 | - 51 | - 120 | 103 |
| Si, Al ₃ | 97 | 0 | 146 | O_{6} | 2 | 30 | 138 |
| Si, Al_4 | 97 | - 120 | 146 | 0, | 2 | - 150 | 138 |
| | | | | O_8 | 92 | - 60 | 138 |
| OH_1 | - 444 | 120 | 14 | OH_8 | 444 | 120 | 166 |
| 0, | - 111 | - 120 | 14 | 0, | 111 | - 120 | 166 |
| 0, | - 111 | 0 | 14 | 010 | 444 | 0 | 166 |

In the case of C_{2h}^3 all eight arrangements have the planes of symmetry of individual sheets of both mica and brucite units in the plane of the a and c axes (conventional crystallographic orientation). Four possibilities are produced by inclining the c axis in either of two directions and by changing the position of the brucite sheets with respect to the $(Mg, Al)_3(O, OH)_6$ portions of the mica sheets as shown in A, A', B and B' of Fig. 6. Twice the number of possibilities is produced by shifts of the brucite sheets with respect to the mica sheets parallel the a axis. Two shifts differing by 180° (= $\frac{1}{2}a_0$) are possible. In one of these the c axis passes through one of the Mg, Al positions of the brucite sheet; in the other it passes symmetrically between two Mg, Al positions of this sheet.

The arrangement of mica and brucite sheets for C_{2h}^3 which was found to give the only satisfactory results was position B of Fig. 6. The shift parallel the a axis is such that the c axis passes through one of the Mg, Al positions of the brucite sheets and symmetrically between two Mg, Al positions of the mica sheets. The calculated intensities for this position are presented in Table IV.

Table IV.

Theoretical and observed intensities for space groups C_{2h}^6 and C_{2h}^3 of Sheridanite. Theoretical intensities calculated for four molecules approximating the formula $Al_2Mg_5Si_3O_{10}(OH)_8$ and reduced by dividing by 4000. β lines of Table II omitted.

| C_{2h}^6 Observed C_{2h}^3 Intensities C_{2h}^3 In- d Theoretical Glass Silk Theoretical In- | No. of line in Table II |
|--|-------------------------------|
| In d Theoretical Glass Silk Theoretical In- | |
| III- LE LIICOTOTICAL CIASS DILL LIICOTOTICAL | |
| dices Intensities Tube Thread Intensities dices | |
| | 1 |
| 002 14.120 7 3 7 7 001 | 2 |
| 004 7.060 26 4 8 26 002 | 1) |
| 9 | 4 |
| 020 4.000 | l) |
| 11I 4.592 17 J 0 1410 | |
| 110 4.372 | |
| 021 4.540 8 43 111 | |
| 112 4.494 11 | |
| 0 001 | |
| 022 4.374 | |
| | |
| 112 4.218 9 36 111 1 | |
| 114 4.042 1 3 112 | |
| 114 4.042 1 | |
| 024 3.854 7 28 022 | |
| 115 3.757 28 | 1 |
| 113 3.662 3 114 112 | |
| 025 3.567 0 | |
| 008 3.530 73 7 40 73 004 | 6 |
| 116 3.472 5 | |
| 145 3.380 25 | |
| 026 3.290 5 20 023 | |
| 147 3.201 0 | |
| 146 3.146 3 113 | |
| 027 3.033 3 | |
| 148 2.952 5 | |
| 147 2.875 1 | 8 |
| 0010 2.824 55 6 7 55 005 | • |
| 028 2.804 2 1 10 024 | |
| 148 2.659 5 | |
| 130 2.650 2 2 130 por | |
| 202 2.650 4 201 | |
| 132 2.635 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | |
| 200 2.634 1 | 1 |
| 132 2.576 45 | 10 |
| $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $ | 28* |

Table IV (continuation).

| C_{2h}^8 | | | erved nsities | $C_{2\lambda}^{2}$ | No. of | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| T., | d | Theoretical | Glass | Silk | Theoretical | T- | line in |
| In- dices | a | Intensities | Tube | Thread | Intensities | In- dices | Table II |
| uices | | Intensities | 1406 | Tillead | Tittelistues | uices | |
| 134 | 2.534 | 166 | 6 | 5 | ∫166 | 132 | } 44 |
| 202 | 2.533 | 83 } | | 0 | 83 | 201 | J |
| 134 | 2.432 | 253 | 6 | 6 | § 253 | 132 | 12 |
| 206 | 2.431 | 127 } | Ů | | 127 | 203 |] |
| 136 | 2.374 | 68 } | 2 | 3 | ∫ 68 | 133 | 13 |
| 204 | 2.373 | 34 ∫ | | | 34 | 202 |) |
| 0012 | 2.353 | 16 | | | 16 | 006 | |
| 136 | 2.250 | 95 | 4 | 4 | ∫ 95 | 133 | 14 |
| 208 | 2.249 | 48] | | | 48 | 204 |] |
| 138 | 2.186 | 29 | | | 29 | 134 | |
| 206 | 2.186 | 14 | | | 14 | 203 | |
| 138 | 2.058 | 22 | | | 22 | 134 | |
| 2010 | 2.058 | 11 | | | 11 | 205 | |
| 0014 | 2.017 | 13 | | (- | 13 | 007 | |
| 1310 | 1.996 | 265 | 7 | 7 | 265 | 135 | 17 |
| 208 | 1.995 | 132 { | | 8 | 132 | 204 | 18 |
| 1310 2012 | 1.875 | 77 | 4 | 4 | 77 | 135 | 19 |
| 1312 | 1.875 | 38 } | | | 38 | 206 | |
| 2010 | 1.817 | 56 | 4 | 4 | 56 | 136 | 20 |
| 0016 | 1.765 | 28 } | | | 28 | 205 |) |
| 1312 | 1.703 | 13) | | | 4 | 008 | , |
| 2014 | 1.707 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 136 | 22 |
| 1314 | 1.656 | 62 | | | 7 | 207 | } |
| 2012 | 1.656 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 62 31 | 137 | 23 |
| 0018 | 1.569 | 5 | | | 5 | 206 | J |
| 1314 | 1.559 | 326) | | | (326 | 009 | , |
| 2016 | 1.558 | 163 | 4 | 10 | 163 | 137 208 | 24 |
| 060 | 1.533 | 228 | | | 228 | 060 | } |
| 332 | 1.533 | 457 | 40 | 10 | 457 | 33I | 25 |
| 062 | 1.524 | 3 | | | 3 | 061 | , |
| 330 | 1.524 | 3 | | | 3 | 330 | |
| 334 | 1.524 | 3 | | | 3 | 332 | |
| 1316 | 1.513 | 14 | | | 14 | 138 | |
| 2014 | 1.513 | 7 | | | 7 | 207 | |
| 064 | 1.498 | 99) | | | (99 | 062 |) |
| 332 | 1.498 | 99 | 3 | 2 | 99 | 331 | 26 |
| 338 | 1.498 | 99 | | | 99 | 333 | 40 |
| 066 | 1.458 | 22 | | | 22 | 063 | , |
| 334 | 1.458 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 332 | 1 |
| 338 | 1.458 | 24 | | | 24 | 334 | 27 |

| Table | IV | (continuation). |
|-------|----|-----------------|
|-------|----|-----------------|

| C_{2h}^6 | | Observed Intensities | | C_{2h}^3 | | No. of line in | |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------|
| In- dices | d | Theoretical Intensities | Glass Tube | Silk Thread | Theoretical Intensities | In- dices | Table II |
| 1316 | 1.428 | 18 | | | 18 | 138 | |
| 2018 | 1.428 | 9 | | | . 8 | 209 | |
| 0020 | 1.412 | 63 | 1 2 | 3 | 63 | .0010 | 28 |
| 068 | 1.406 | 13 | | | 13 | 064 | |
| 336 | 1.406 | . 45 | | | 15 | 333 | |
| 3310 | 1.406 | 13 | | | 13 | 335 | |
| 1318 | 1.389 | 274) | 6 | 10 | ∫271 | 139 | 29 |
| 2016 | 1.389 | 135 | 0 | 10 | 135 | 208 | |
| 0610 | 1.347 | 19 | | | 19 | 065 | |
| 338 | 1.347 | 18 | 1/2 | 2 | 48 | 334 | 30 |
| 3312 | 1.347 | 17 | | | 17 | 336 | |
| 400 | 1.327 | 81 | | | 81 | 400 | |
| 402 | 1.327 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 1 | 40I | 31 |
| 1318 | 1.314 | 6 | 3 | * | 6 | 139 | |
| 2020 | 1.314 | 3 | | | 3 | 2010 | |

In the case of C_{2h}^6 the planes of symmetry of the individual mica sheets make angles of 60° and -60° alternately with the axial plane of a and c (see Fig. 5 of Gruner's article on kaolinite)1). One of the three planes of symmetry of the brucite sheets is in the plane of the a and c axes. The eight possible positions are produced in the same manner as in the case of C_{2h}^3 and again position B of Fig. 6 is the preferred one. This is represented in greater detail in Fig. 5. The calculated intensities for this position are presented in Table IV.

In the calculation of the theoretical intensities of Table IV the formula $I' \infty j(F')^2 \infty j(A^2 + B^2)$ given by Wyckoff²) was used. F values were taken from Pauling's and Sherman's table of scattering factors for ions³). Since both Mg and Al ions are in the $(Mg, Al)_3(O, OH)_6$ layers and both Si and Al ions are in the Si₄O₁₀ layers F values were interpolated for approximately the relative number of Mg to Al and Si to Alions. The proportion of 3:1 was taken for the Mg: Al and 2:1 for the Si:Al for the variety Sheridanite. j=1 for 00l, h00, 0k0, h0l, h0l

¹⁾ Op. cit., p. 86.

²⁾ R. W. G. Wyckoff, The Structure of Crystals. New York. 2nd edition,

³⁾ L. Pauling and J. Sherman, Z. Krist. 81, 27. 4932.

and j=2 for all other planes. No allowance was made for the glancing angle.

In calculating the reflections of the various planes and the d_{hkl}

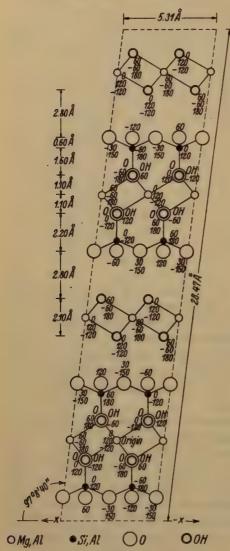


Fig. 5. Unit cell of chlorite. The plane of the paper is the principal glide plane of symmetry of C_{2h}^8 and contains the origin. y coordinates are given in degrees.

for them it was noticed that pairs of 13l and 20l planes having strong theoretical reflections occurred very close to each other. There seemed to be only one reflection recorded for each pair in the film. To account for this apparent difference the angle β was changed slightly from 96°50′ to 97°8′40″ to bring two reflections into coincidence. This change also brought into coincidence reflections from the 33l and 06l planes. The basal plane reflections, having been recognized early in the investigation, the only theoretical reflections left unaccounted for were the 111 planes. Some of these with d greater than 2.65 Å are relatively strong. Most of the films show a considerable darkening in this region with no lines visible to the eye other than those from the basal planes. These 111 reflections are generally absent in all powder diagrams of micas, kaolinites, talcs and pyrophyllites. It was thought that for some reason the reflections of the 111 planes might be diffused. A microphotometer was employed in an effort to detect the presence of any of these reflections in the films. The results obtained although not conclusive seem to indicate that there is a corresponding darkening of the film particularly between d=3.56 and d=4.59 Å which is the region of the strongest 11l reflections.

It will be noticed in the table that the corresponding theoretical reflections for the 11l and 02l planes are stronger in C_{2h}^3 than in C_{2h}^6 . This is especially conspicuous for d=4.494 and d=4.218 Å. This seems to point to C_{2h}^6 as the more probable structure.

The effect of the large amount of Fe present in the prochlorite from Trumbull and the chlorite from Bolivia on the basal reflections is shown

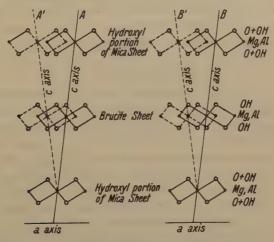


Fig. 6. Possible positions of C_{2h}^3 and C_{2h}^6 produced by inclining the c axis in either of two ways and by changing the position of the brucite sheets relative to the hydroxyl portion of the mica sheets.

in Table II. Lines 2 and 6 increase in intensity relatively to lines 1, 4 and 8. The calculated intensities, taking into account the high percentage of iron, agree with the observed intensities for these lines.

The basis for the determination of the size of the unit cell in each case was the basal reflections¹) and the strong easily recognized one of the plane 060. Assuming the hexagons to be undistorted a_0 is then calculated from b_0 .

Table I furnishes some data on isomorphous replacement and the effect of this replacement on the size of the unit cell. For purposes of comparison chlorite number III, for which the analysis given may be

¹⁾ Basal reflections from planes with n equal or greater than 5 were used on account of the great error for those with low indices.

incorrect, and chlorite number VII, of which the structure was not completely worked out, are omitted. The analyses arranged in order of increasing iron content are found to show regular decreases in SiO_2 , MgO and H_2O . Taken in the same order the dimensions of a_0 and b_0 increase while c_0 decreases. It is thought that the replacement of Mg ions by the somewhat larger Fe'' ions expands the structure. a_0 and b_0 increase in agreement with this replacement but c_0 decreases. It is suggested that the OH content has a greater effect in determining the size of the unit cell in this direction.

The theoretical specific gravities were calculated from the chemical analyses given and the calculated sizes of the unit cells. CaO was disregarded as it was thought that owing to the relatively large size of the Ca ion it probably occurred as an impurity.

Summary.

The structure of six varieties of chlorites of varying composition has been worked out and found to be the same. The space group is C_{2h}^6 with C_{2k}^3 as a possible structure. The units of the structure are alternating brucite and mica sheets as predicted by Pauling. The unit cell contains four molecules approximating the formula $Al_2Mg_5Si_3O_{10}(OH)_8$. The sizes of the unit cells for the six chlorites, whose structures were completely worked out, vary between the limits $a_0 = 5.304 - 5.352 \,\text{Å}$, $b_0 = 9.187$ $-9.270 \text{ Å}, c_0 = 28.306 - 28.582 \text{ Å}$. The shift of one mica unit with respect to the next mica unit above or below is 120° or $\frac{1}{3}a_0$. The angle β of 97°8′40″ is very close to Pauling's angle of 96°50′. The face 30 $\overline{2}$ corresponds to Tschermak's 100 face, which gives the often quoted angle for β of 89°40'. The specimen of amesite, although producing some reflections which correspond to reflections obtained in the films of the other six chlorites, does not on the whole appear to have the same structure. Isomorphous replacement of Mg by Fe' is thought to account for most of the variation in the size of the unit cell. In the variation of the length of content is believed to control the size more than the ratio of Fe to Ma.

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A Matrix-algebraic Development of the Crystallographic Groups¹). I.

By

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Abstract.

In applying the consequences of the theories of crystal symmetry to mathematical-physical problems, the need is felt for a derivation and expression of these consequences in terms of a matrix-algebraic scheme, and in a sequence of four papers this is accomplished. The general procedure employed resembles closely that of Schoenflies in that groups of high symmetry are derived from subgroups by augmenting these with

Other treatments of the problem handled here are given by:

- A. Schoenflies, Kristallsystem und Kristallstruktur (1891).
- G. Frobenius, Gruppentheoretische Ableitung der 32 Kristallklassen, Sitz.ber. der K. Preuß. Akad. der Wiss. P.M.Klasse, 681. 1911.
- P. Niggli, Geometrische Kristallographie des Diskontinuums, Leipzig 1919. "Kristallographische und strukturtheoretische Grundbegriffe (Handbuch der Experimental-Physik) Bd. VIII, 1928.
- H. Heesch, Zur systematischen Strukturtheorie, I, II, III, Z. Krist. 71, 72, 73.
- J. J. Burckhardt, Bemerkungen zur arithmetischen Berechnung der Bewegungsgruppen, Commentarii Math. Helv. 2, 1930. Zur Theorie der Bewegungsgruppen, Habilitationsschrift, Universität Zürich, Commentarii Math. Helv. 1933.
- H. Heesch, Z. Krist. 71, 95. 1929 et seq.

It is to be observed that at several points in the first two papers in this sequence, namely in taking initial steps in the treatment of the rotation- and translation-groups, the arguments employed resemble closely those of Schoenflies. It is to be emphasised, however, that the principal purpose of the present article is to afford a direct, analytical treatment of the subject and to place it upon a strictly algebraic basis so that the use of these arguments is allowable.

In addition, I wish to express my gratitude to both Professor E. U. Condon of Princeton University and Professor Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology for their stimulating interest in this work.

¹⁾ All of the mathematical discipline required for this is excellently treated in E. Wigner, Gruppentheorie, Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, pp. 1—33, 63—72, 452—162.

particular elements. However, algebraic methods are used throughout and the entire subject space-groups is placed upon a purely analytic group-theoretic basis. The four divisions are as follows.

- I. The macroscopic groups. In this the mathematical discipline employed is discussed, and the thirty-two macroscopic groups are derived and presented in matrix form.
- II. Microscopic symmetry. In the second paper, the elements of microscopic crystal theory are presented and the fourteen Bravais translation groups are derived and placed in a form convenient for use in the development of the space-groups.
- III. Microscopic symmetry (continued). The elements of the theory of operators representing general space-movements of a rigid body are discussed from a matrix-algebraic standpoint and a set of theorems are developed concerning conditions which those groups of operators, of crystallographic interest, must satisfy. On the basis of these theorems, the derivation of the space-groups is begun, and the generating elements of the groups are presented.
- IV. Microscopic symmetry (concluded). The development of the space-groups is concluded.

Part I. The Macroscopic Groups.

§ 1. Introduction and the mathematical basis for a development of the macroscopic groups.

The subject of crystal symmetry divides itself very naturally into two parts, namely the part dealing with the macroscopic or large-scale symmetry, and the part dealing with the microscopic or small-scale symmetry. The two are closely connected it is true since the first may be viewed as resulting from the second with neglect of suitable quantities, but the division is allowable because it is possible to give two self-consistent treatments of the subject based upon empirical grounds in one case, and upon the atomic theory of matter in the other.

For the purposes of that part of the subject which we are to treat first, namely macroscopic symmetry, it is convenient to take the following definition of a crystal:

A crystal is a piece of homogeneous matter in the solid state which possesses different properties in different directions.

In virtue of the presence of the word homogeneous in this definition, the directional properties are the same about each point of the crystal so that we need only speak of the properties about a fixed point, which we shall take to be the origin of coordinates. It is clear upon logical grounds, that the set of rotations of the crystal about the fixed point under which all property-functions are mutually invariant, satisfy the four fundamental group postulates, so that in all discussions of crystal symmetry we are primarily interested in a set of groups. Before stating the laws which macroscopic group-elements are found to obey, we shall proceed with a discussion of the natural mathematical basis upon which a development of the groups may be made.

We shall refer the continuous three dimensional point-manifold of the crystal to a Cartesian reference-frame in which the coordinates of a point of the crystal are x_1 , x_2 , x_3 relative to the three axes, respectively. These coordinates may be viewed as defining a radius vector xwhich may be conveniently represented by the one-column matrix

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1}$$

Although the only values of these components which possess physical meaning are real, we shall find it mathematically convenient to consider the values complex.

Since the crystal manifold is Euclidean, the square of the distance between two points x and x' is

$$|x_1 - x_1'|^2 + |x_2 - x_2'|^2 + |x_3 - x_3'|^2$$
 (2)

and the squared magnitude of (1) is

$$x^* \cdot x = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \tag{3}$$

where the asterisk signifies that the conjugate transpose of x is to be taken and the dot implies the conventional matrix product. We shall be concerned, in this part, with real transformations of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1' &= a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \\
 x_2' &= a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_3 + a_{23}x_3 \\
 a_3' &= a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

which may be given two geometric interpretation in the usual fashion. First, we may view it as a transformation of coordinate axes in which the point-field remains fixed and the point associated with (x_1, x_2, x_3) in the first system is labelled with (x_1, x_2, x_3) in the new; or, second, we may consider the axes to remain fixed and the pointmanifold to be transformed in such a way that the point x goes into x'. When we consider the bodily rotation of a crystal, we shall employ the

second interpretation, and since the crystal is rigid we shall want the scalar product $x \cdot y$ between any two vectors x and y to be left invariant because it will then follow that all distances and angles are preserved. This means that a, the matrix of the coefficients in (4) (which we shall designate by Greek letters hereafter when the second interpretation is adapted), satisfy the condition

$$a^* \cdot a = 1 \tag{5}$$

where 1 is the unit matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{6}$$

From our viewpoint the most important properties of such unitary matrices are as follows:

- 1. The squared magnitude of their determinant is 1, so that if all of the elements of a are real det $a=\pm$ 1.
- 2. The columns of any unitary matrix form a set of three vectors $x_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ satisfying the following conditions

 $x_i^{\bullet} \cdot x_i = \delta_i^i$

where δ_i^i is the Kronecker delta. Such unit vectors are said to be mutually orthogonal.

3. If we make a transformation of coordinate axes (the matrix of which we shall designate by a capital bold-faced Roman letter) so that the metric is left invariant and the transformation matrix A is unitary, the form β , of α in the new reference-frame is given by

$$\beta = A^* \cdot \alpha \cdot A \tag{7}$$

This transformation will be called a similarity transformation.

4. Any unitary matrix α may be transformed to diagonal form by means of a similarity transformation with a unitary matrix A. This matrix A possesses the important property that its columns are formed of those three unit vectors which satisfy the relations

$$a \cdot x_i = a_i x_i \tag{8}$$

where the a_i are the constant characteristic values of a.

5. The equations (8) require the compatibility relation

$$\det (a - a_i 1) = 0 (9)$$

from which the a_i may be completely specified. It may be readily shown from this that the a_i are unique, that they are the diagonal elements when a is in diagonal form and that $A^* \cdot x_i$ possesses but one non-vanishing component, this being of unit magnitude.

In the event that the components of α are real in the crystallographic reference frame, which will always be the case, we may infer from this that the complex characteristic values occur in pairs which are conjugate roots of unity, and that

real values are \pm 1. Hence the three dimensional matrices may be reduced to the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-i\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \tag{40}$$

where φ may be an arbitrary angle.

6. The characteristic vectors associated with complex conjugate characteristic values have conjugate components. Hence only the vectors associated with the values \pm 4 will be real and it will not be generally possible to transform a unitary matrix to diagonal form with a real transformation.

In all of our work it is essential that we restrict ourselves to such transformations and a may be reduced only to either of the forms

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ 0 & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ 0 & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} \tag{11a, b}$$

the first of these obviously describes a proper rotation about $\delta x_1'$, through angle φ , while the second describes the improper rotation consisting of a rotation of φ about x_1 preceded or followed by a reflection in the x_2 — x_3 plane.

7. The sum of the diagonal elements of any matrix is invariant under all similarity transformation. This invariant is termed the trace and we have from (11a, b)

trace
$$\alpha = \pm 1 + 2\cos\varphi$$
 (12)

from which φ may be determined.

8. In the three-dimensional case the components x_1 , x_2 , x_3 of the vectors associated with +1 or -1 for the proper and improper cases respectively, satisfy the relation

$$x_1: x_2: x_3 = (a_{23} - a_{32}): (a_{31} - a_{13}): (a_{12} - a_{21})$$
 (13)

from which x_1 , x_2 , x_3 may be determined if the differences on the right do not all vanish.

- 9. In addition to these properties, we shall assume the following simple theorems
 - a) The product of two proper rotations is proper.
 - b) The product of two improper rotations is proper.
 - c) The product of a proper and an improper rotation is improper.
 - d) The set of proper rotations in a group form a subgroup.
 - e) The number of improper rotations in a finite group is either zero or equal to the number of proper rotations.

§ 2. The laws of macroscopic symmetry.

Since we are to restrict this part of the discussion to a purely large-scale discussion of symmetry, the laws governing symmetry with which we shall be concerned at present will do no more than to place restrictions upon the values of φ occurring in (11a, b) and will find their verification in the fact that the results which they predict are not contradicted by experiment. The laws are as follows:

1. The allowed angles of rotation appearing in (11) are rational integral multiples of 2π , that is, $\varphi = \frac{2m}{n}\pi$ where m and n are integers. Obviously m may be restricted to values between zero and n-1.

2. The allowed values of n are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. The restriction of n to these values, here introduced as an assumption, is proved when we consider the translation groups.

We shall now occupy ourselves with the problem of finding all groups of rotations of the type (11) which satisfy the restrictions imposed by the foregoing laws, and shall arrive at thirty-two finite groups. The notation to be used in designating these is that due to A. Schoenflies¹) and possesses the following characteristics:

- 1. Groups possessing a single axis of proper rotational symmetry that is n-fold (n: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6) will be designated by the letter C.
- 2. Groups possessing a single axis of improper rotational symmetry will be designated by the letter S.
 - 3. The value of n will appear as a subscript for cases 1. and 2.
- 4. The groups which possess more than one axis of two-fold symmetry will be designated by D and V in a manner which will be indicated.
- 5. The groups which contain more than one axis for which n is greater than two will be designated similarly by T and O.
- 6. The superscripts h, v and d designate respectively that if a certain axis, called the principal one, be selected vertical (the x_1 direction, say) then there are reflection planes horizontal, vertical, and vertical and diagonal to two horizontal two-fold axes which intersect the principal axis at the origin.
- 7. The superscript *i* designates that there is an inversion or a reflection in a point present. The superscripts 6. are given preference when both may be used.
- 8. Finally, matrices which appear frequently will be assigned Greek letters which will be used for their designation throughout the article unless change is indicated.

§ 3. The groups for which n=1.

For n = 1, the first of (11) is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon. \qquad C_1$$

¹⁾ A. Schoenflies, loc. cit.

This, the unit element, is a subgroup of all groups, and crystals of this class possess no equivalent directions, i. e. directions which are sent into one another by elements of the group. Eq. (11 b) becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \varrho_{k} \quad \begin{pmatrix} n = 1 \\ m = 0 \\ \varphi = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

which represents a pure reflection in the plane at right angles to x_1 . Since $\varrho_{\lambda}^2 = \varepsilon$, this and ε constitute a group:

$$\varepsilon$$
, ϱ_{\hbar} : $S_1 = C_1^{\hbar} = C_s$.

Let us consider the result of combining two reflection planes whose normals make an angle θ with each other. Since matrix equations are independent of coordinate system, we may represent these by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ 0 & -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

for which the two possible products are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ 0 & \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ 0 & -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}. \tag{14}$$

These represent proper rotations through the angles $\pm 2\theta$, so it follows that C_1 and S_1 are the two groups which contain only one-fold rotations. Moreover we have the theorem that planes of symmetry intersect in rotational axes and we may use the allowed configurations of axes to find the limitations to be placed upon the planes of symmetry.

§ 4. The groups for which $n \leq 2$.

For n = 2, m may take on the independent values 0 and 1, and the new elements are of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} n = 2 \\ m = 1 \\ \varphi = \pi \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \varrho_h \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \iota.$$

The square of both of these elements is the unit element, so there are the groups

$$\varepsilon$$
, $\varrho_n: C_2$ ε , $i: S_2$.

Groups such as these and C_1^h which possess the property that each element is some power of a given element, say a, where $a^n = \varepsilon$, are said to be cyclic groups of order n. It is to be noted that all rotations of the type (11) for which $\varphi = 2\pi/n$ will form the basis of a cyclic group of order

n or 2n depending upon whether n is even, or a is improper and n is odd, respectively.

From (43) it follows that with a single two-fold axis of rotation the largest number of reflecting planes is two and these must intersect in the given axis. If the two operators representing these planes of symmetry are taken in the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = \varrho_{\mathbf{3}} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = \varrho_{\mathbf{3}}$$

we have the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} C_2^{v}$$

which may be viewed as the group formed by augmenting C_2 with ϱ_2 since $\varrho_3 = \varrho_2 \cdot \delta_2$. The only additional possibility of adding a reflecting plane is that of adding one whose normal is sent into itself by δ_2 , that is, a horizontal one such as is represented by ϱ_{λ} which yields

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad C_{\underline{\mathbf{1}}}^{h}.$$

This contains all of the elements of S_2 so that it is identical with that formed by augmenting that group with ϱ_h or C_2 with ι . Moreover S_2 is independent of the coordinate system so no new groups may be derived by augmenting this with two fold axes or symmetry planes.

To begin with, in deriving groups with more than one two-fold axis, we shall choose the x_1 axis as an axis of two-fold rotation and combine with δ_2 the two-fold rotation about an axis making an angle ψ with x_1 . This matrix may be represented by

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\cos 2\psi & \sin 2\psi & 0 \\
\sin 2\psi & -\cos 2\psi & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1
\end{pmatrix}.$$
(15)

The result of combining this with δ_2 is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\psi - \sin 2\psi & 0\\ \sin 2\psi & \cos 2\psi & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{16}$$

which is a proper rotation of 2ψ about the x_3 axis. Hence in the present case ψ may take only the values π and 2π and the two-fold axes must intersect at right angles. Thus we may augment C_3 with

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_2'$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{V}.$$

(This designation arises from the German Vierergruppe.)

We may next investigate the possibility of adding reflecting planes to V. To begin with, ϱ_{λ} yields

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

If, next, we place a reflecting plane through x_1 , the corresponding matrix will be

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ 0 & -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix},$$

where θ is the angle between the normal to the plane and the x_3 axis. Since x_1 is left invariant, x_2 and x_3 must either be sent into themselves or into each other. In the first case, it is necessary that $\sin 2\theta$ vanish, whence $\theta = 0$, $\pi/2$, π , $3\pi/2$ and 2π . The resulting group is the same as the one produced by combining $C_2^{\mathbf{v}}$ and V, which is again V^h . In the second case, the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ is sent into } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \pm a \end{pmatrix}$$

and vice versa which requires that (31) be of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pm 1 \\ 0 & \pm 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{47}$$

since π must equal $\pi/4$, $3\pi/4$, $5\pi/4$, $7\pi/4$ in order that the signs of the two off-diagonal elements be the same. If we take the product $\delta_2 \cdot \varrho_v$, however, where ϱ_v is that member of (17) for which the signs are negative, we obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

for which n=4. This group will occur later and will be examined then.

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§ 5. The groups for which
$$n \leq 3$$
.

In this and the following two sections we shall restrict our discussion to cases in which only one axis for which $n \ge 3$ is present and consider all others in § 9.

For n = 3, m = 1, (11a) and (11b) are of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_3^{\circ},$$

from which are obtained the cyclic groups

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} C_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} C_3^h = S_3$$

$$C_3^h = S_3$$

the second of which contains C_3 in addition to a horizontal symmetry plane.

If C_3 is augmented with ϱ_v , to begin with, we obtain the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

which exhausts the possibility of adding verticle reflection planes since the angle between the normals of any two of the three in C_3 is the minimum valve for n=3, and we must consider the possibilities of augmenting these with rotations for which n=2.

If we have a two-fold rotation in the direction of the unit vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

The corresponding matrix is (15). Under the conditions imposed on the x_1 axis, we shall want the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ sent into itself or into } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the condition for this is that $\cos 2\psi = 0$ or $\psi = 0$, $\pi/2$, π . The first and last case corresponds to δ_2 which leads to a rotation for which n = 6, whence all two-fold axes must be orthogonal to the x_1 axis. If we select one in the direction

$$d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where must also be one in each of the equivalent directions

$$d' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad d'' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix},$$

which make an angle θ with each other such that $\cos \theta = -1/2$, or $\theta = 2\dot{\pi}/3$, $4\pi/3$ and the corresponding rotations are

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = \delta_2' \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_2''' \quad \begin{pmatrix} -0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{1} & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_2^{iv}.$$

The corresponding group is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(This designation arises from Diedergruppen, the groups of the plane polygons.)

If instead of using a proper two-fold rotation we attempt to augment C_3 with the inversion ι , we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix},$$

which is an improper rotation about x_1 for which n = 6, m = 1 and the group will be considered later. A similar remark is valid for C_3 .

Next we shall augment C_3^h by adding the same two-fold axis which was used for the derivation of D_3 . We know at once that we shall have all of the elements of D_3 and there will be new ones which will form the improper rotations of C_3^h . The new group is allowed and is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The new matrices:

$$\varrho_{\mathbf{v}}^{"} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varrho_{\mathbf{v}}^{""} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

represent reflecting planes with normals in the directions

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0\\ \sqrt{3}/2\\ -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ -\sqrt{3}/2\\ -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

respectively.

If we add a two-fold rotation such as δ_2' to C_3 , the inversion is present among the product elements and this group excluded from discussion at present.

Further, we may add to C_3° a two-fold axis which is diagonal to two neighboring planes. This may be taken to have the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_2^{ip}$$

the axis of which is in the direction

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

along the normal to one of the planes of C_3^{ν} . The product

$$\delta_2^{iv} \cdot \varrho_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

however, respresents an improper rotation for which n = 6, so the group will arise for consideration later.

 δ_2^{io} is already contained in D_3 and if we attempt to add a two-fold rotation of the form δ_2'' , we arrive at an operation

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

for which n=6.

and

§ 6. The groups containing elements for whitch $n \le 4$. The cyclic groups formed from (11a) and (11b) when n = 4 are

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \mathbf{4}
\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\
0 & \mathbf{1} & 0
\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\
0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0
\end{pmatrix} C_{\mathbf{4}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\
0 & 0 & \mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} C_{\mathbf{4}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\
0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
-\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\
0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} S_{\mathbf{4}}.$$

The second of these contains no reflecting planes normal to x_1 , so we may augment both this and C_4 and obtain, in either case,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ C_{\mathbf{4}}^{h}.$$

Next, we shall augment C_4 with the reflecting plane represented by ϱ_2 . There will also be a reflecting plane with its normal in the equivalent, x_3 , direction. The new group is allowed and is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the new improper operations

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 - 1 \\ 0 - 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varrho_{v}^{4v} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varrho_{v}^{v}$$

represent reflecting planes with normals in the direction

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{18}$$

If we add ϱ_2 to S_4 and C_4^h , there is the relation

$$\varrho_{\mathbf{3}} \cdot \delta_{\mathbf{4}}^{\circ} = \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{19}$$

which corresponds to a proper two-fold rotation in the first of the directions (18) and the groups possessing only one axis of rotation are completely developed. The new group is allowable and has the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{i} \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{i} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{i} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad V^{\mathbf{d}}.$$

Similarly C_4^{λ} leads to the allowed group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Both C_4 and D_4^h contain the reflecting plane represented by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix},$$

which may occur simultaneously with ϱ_2 while V^d does not. If we augment the latter with this, however, it is readily seen that we arrive at D_4^h again.

To begin with the addition of two-fold rotations we need only be concerned with those possessing axes perpendicular to x_1 . If we add δ'_2 to C_4 , there results the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} D_{\mathbf{4}}.$$

Next, we may add the same element to S_4 , but this leads to V^d again expressed in a new system of coordinate axes that are rotated through an angle $\pi/4$ about x_1 relative to the old. Moreover, D_4^h results when this is added to C_4^h . Since the two-fold rotation (19) which combines with δ_2' to give δ_4 occurs in all of the groups except C_4 , S_4 , C_4^h , and C_4^o and the first three of these are invariant ϑ under the rotation which sends δ_2 into δ_4 , we need only examine the result of augmenting the latter. D_4^h , however, contains all of the elements of C_4 and as many elements again, so it follows at once that this will be the resulting group.

Finally, if C_4 , S_4 , C_4 and V are augmented with ι , it follows readily that C_4^h and D_4^h result in the first two and last two cases respectively.

§ 7. The groups containing elements for which $n \le 6$. In the case for which $n \le 6$, the cyclic groups are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$
and
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

while the group formed by augmenting either of these with the horizontal reflection is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{4}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

To the first we may add ϱ_2 and obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The second row of this represents reflecting planes with normals in the directions

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (20)

respectively, so that the angle between normals is $\pi/6$, the smallest value allowed.

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If the same element is added to C_3^i , one obtains

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The additional proper rotations are two-fold, and are about axes in the directions

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 1/2\\ -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 1\\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ 1/2\\ \sqrt{3}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

respectively.

Similarly, Ch is augmented to

$$\begin{array}{c} C_6^h \\ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

in which there are represented reflection planes and two-fold rotations with normals and axes in all of the directions (20).

To complete the process of augmenting with operations for which n=1, we may add to D_3 . The reflecting plane

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & \mathbf{1}/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Because of the presence of the other reflecting planes all of the elements of C_6 will appear and hence all of C_6^h , so that the group will be identical with D_6^h .

Next, we may add a two-fold axis perpendicular to the x_1 axis, the parallel case being obviously unimportant since it sends C_3^i into C_3^h . If we augment C_6 with δ_2^n , we obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 4/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

If the same element is added to C_3^4 the result is a group which may be given the same form as D_3^d if a proper rotation of coordinate axes of $\pi/3$ is made about the x_1 axis. Similarly, if added to C_6^h and C_6^v the result is D_6^h . Moreover, since this two-fold rotation is not present in D_3 as given above, we may augment that group. Again, however, we arrive at D_6^h .

Lastly, we must examine the possibility of augmenting the foregoing groups with ι , when added to C_6 this yields C_6^h once again, and nothing new is obtained.

§ 8. More than one axis $n \ge 3$ present.

Before developing the groups which possess more than one axis for which $n \ge 3$, we shall find it convenient to examine some general relationships concerning the combination of rotations. The first part of this discussion deals with the cases in which the rotations are proper.

We shall consider, first of all, the rotation corresponding to the product of two rotations, for which n = p and q respectively, about two axes making an angle φ with each other.

The first may be conveniently represented by the matrix

$$a_p \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2\pi/p & -\sin 2\pi/p \\ 0 & \sin 2\pi/p & \cos 2\pi/p \end{pmatrix}$$

and the second by

$$a_q \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi \cos 2\pi/q & \sin\varphi \cos\varphi (1-\cos 2\pi/q) & \sin\varphi \sin 2\pi/q \\ \sin\varphi \cos\varphi (1-\cos 2\pi/q) & \sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi \cos 2\pi/q & -\sin 2\pi/q \cos\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi \sin 2\pi/q & \cos\varphi \sin 2\pi/q & \cos 2\pi/q \end{pmatrix}$$

for which the axis of rotation is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The product of these is a proper rotation through angle ψ given by

$$1 + 2\cos \psi = \operatorname{trace} \left(\alpha_q \cdot \alpha_p\right) = \cos^2 \varphi \left(4\sin^2 \pi/q \sin^2 \pi/p\right) \\ -\cos \varphi \left(2\sin 2\pi/q \sin 2\pi/p\right) + 4\cos^2 \pi/p \cos^2 \pi/q - 1$$

$$(43)$$

whence

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\cos \pi/p \cos \pi/q \pm \cos \chi/2}{\sin \pi/p \sin \pi/q}$$

For the cases of crystallographic interest, χ must be an allowed angle of rotation, that is, one for which n=1, 2, 3, 4, or 6, so that (44) is an equation which may be used to determine the value of φ necessary in order that χ be such an allowed angle when p and q are given. Consequently we may construct the following table in which the number appearing in the p—qth row and nth column is the value of $\cos \varphi$ for the corresponding p, q and n.

| Бролан | 6 P, 1 | | Table I. | | |
|--------|----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| pq | n 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 2-2 | ±1 | 0 | ± 1/2 | . √2/2 | $\sqrt{3}/2$ |
| 2-3 | <u> </u> | 0 | √3/3 | √6/3 | 4 |
| 2-4 | | 0 | √2/2 | 4 | |
| 2—6 | | 0 | 4 | _ | _ |
| 33 | -1 | . 1/3 | 4, -1/3 | $(1-2\sqrt{2})/3$ | $(1-2\sqrt{3})/3$ |
| 3-4 | | V3/3 | $\sqrt{3}(1-\sqrt{2})/3$ | -√3/3 | $\sqrt{3}(1-\sqrt{6})/3$ |
| 3-6 | | , 4 | $4-2\sqrt{3}/3$ | $4-2\sqrt{6}/3$ | -1 |
| 4-4 | -1 | 4 | . 0 | 1-√2/2 | 4-\sqrt{3} |
| 4-6 | | | √3-√2 | √3-2 | √3-√6 2-√5 |
| 6—6 | -1 | | 1 | 3-2√2 | 3-2√3 |
| | | | | | |

The blank spaces indicate that the associated angle is imaginary (i. e. $\cos \varphi > 1$).

To investigate the allowed combinations of axes, we may proceed in the following manner. If we have two rotations for which n is p and q

respectively, we shall choose coordinate axes in such a way that the axis of rotation for one, say that for which n=p lies in the x_1 direction and such that the other lies in the $x_3=0$ plane and makes an angle φ with the x_1 axis. It may be taken in the direction

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

There will then be p-1 other q-fold axes in the directions equivalent to this one because of the presence of the q-fold axis. It is easily seen that the cosine of the angle θ between two neighboring equivalent axes will be given by

 $\cos\theta = \cos^2\varphi + \cos 2\pi/p \sin^2\varphi = \cos^2\varphi (1 - \cos 2\pi/p) + \cos 2\pi/p.$

Now if $\cos \varphi$ is adjusted to the allowed values indicated in the foregoing table, a corresponding value of $\cos \theta$ may be computed, and if it is not an allowed value for the combination of two axes for which n=q, the corresponding group will be barred from consideration. If it is an allowed value, the group may be investigated further unless it is one of the twenty-seven groups previously considered, which may occur when there is a two-fold axis present. For this purpose, it will be convenient to construct the following table in which appear the values of $\cos \theta$ in the position of the corresponding $\cos \varphi$ in Table I.

| Table II. | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| p-q | n 1 | 2 | 3 | 4. | 6 |
| 2-2 | 4 | -1 | -1/2 | 0 | 1/2 |
| 2-3 | | -1 | -1/3 | 1/3 | 1 |
| 2-4 | | -1 | 0 | 4 . | |
| 26 | | -4 | 4 | | |
| 3-2 | | -1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 4 |
| 3-3 | . 4 | -4/3 | 1, -1/3 | 4-2/2/3 | $2\sqrt{3}/6-2\sqrt{3}/3$ |
| 3-4 | | 0 | 1-1/2 | 0 | $(7-2\sqrt{6})/3$ |
| 36 | 9—8√3/2 | 4 | $3-4\sqrt{3}/2$ | 5—2√6 | 4 |
| 42 | | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | |
| 4-3 | | 1/3 | $(1+2\sqrt{2})/3$ | 1/3 | $(7-2\sqrt{6})/3$ |
| 4-4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | | $(4-2\sqrt{3})$ |
| 4-6 | | | 52√6 | 7-4/3 | 3(32\sqrt{3}) |
| 6-2 | | 4 | 1/2 | | |
| 63 | $41/3 - 8\sqrt{3}/6$ | 4 | $(5-2\sqrt{3})/3$ | $(7-2\sqrt{6})/3$ | 1 |
| 6-4 | | | 3√6 | 4—2/3 | 5-3/2 |
| 66 | 4 | | 4 | $9-6\sqrt{2}$ | 446\sqrt{3} |

Using this and Table I we obtain the following sets of allowable values.

Table III.

| | | | | Integer for the product of two |
|-----|-----|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| pq | n : | cos φ | cos θ | q-fold rotations about neighboring |
| | | | | 8.800 |
| 2—2 | 3 | ± 1/2 | -1/2 | 3 |
| | 4 | √2/2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 6 | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | 1/2 | 3 |
| 2-3 | 2 | . 0 | 1 | 4 |
| · | 3* | √3/3 | -1/3 | 3 |
| | 6 | i | 4 | 3 |
| 2-4 | 2 | .0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 3* | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | 0 | 3 |
| | 4 | 1 | , 4 | 2 |
| 26 | 2 | 0 | -1 | · 4 |
| 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 32 | 2 | 0 | -1/2 | 3 |
| | 3* | √3/3 | 0 | · 2 |
| | 4 | $\sqrt{6}/3$ | 1/2 | 3 |
| | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | 4 | -1 | 4 | 1 |
| | 2* | 1/3 | -1/3 | 3 3 |
| | 3* | 4, -4/3 | 1, -1/3 | 3 |
| 3-4 | 2* | √3/3 | 0 | · |
| | 4* | -√3/3 | 0 | 3 |
| 36 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 3 |
| | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| | 3* | 42√3/3 | 3—2√3 | 2 |
| 4-2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 3* | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | 1/2 | . 3 4 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 4-3 | 2* | √3/3_ | 1/3 | 2 2 |
| | 4* | $\sqrt{3}(4-\sqrt{2})/3$ | 1/3 | |
| 4-4 | 4 | , –1 | 4 | 2 2 |
| | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| | 3* | 0 | 1/2 | 3 |
| 6—2 | 2 | 0 4 | 1/2 | . 1 |
| | 3 | | . 4 | 4 |
| 6-3 | 2 | 4 -1 | 4 | 2 |
| | 6 | -1 -1 | 1 | 3 |
| 66 | 4 | -1 1 | 4 | 3 |
| | 3 | • | | |

From table III, in which the cases not previously considered are starred, it is possible to construct the groups of proper rotations for which we are looking. First of all we have the case

2—3 3
$$\sqrt{3}/3$$
 —1/3 3,

in which the order is that of table III. For convenience, we shall take the x_1 axis as the two-fold axis, and take a three-fold rotation in the direction

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that operations are of the respective forms

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \delta_3''.$$

By taking all possible products, one derives the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(The designation T arises from Tetraedergruppe.)

The next case of interest is the one given by

$$2-4$$
 3 $\sqrt{2}/2$ 0 3.

It will be convenient to choose the two-fold and four-fold rotations in the respective forms

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \\ \mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{i} \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{i} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and from these we obtain the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 0 & \mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{4} \\ -\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & -$$

(Oktaedergruppe.)

It is obvious that the next seven cases will lead to the same group O as the preceding set of allowable operations.

Although it appears as if the case

$$3-6$$
 3 $4-2\sqrt{3}/3$ 3-2 $\sqrt{3}$ 6

would lead to a new group, it is to be noted that if this were so, we would expect to find among the allowable combinations the set

6—3 3
$$1-2\sqrt{3}/3$$
 etc.

Since this does not appear, the group is not of crystallographic interest. Similarly, the group formed from a three- and four-fold axis possessing the relations

$$4-3$$
 4 $3(4-\sqrt{2})/3$ $1/3$ 2

is not allowable because there does not exist an allowable set of the form

In augmenting the groups T and O with planes of reflection, it is to be noted that the two-fold axes are arranged in the same way as in the group V and no planes other than those used in augmenting that group may be allowed. It was found in § 4 that it was possible to add the plane reflection

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

only if no new proper rotations were introduced, and when this was done V was augmented to V^{\hbar} . If this is added in the present case, we will obtain the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Similarly, it was found in \S 5 that the addition of the diagonal vertical reflection made the vertical two-fold axis an improper four-fold axis. Since it remained a two-fold proper axis, we may augment T with

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This leads to the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & -\mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -\mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The four-fold axes of O are arranged in a manner identical with that of the two-fold axes of V, and the discussion of § 5 on the addition of reflecting planes may be made valid for this case with slight adjustment. It follows that planes through a given axis must be either diagonal to the other two or contain one of them. The first case will be barred since it would imply an improper rotation for which n=42. Hence O may be augmented only with a reflection of the type

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This leads to the group

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0$$

All of these five groups contain proper two-fold rotations, and we need only examine the possibility of adding the inversion. Both T^h and O^h contain this operation and it is easily seen that T is augmented to T^h , and O and T^h to O^h by it.

Finally, it is necessary to examine the possibility of forming new groups when one or more of the axes for which $n \ge 3$ is improper. Since the set of proper rotations of a group form a subgroup, we may have only those groups for which the eleven proper groups are these subgroups. Moreover, since each n-fold improper axis is an n/2-fold proper axis if n is even or an n-fold proper axis if n is odd, all allowable groups will be obtained by augmenting the proper axes for which n is 2,3 to form improper ones for which n = 3,4, or 6.

The groups containing proper rotations only are C_1 , C_2 , V, C_3 , D_3 , C_4 , D_4 , C_6 , D_6 , T and O. The augmenting of C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , and C_6 obviously leads to nothing new and we will be concerned only with the others. Since all of these contain two-fold axes which may be augmented to improper fourfold axes, let us examine the result of combining two improper rotations for which n=4, m=1, about axes making an angle φ with one another. For familiar reasons, we may take the corresponding matrices in the forms

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\cos^2\varphi & -\cos\varphi\sin\varphi & \sin\varphi \\ -\cos\varphi\sin\varphi & -\sin^2\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{44}$$

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The product is the proper rotation

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\cos^2 \varphi & \sin \varphi & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \\
\cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & -\cos \varphi & \sin^2 \varphi \\
\sin \varphi & 0 & -\cos \varphi
\end{pmatrix}$$
(45)

for which the angle of rotation θ is given by

$$\cos\theta = 2\sin^4\varphi/2 - 1. \tag{46}$$

The axis of rotation is given by the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi / \sqrt{(1 - \cos \varphi) (3 - \cos \varphi)} \\ \sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi} / \sqrt{3 - \cos \varphi} \\ -\sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi} / \sqrt{3 - \cos \varphi} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{47}$$

For the groups D_3 , D_4 and D_6 the equivalent two-fold axes make the angle $2\pi/3$, $\pi/2$ and $\pi/3$ respectively and if one is made an improper four-fold axis, we shall have $\cos \theta$ equal to -1/8, -1/2 and -7/8. The first and last are not allowed and the second is a rotation for which n=3 in the direction

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{48}$$

This, however, would make each of the coordinate axes equivalent directions and, as a result, proper four-fold axes. They would also be improper axes for which n=8 and the group is not allowed.

Next, if we add to V the rotation

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

it is seen that the resulting group will be identical with V^d . Moreover, if V^d is augmented with

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & -1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

the proper three-fold axis in the direction (48) will be present so that the group of proper rotations will be identical with T because only one two-fold and one three-fold axis was assumed in deriving this. Thus the group is identical with T^d . This would also result if the two-fold axes of T were augmented to become improper four-fold axes,

Next, if the three-fold axes of T and O are to be made improper three-fold axes, we must add planes of reflection perpendicular to them. Such a plane was not permitted in the derivation of T^h , T^a and O^h however, so the corresponding groups are not allowed.

Finally, it is necessary to investigate the results of making these axes improper and six-fold. The matrix representing the basic operation of this kind is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since this is present in T^h and O^h , it follows at once that the groups formed by adding it to T and O will be T^h and O^h respectively. Moreover, both of these groups contain the elements

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

which are similar operations about the other three-fold axes.

With this discussion we have completed the derivation of the crystallographic point groups and may proceed with an investigation of the microscopic symmetry properties of crystals. It is with this subject that the remaining parts of the present work will deal.

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Kürzere Originalmitteilungen und Notizen.

Trachtrichtige Kristallzeichnungen aus den Zentraldistanzen.

Von H. Tertsch in Wien.

(Mit 4 Textfiguren.)

Es ist eine alte Erfahrung, daß die genaueste Kristalltrachtbeschreibung durch Angabe der Zentraldistanzen (ZD) noch immer kein ausreichendes Bild von dem wirklichen Aussehen des Kristalles gibt. Vor allem bedeutet zufällige Gleichheit der ZD zweier Kristallflächen, wenn sie nicht kristallographisch gleichwertig sind, keinesfalls, daß auch ihr Aussehen, ja daß auch nur ihre Flächengröße die gleiche wäre. Es erscheint darum unerläßlich, den Zahlen der ZD noch ein diesen genau entsprechendes Bild beizufügen.

Bisher war es üblich, diese Trachtenbilder unter Zuhilfenahme von Kantenlängen und Flächenbreiten (oder -Höhen) bei gleichzeitiger Beachtung der durch die Projektion einer zur Zeichenebene geneigten Linie bedingten Verkürzung ziemlich umständlich und zeitraubend zu ermitteln. So lange es sich um hochsymmetrische Formen handelt, ist dieses Verfahren nicht nur leicht, sondern durch die vielfachen Kontrollen auch recht vorteilhaft. Sehr unangenehm werden aber solche Aufgaben bei niedrig-symmetrischen Kristallen. Die folgenden kurzen Überlegungen bezwecken darum, auf einen ganz einfachen Weg zur Anfertigung trachtrichtiger Kristallzeichnungen ausschließlich auf Grund der Zentraldistanzen (und natürlich der stereographischen Projektion) aufmerksam zu machen.

Grundlegend ist zu beachten, daß uns das Bild der Flächenpole in stereographischer Projektion gegeben ist, die Bilddarstellung aber in orthogonaler Projektion erfolgt. Es wird also das Stöber-Penfieldsche Verfahren des Kristallzeichnens aus der stereographischen Projektion in entsprechender Weise auch hier anzuwenden sein und wird für das Folgende als bekannt vorausgesetzt¹.)

In der orthogonalen Projektion ist jeder ebenflächige Körper dann eindeutig festgelegt, wenn er in zwei zueinander normalen Rissen (meist Grundund Aufriß) dargestellt ist. Es handelt sich also darum, zwei, den gemessenen ZD genau entsprechende Risse unter Heranziehung der stereographischen Flächenprojektion zu gewinnen.

Das Berührungspolyeder der Projektionskugel. Zunächst sei der einfachere Fall behandelt, daß alle ZD gleich groß wären, das Kristallpolyeder also einfach das Berührungspolyeder der Projektionskugel darstellt.

Legt man in den Flächenpolen des Grundkreises die Tangenten an, so sind diese die Spuren der vertikal gestellten Flächen der Grundzone. Ihre Kanten verkürzen sich zu den Schnittpunkten, in denen sich die Tangenten durchschneiden. Damit ist der Umriß des Grundrisses (Kopfbildes)

¹⁾ Vgl. hierzu: H.E. Boeke, »Die Anwendung der stereographischen Projektion bei kristallographischen Untersuchungen«. Borntraeger, Berlin 1911, § 35.

gegeben, innerhalb dessen sich alle anderen Kanten einfügen müssen. Nach Stöber-Penfield ist im Kopfbild die Kantenrichtung (Zonenachse!) jeder zur Grundkreisebene geneigten Flächenzone durch die Richtung der Tangente in jenen Punkten bestimmt, in denen die behandelte Zone den Grundkreis durchschneidet. Die Richtung ist also eindeutig gegeben, nicht aber ein Punkt innerhalb des Umrisses, durch den diese Kantenrichtung zweier Flächen der Zone hindurchgehen muß.

Läge die Zone in der Grundkreisebene, so wären die Spuren der (nunmehr senkrecht zur Zeichenebene stehenden) Kanten ebenso leicht zu ermitteln wie beim Umriß. In der stereographischen Projektion sind die

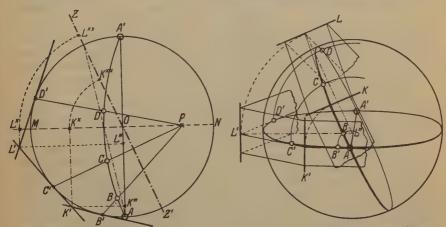


Fig. 1. Behandlung der Zone ABCDA' in Grund- und Aufriß.

Fig. 2. Perspektivische Darstellung des Umklappens der Zone A-A' in den Grundkreis und der Wege, den die Flächenpole, bzw. Kantenspuren beschreiben.

Flächen der Zone ABCDA' z. B. durch Vermittlung des zugehörigen Zonenpoles P leicht in den Grundkreis zu übertragen (B'C'D') (Fig. 1).¹) Die in diesen Punkten angelegten Tangenten liefern in ihren Schnittpunkten die umgelegten Kanten K' und L', die nun wieder zurückgedreht und orthogonal projiziert werden sollen. Die Fig. 2 läßt leicht erkennen, daß es sich um die Umklappung aus der richtigen Zonenlage in die Grundzone und wieder zurück handelt. Die Drehung erfolgt hierbei um den Zonendurchmesser AA' und die Flächenpole und die Punkte, in denen die zum Zonenkreis senkrecht liegenden Kanten (parallel der Zonenachse) die Ebene des Zonenkreises durchschneiden, beschreiben parallele Kreisbahnen in Ebenen, die zu AA' normal stehen.

¹⁾ Noch einfacher wird dies bei Anwendung des Wulffschen Netzes, wobei man die behandelte Zone auf einen Meridiankreis legt und den durch den Flächenpol laufenden Parallel-(Klein-)Kreis bis zum Grundkreis verfolgt.

Im Kopfbild (Grundriß) müssen sich diese Kreise, in denen sich die in den Grundkreis umgelegten Flächenpole und die Kantenspuren mit ihren Umklappungen bewegen, als Gerade projizieren, die von den Punkten K' und L' senkrecht auf AA' gezogen werden. Mit den so gewonnenen Punkten K'' und L'' auf dem Zonendurchmesser AA' sind eindeutig jene Stellen bestimmt, durch die die unendlich gedachten Kanten K und L im Kopfbild hindurchgehen müssen. Die Richtung dieser Kanten ist durch die gleichen Linien (normal zum Zonendurchmesser) gegeben.

Der Durchmesser AA' und auf ihm die Punkte K'' und L'' sind also in das Kopfbild zu übertragen. Durch diese Punkte laufen im Kopfbild die

Kanten K und L zwischen den Flächen B, C und D.

Die Durchführung dieser sehr einfachen Konstruktion für alle zum Grundkreise geneigten Zonenkreise liefert ein System sich durchkreuzender Kantenrichtungen, durch die sich die Flächen gegenseitig abgrenzen und durch die auch die Eckpunkte genau bestimmt werden. Durch das richtige Zusammenstoßen mindestens dreier Kanten in einer körperlichen Ecke wird gleichzeitig eine sehr empfindliche Kontrolle für die Genauigkeit der Konstruktion gewonnen.

Wenn auch durch das Kopfbild das Aussehen und die Größe der zum Grundkreis schrägen (oder parallelen) Flächen völlig festgelegt sind¹), fehlen doch die gleichen Feststellungen bei den Flächen der Grundzone. Für diese Zwecke muß also noch ein zweiter Riß (Aufriß) angefertigt werden.

Im Grunde ist es gleichgültig, welche der im Grundkreis liegenden Flächen man zur Rißebene macht. In der überwiegenden Mehrzahl der Fälle wäre die Querfläche (100) die geeignetste Aufrißebene, nur im monoklinen und triklinen System bietet die Ansicht in der Richtung der Längsflächen-Normalen (010) ein deutlicheres Bild. Jedenfalls ist es aber nötig, daß die Rißebene einer Kristallfläche des Grundkreises parallel geht, daß also außer der Grundzone mindestens noch ein Zonenkreis auf der gewählten Ebene senkrecht steht.

Wir wollen die Fläche A der Fig. 1 und 2 als geeignete Aufrißebene wählen, dann steht die schon behandelte Zone ABCDA' senkrecht auf dieser Fläche und projiziert sich von A aus gesehen als der Durchmesser ZOZ'. Es gilt jetzt nur, die Kantenlagen richtig auf diesen Durchmesser zu projizieren. Dazu wird die Zone wieder in den Grundkreis geklappt und die Lage der Kanten K' und L' bestimmt. Da aber jetzt die Ansicht in der Richtung der Normalen von A erfolgt, sind für die orthogonale Projektion von K' und L' aus Projektionsstrahlen parallel zu AO auf den zu AO normalen Durchmesser MN zu ziehen (Fig. 1). Die so erhaltenen Punkte K^* und L^* sind dann in die richtige Zonenlage zurückzudrehen und führen zu den Punkten K^{**} und L^{**} auf ZOZ'^2). Durch diese beiden Punkte müssen im Aufriß senkrecht zur Zonenebene ZOZ' die Kanten zwischen den Flächen B, C und D gehen.

⁴⁾ Bekanntlich ist die wahre Größe einer Fläche (F) mit der aus dem Kopfbild zu ermittelnden Größe (F') durch die Gleichung $F' = F \cos \alpha$ verbunden, wobei α den Flächenwinkel zwischen der Fläche (F) und der Grundkreisebene bedeutet und leicht aus der stereographischen Projektion zu ermitteln ist.

²⁾ Von A aus projiziert sich nämlich der Grundkreis als Durchmesser MN, A fällt auf O und die behandelte Zone stellt sich im Durchmesser ZOZ' dar, in der

Man legt nun parallel zur Spur von A im Kopfbild neben dieses eine Gerade, die also parallel zu MN läuft und zieht von jedem Eckpunkt des Kopfbildes (Grundrisses) senkrecht zu dieser Ordner, durch welche der Grundriß eindeutig mit dem neu zu konstruierenden Aufriß verbunden werden soll. Dann wird durch den von der Kopfbildmitte stammenden Ordner

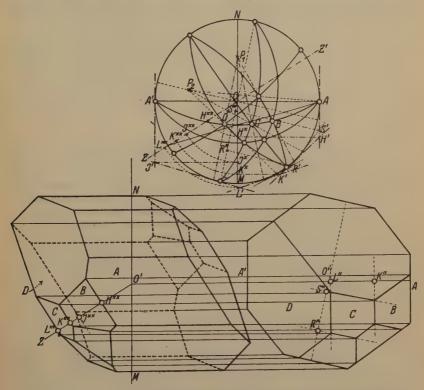


Fig. 3. Konstruktion des Berührungspolyeders einer triklinen Kombination.

Gestrichelt ... Grundrißprojektion einer Zone,

Strichpunktiert ... Aufrißprojektion der Zone A—A'.

die Mitte der Geraden MN und damit die Mitte des Aufrisses bestimmt. Durch diesen Punkt O' wird nun eine Parallele zu ZOZ' gezogen und auf dieser die Strecken OK^{**} und OL^{**} abgetragen, wodurch wieder die richtige Lage der beiden Kanten K und L im Aufriß festgelegt ist. Ihre Begrenzung erfolgt durch die von den entsprechenden Grenzpunkten des Grundrisses gezogenen Ordner. (Vgl. Fig. 3.)

Umklappung als MON. Die Punkte K^* und L^* sind daher durch einfache Kreisdrehungen um den Mittelpunkt O in die Lagen K^{**} und L^{**} der zurückgedrehten Zone ZOZ' zu bringen.

Sind auf diese Weise einmal einige Punkte im Aufriß bestimmt, dann ist die Vervollständigung des Bildes mit den üblichen Methoden überaus leicht. MN stellt nämlich die zyklographische Projektion der neuen Zeichenebene dar. Man hat also die Schnittpunkte aller Zonen mit dieser Zone durch Verbindung mit A (Pol von MN) in den Grundriß zu übertragen und in diesem Punkte die Tangente zu suchen. Die so gewonnenen Richtung stellen die (Aufriß-) Projektionen der gesuchten Kanten vor und diese finden ihre Ansatzstellen in den schon gegebenen Ecken, bzw. zwischen den zugehörigen Ordnern.

Die Fig. 3 zeigt das Ergebnis einer solchen Konstruktion für die trikline Symmetrie, wobei aus praktischen Gründen (040) zur Aufrißebene gemacht wurde. Bei zentrischer Symmetrie ist die untere Hälfte des Aufrisses einfach durch Drehung des Bildes um 180° unter gleichzeitiger Vertauschung des Charakters der Sichtbarkeit zu gewinnen. Für azentrische Kristalle müßte im Grund- und Aufriß noch das Ergebnis der Unterseitenprojektion eingetragen werden.

Praktisch kann die Ermittlung des Berührungspolyeders von Bedeutung werden, wenn man im Sinne von Chudobas Volums-Methode¹) daran geht, zu Vergleichszwecken das Volumen jener Form zu bestimmen, die bei gleicher Flächenkombination (Habitus) mit dem durchgemessenen Kristall für alle Flächen die gleiche ZD hätte. Die Ermittlung des Volumens ist dann sehr leicht, da der ganze Vergleichskristall entsprechend seiner Kombination in lauter Anwachspyramiden zerlegt gedacht werden kann, deren Grundflächen die einzelnen Kristallflächen und deren Höhen für alle gleich r sind. Die Einfachheit der Konstruktion gestattet also auch für niedrigsymmetrische, aber sehr flächenreiche Kristalle leicht die Bestimmung des Vergleichsvolumens des Berührungspolyeders.

Die Darstellung gemessener Kristalltrachten. In der Art, wie das Berührungspolyeder gewonnen und dargestellt wird, ist eigentlich schon alles Wesentliche auch für diese Aufgabe gegeben.

Auch hier müssen wieder zwei Risse (Kopfbild und Aufriß) angefertigt werden. Man geht vom Grundriß (Kopfbild) aus. Die Kantenrichtungen sind in der Grundzone wieder durch die Tangenten an die Flächenpole des Grundkreises gegeben, doch müssen sie nun nicht mehr durch die Flächenpole selbst gehen. Man legt durch einen, dem Mittelpunkt O der Projektion entsprechenden Punkt O' die Richtungen der Flächennormalen der Grundkreisflächen und steckt darauf (im gleichen Maßstabe wie in der stereographischen Projektion) die gemessenen ZD ab, durch deren Endpunkte die Tangentialrichtungen, die die Spuren der Grundkreisflächen bilden, gelegt werden. Ihre Durchschnitte geben die Spuren der Vertikalkanten und ihre Gesamtheit liefert den Umriß des Kopfbildes.

Genau so wie bei der Grundzone wird nun bei jeder Zone vorgegangen. Die einzelnen Zonenkreise werden in der oben beschriebenen Weise in den Grundkreis umgeklappt und auf den zu den einzelnen umgeklappten Flächenpolen führenden Radien bzw. deren Verlängerungen die gemessen ZD aufgetragen. Durch die so gewonnenen Endpunkte werden Senkrechte zu

Ygl. K. Chudoba, Die Trachterfassung nach der »Querschnittsmethode«.
 Cbl. Min. usw. (A) 1928, 208.

den Radien gezogen und durch deren Schnitte die Lage der Punkte K' und L' usw. ermittelt. Die Festlegung der zugehörigen Punkte K'' und L'' und die weitere Behandlung des Grundrisses erfolgen genau nach der oben angegebenen Weise.

Damit ist auch schon der besondere Gang für die Anfertigung des zugehörigen Aufrisses gegeben. In der senkrecht zum Aufriß liegenden Zone A-A' wird durch Umklappung in den Grundkreis unter Verwendung der gewonnenen ZD wieder die neue Lage der Kanten gesucht und die Ermittlung der Punkte K^* und L^* , bzw. K^{**} und L^{**} , wie auch die weitere Behandlung in der oben beschriebenen Art vorgenommen.

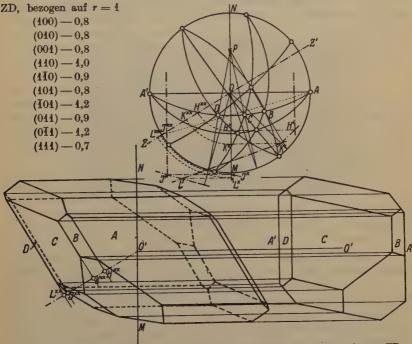


Fig. 4. Konstruktion der Risse der gleichen Kombination aus gegebenen ZD. Strichpunktiert die Aufrißprojektion der Zone A-A'.

Auf Grund angenommener ZD, die in der Abbildung eingetragen sind, sind in der Fig. 4 für die gleiche trikline Flächenverteilung die beiden Risse konstruiert. Es ist wohl überflüssig, weiter auszuführen, wie mit dem gleichen Verfahren auch die Trachten beliebiger, verzerrter Kristalle vollkommen genau zur Darstellung gebracht werden können.

Sind die trachtrichtigen Grund- und Aufrisse festgelegt, so erfolgt dann die allfällige parallelperspektivische Darstellung des Kristalles nach den

üblichen Stöber-Penfieldschen Methoden.

Eingegangen am 26. März 1934.

Vorläufige Mitteilung über die Messung der sogenannten Kristallisationskraft.

Von A. Schubnikow in Leningrad.

(Mit 4 Textfiguren.)

Unseres Wissens war Correns¹) der erste, der Messungen der Kraft ausführte, mit welcher der wachsende Kristall Hindernisse vor sich her stößt. Die Methode, deren sich Correns bediente, bestand darin, daß auf die obere Fläche des wachsenden Kristalls verschiedene Belastungen gebracht wurden und das Anwachsen der Kristallhöhe nach einem bestimmten Zeitintervall gemessen wurde. Da man mit Hilfe dieser Methode nur die untere Grenze, der Kristallisationskraft bestimmen konnte, schien es uns wünschenswert, die Versuche von Correns so zu gestalten, daß sie eine vollkommene Mes-

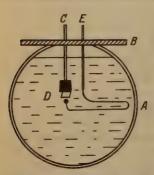


Fig. 1. Apparat zur Messung der Kristallisationskraft.

sung der Kristallisationskraft zuließen. Der Apparat, den wir benutzten, bestand aus einem sphärischen Glasgefäß A von 2,7 l Inhalt (Fig. 1) mit einer auf ihm eingeschliffenen Platte B aus Spiegelglas mit zwei Öffnungen: durch die eine ist ein Glasstäbchen C mit einem Kautschukstopfen D gezogen, in die andere ist ein Glasstäbchen E eingesetzt, welches in einem dünnen Faden mit einem Kügelchen von 2r = 1.54 mm ausgezogen ist. Der Gummistopfen ist durchbohrt, doch ist das Glasstäbehen C nur in & der Tiefe der Stopfenöffnung eingesetzt; die übrige Vertiefung dient dazu, den zum Versuch bestimmten Kristall darin einzuklemmen. In unserem Falle war es ein Kristall von Kalialuminiumalaun; seine

Oktaederfläche wurde horizontal montiert. Das Kügelchen am Ende des Glasfadens wurde durch Schmelzen des letzteren in einer kleinen Spiritusflamme erhalten. Die Form des Fadens ist aus der Zeichnung zu ersehen. Der ganze Apparat wird mittelst eines Lichtbogens, einer Beleuchtungslinse und eines photographischen Objektivs auf mattes Glas projiziert. Vor dem Versuch wurden die Abweichungen des Glasfadens tariert und in Milligrammen auf das matte Glas aufgetragen. Das Tarieren wurde mit Hilfe der Westphalschen Waage in folgender Weise ausgeführt. Anstatt des Glasstäbehens C mit dem Stopfen und dem Kristall wird durch die Öffnung des Deckels in die Alaunlösung der an die Waage gehängte Faden mit der Belastung getaucht, welcher auf die Glaskugel drückt und dadurch den Faden biegt. Durch die Veränderung der Belastung und das Aufzeichnen der entsprechenden Lagen des Glasfadens kann man eine Skala erhalten, welche die Druckkraft auf die Kugel direkt in Milligrammen mißt.

¹⁾ C. W. Correns, Sitz. Preuß. Ak. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl. 11, 1. 4926.

Nach dem Gesagten ist es nicht schwer zu verstehen, wie der Versuch mit dem wachsenden Kristall ausgeführt wird. In das Gefäß A wird eine warme Alaunlösung (27°) von der Konzentration gegossen, die nach der Abkühlung der Lösung auf Zimmertemperatur eine Übersättigung von 2—3% ergibt. Der Kristallkeim wird in die noch nicht abgekühlte Lösung gebracht. Um der spontanen Kristallisation vorzubeugen, wird der Glasdeckel mittelst Vaselin am Gefäß festgerieben; die Glasstäbehen werden in ihre Öffnungen mit Hilfe von Gummistopfen oder Stücken von Gummiröhren fest hineingesetzt. Solange die Lösung noch nicht Zimmertemperatur angenommen hat, wird das Gefäß von außen mit kaltem Wasser gekühlt. Die Glaskugel des Dynamometers wird bei Beginn des Versuchs in einer Entfernung von 2—4 mm vom Kristall angebracht. Im konkreten Fall, welcher im Dezember

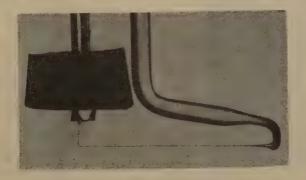


Fig. 2. Photographie des wachsenden Kristalls, einige Stunden vor Ende des Versuches aufgenommen. Naturgröße.

des Jahres 1930 stattfand, kam der Kristall 67 Stunden nach Anfang des Versuchs mit der Kristallkugel in Berührung und begann den Glasfaden zu biegen; nach 24 Stunden konnte man vom Schirm die Belastung der Kugel von 6 mg ablesen. In diesem Moment ist die Aufnahme (Fig. 2) gemacht, aus welcher zu ersehen ist, daß die Kugel zur Hälfte in den Kristall hinein vertieft ist. Nach einigen Stunden erreichte die Belastung des Fadens 8 mg und veränderte sich weiterhin nicht mehr. Um die Kugel wuchs allmählich Kristallstoff herum, und zog die erstere völlig in sich hinein. Die Beobachtung zeigte, daß der Moment des Aufhörens der Bewegung der Glaskugel offenbar zufällig mit dem Moment zusammenfiel, in dem die Kugel in den Kristall auf eine Tiefe hineinwuchs, welche ungefähr seinem Radius entsprach. Wenn man die Aufnahme (Fig. 2) des Kristalls durch die Lupe betrachtet, so sieht man (Fig. 3 u. 4), daß die Kugel A den Kristall nicht mit ihrer ganzen in den Kristall hineingewachsenen Oberfläche berührt, sondern nur mit einem Teil derselben, B; die letztere stellt eine Seitenoberfläche der Kugelschicht vor, die mit dem Kugelsegmente C vom Winkel a-90° die ganze Halbkugel bildet. Die Oberfläche dieses Segmentes befindet sich in Berührung mit der Lösung, welche durch den wachsenden Kristall K in das Vakuol $\stackrel{\circ}{D}$ hineingezogen ist. Bemerken wir beiläufig, daß die Bildung der Kanäle auf dem Wege der vor sich hergestoßenen Teilchen von F. Bernauer¹) an natürlichen Kristallen konstatiert und von G. Lämmlein und dem Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes in einer Arbeit experimentell studiert wurde, welche bis jetzt noch unveröffentlicht geblieben ist. Auf Fig. 4 sind die Halbsphären der Kugel A gegeneinander verschoben gezeichnet, denn so sieht die Kugel in Wirklichkeit auf der Aufnahme dank der Lichtbrechung im Kristall aus.



Die Kristallisationskraft f, welche auf 1 cm² der Glasoberfläche wirkt, kann jetzt, allerdings sehr ungenau, berechnet werden.

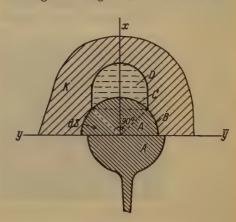


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. Vergrößerte Photographie des Kristalls.

Fig. 4. Zeichnung zur Berechnung der Kristallisationskraft, nach der vergrößerten Photographie des Kristalls ausgeführt.

Nehmen wir das Element der Oberfläche ds der Kugelschicht B; die normale Belastung des Elementes ist $f \cdot ds$, ihre Komponente in der Richtung x der Kugelbewegung ist $f \cdot ds \cdot \cos(f, x)$. Die Belastung der elementaren Kugelschicht, welche dem Element der Oberfläche ds entspricht, wird $2 \pi y \cdot f \cdot ds \cdot \cos(f, x)$ gleich sein. Die volle Belastung P = 8 mg der Oberfläche der Kugelschicht wird durch das Integral

$$P = 2\pi f \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{r\sqrt{2}}{2}} y \cdot \cos(f, x) \cdot ds = 0,008 \text{ g}$$
(1)

F. Bernauer, Über das Verhalten von Gasblasen an der Oberfläche wachsender Kristalle, insbesondere die dabei u. U. eintretenden Beschleunigungen der Kristallisation. N.J.B.-B. 57, 4928.

ausgedrückt werden, wenn man in erster Annäherung annimmt, daß die Kraft f nicht von der Richtung abhängt. Berechnen wir einzeln die Faktoren, welche unter dem Integral stehen. Aus der Gleichung des Kreises folgt

$$y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \,. \tag{2}$$

Weiterhin ergibt sich unmittelbar aus der Zeichnung die Gleichung

$$\cos (f, x) = \frac{x}{r}. \tag{3}$$

Endlich haben wir für ds den bekannten Ausdruck

$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}. (4)$$

Nach der Substitution dieser drei Ausdrücke in die Gleichung (1) ergibt sich

$$2\pi f \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}} x \, dx = 0,008.$$

Aus dieser Gleichung wird die Kristallisationskraft f bei r=0.077 berechnet zu

$$f=0.89\,\frac{\mathrm{g}}{\mathrm{cm}^2}.$$

Die von uns erhaltene Zahl ist ungefähr 50 mal kleiner als bei Correns. Wir sind geneigt diesen Unterschied durch einen einfachen Fehler bei Correns zu erklären. In der Tat, wenn die Kristallisationskraft, wie es dieser Verfasser behauptet, der algebraischen Summe der Oberflächenspannung zwischen dem Boden des Gefäßes (1), der Lösung (2) und dem Kristall (3) gleich ist

$$f = \sigma_{1, 3} - \sigma_{1, 2} - \sigma_{2, 3},$$

so muß sie in Hunderten und Tausenden Erg/cm² gemessen werden, was bei der Umrechnung in Gramme eine Größe derselben Ordnung ergibt, wie sie von uns erhalten wurde. Eine endgültige Abklärung der Frage beabsichtigen wir in Zukunft nach einer Wiederholung der Versuche unter vollkommeneren Bedingungen zu geben.

Resultate.

1. Zur Messung der Kristallisationskraft wurde ein Dynamometer aus einem Glasfaden mit einem Kügelchen am Ende hergestellt. Aus der Abweichung des Fadens konnte man in jedem gegebenen Moment über die Kraft urteilen, mit welcher der wachsende Kristall die sich seinen Flächen darbietenden Hindernisse vor sich herstößt.

2. Die mit dem Dynamometer gemessene Kristallisationskraft des Alu-

miniumkaliumalaun ergab sich zu 0,89 g/cm².

3. Es wurde der Versuch gemacht, den Unterschied zwischen unseren Resultaten und den Resultaten von Correns durch einen Fehler in den Berechnungen zu deuten.

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Eingegangen den 27. März 1934.

Narbenvizinalen an Amethystkristallen.

Von Georg Laemmlein in Leningrad.

(Mit 4 Textfiguren.)

An großen (bis 50 cm) mehrköpfigen Amethystkristallen vom Flusse Adui (Ural) wurden höchst interessante Erscheinungen einer Entstehung von

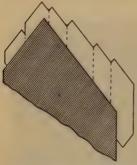


Fig. 1. Schema des Aufwachsens einer Amethystschale auf große Kristalle von Rauchquarz in Pegmatiten von Aduï.



Vizinalen auf den Flächen eines Rhomboeders an den Berührungsstellen der benachbarten Köpfe wahrgenommen: Die Amethyste wachsen auf große Kristalle von Rauchquarz auf, indem sie dieselben mit einer mehrköpfigen Schale bedecken

(Fig. 4).

In einigen Fällen wächst der niedriger liegende Kopf bis zur Berührung mit dem höher oben gelegenen an und an der Stelle der Rhomboederoberfläche des oberen Kopfes, wo beide Köpfe sich vereinigen, bildet sich ein dreieckiger gewölbter, vizinalähnlicher Auswuchs. Dieser Auswuchs ist mit dem Kristallkörper fest verbunden, doch gleichzeitig hebt er sich von seiner Oberfläche äußerst scharf ab. Die Flächen dieses Auswuchses bilden Winkel von 6°-20° mit der Fläche des Rhomboeders! Sie sind etwas ge-

krümmt und rauh zum Unterschiede von den glänzenden Flächen des

Rhomboeders (Fig. 2).

Wenn zwei Köpfe sich mit ihren Kanten auf den zusammengeschlossenen Flächen berühren, ist zu beiden Seiten der Naht eine ganze Reihe von solchen Vizinalen angeordnet (Fig. 3).

Die Größe der Vizinale erreicht 5-8 mm. Bei Berührung mit den Prismenflächen werden dieselben Erscheinungen beobachtet; doch sind sie nicht so deutlich ausgeprägt wie auf den Flächen des Rhomboeders, und die Form der Vizinalen entspricht natürlich den Prismenflächen.

An denselben Kristallen wird eine Erscheinung beobachtet, welche mit

Fig. 2. Eine auf der Rhomboederfläche des Amethysts wachsende Narbenvizinale, welche durch Berührung der Kante des niedriger stehenden Kristallköpfchens hervorgerufen wurde. Naturgröße.

dem oben Beschriebenen in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang steht. An vielen Stellen sind die Amethystkristalle durch Risse zerspalten, welche schon während des Wachstums entstanden und späterhin verheilt sind; an ihrer Stelle haben sich sekundäre Flüssigkeiteinschlüsse¹) gebildet, welche in der Ebene des ehemaligen Risses liegen. Der Austritt des Risses, dessen Ränder





Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. Narbenvizinalen in einer Riefe zwischen zwei Amethystköpfen. In der Mitte (links) große, miteinander verschmelzende Vizinalen. Oben einige einzelne Vizinalpaare, welche zu beiden Seiten der Riefe wachsen. Naturgröße.

Fig. 4. Oberfläche eines Amethystrhomboeders in auffallendem Licht bei einer fünffachen Vergrößerung. Spuren dreier verheilter Risse sind zu sehen. Die Ränder der zusammengeschlossenen Risse sind durch eine Reihe von Vizinalen bezeichnet. An dem Risse links sieht man, daß das Wachstum der Vizinalen von den Rändern der Risse über die Kristalloberfläche verlief.

sich während des Verheilens geschlossen haben, an der Kristalloberfläche wird durch eine ganze Reihe von Vizinalen bezeichnet, welche zu beiden Seiten des Risses über die Oberfläche des Kristalls verlaufen (Fig. 4). Diese Vizinalen sind wenig über die Oberfläche des Rhomboeders erhöht und den üblichen vereinzelten Vizinalen sehr ähnlich, welche an diesen Kristallen beobachtet werden.

G. Laemmlein, Sekundäre Flüssigkeitseinschlüsse in Mineralien. Z. Krist.
 71, 237—256. 1929.

Entsprechend dem Charakter der Genese dieser Vizinale (sowohl der am Rande verheilten Risse, als auch der längs der Naht der zusammengewachsenen Köpfe entstandenen), nenne ich sie Narbenvizinalen.

Solche Narbenvizinalen wurden auch an Quarzen aus Süd-Ossetien

(Transkaukasien) und anderen Fundorten wahrgenommen.

Als Regel sind sie alle durch ein rasches Wachstum charakterisiert, was man aus den zahlreichen großen primären Flüssigkeitseinschlüssen (flüssiges CO_2 in Amethysten, Erdöl in Quarzen) und dem etwas skelettartigen Wachs-

tum folgern kann.

Bei schnellem Wachstum beginnt die Ablagerung des kristallinen Stoffes auf den Kristallkanten und geht schichtig ins Innere der Fläche über. Wenn die Schnelligkeit der Ablagerung auf den Kanten die Schnelligkeit der Verbreiterung der ins Flächeninnere anwachsenden Schicht übertrifft, wird ein skelettartiger Kristall erhalten.

Aus demselben Grunde bilden somit die Ränder der Risse und die Berührungsstelle der Kante mit der Ebene zweier Kristallköpfehen Stellen eines besonders intensiven Wachstums. Dabei geht eine enge Verschmelzung zweier

fast paralleler Kristallgitter vor sich.

Es entsteht die Frage, ob nicht ein genetischer Zusammenhang zwischen den oben beschriebenen Narbenvizinalen und den vereinzelten Vizinalen besteht.

Mit den hier erörterten Erscheinungen muß man ebenfalls die folgende, von G. Kalb kürzlich beschriebene äußerst interessante Tatsache in Zusammenhang bringen, nämlich die von ihm beschriebene Induktion von Vizinalen, welche die Zwillingsgrenze an Quarzzwillingen nach dem Dauphinéer- und Brasilianer-Gesetz überschreiten¹).

Eine genauere und experimentelle²) Untersuchung und Beschreibung der Narbenvizinalen wird in nächster Zeit unternommen werden.

Kristallographisches Laboratorium des Lomonossow-Institutes. Akademie der Wissenschaften. Dezember 1933.

Eingegangen den 6. April 1934.

¹⁾ G. Kalb, Beitr. zur Kristallmorphologie des Quarzes. Z. Krist. 86, 449. 1933.

²⁾ G. Laemmlein, Experimentelle Erzeugung von Vizinalen auf einem Kristall. C. r. Ac. Sc. URSS. 2. 1934. (Im Druck.)

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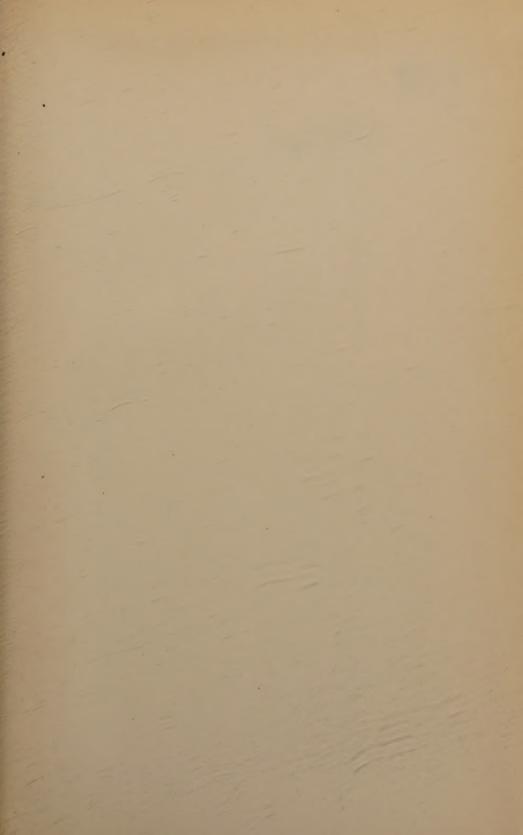
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